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A

# LATIN READING-BOOK,

ADAPTED FOR USE

IN CONNECTION WITH HIS COMPENDIOUS GRAMMAR  
OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE

BY

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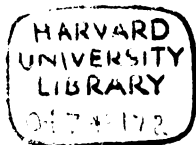
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## PREFACE.

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THIS book has been prepared with the purpose of furnishing to learners, who have acquired the rudiments of Latin from my Grammar and Exercises, a sufficient quantity of reading-matter to accustom them to a simple Latin prose style, while the meanings of words are explained in a vocabulary compiled on the method with which they are acquainted, and rules and statements which they know are referred to when it is necessary for the elucidation of the text. When pupils have gone through the Exercises in my book, they have heretofore been obliged, for their further advance, to avail themselves of reading-books prepared on a plan fundamentally different from that with which they have become familiar; and though the difficulty involved in this "change of base" is by no means insuperable, still it is a real disadvantage, not only to the teachers who have to encounter it, but to the system, which has thus to make use of implements adapted to the use of its rival, before the minds of learners are sufficiently mature or instructed to hold fast, under all circumstances, the essential difference between a stem and any inflected form.

It is assumed that the pupils who begin this book have mastered the forms of nouns, pronouns, and verbs, and have been in the habit of translating and composing simple sentences; in other words, that they have as much knowledge of the language as is implied by a satisfactory progress through the first sixty or seventy sections of my Exercises. If they possess so much knowledge, I think they will find no difficulty in following the course of this book, and I should recommend that it should then be regularly used as a supplement to the Exercises.

I have adopted, for the bulk of the book, Lhomond's "*De Viris Illustribus Urbis Rōmæ*," which is, I think, to be preferred, as a first reading-book, to anything else that I have seen. Of this work, Prof. Drisler says, in the preface to his edition of Dr. Smith's "*Principia Latina*," that it "should be read through by every pupil preparing for college; its Latinity is, in general, un-

exceptionable, as the work is composed almost entirely of selections from classic authors (largely from Livy), and it contains an almost continuous history of Rome in a form most attractive to youth, viz., in a series of biographical anecdotes, the study of which will leave on the mind of an intelligent boy a more vivid picture of Rome's eventful story than the perusal of any mere manual." I have used, for the purpose of printing, the edition published by Dr. Andrews, but I have made several alterations in it in matters of orthography, construction, and arrangement, and I presume, therefore, that the text does not correspond exactly with that of any one of the numerous editions which have been issued of it. I have not thought it necessary or desirable to add an appendix of notes. Whenever it seemed needful, I have made reference to the Grammar; and I have included in the Vocabulary an explanation of such technical terms as must be understood if the reading is to be intelligent. I have *intended* to mark all the *long* vowels throughout the text and the Vocabulary, and have taken much pains to do this perfectly. I think the advantage of this plan in a book for the use of beginners is obvious, and that it renders comparatively easy the adoption of a uniform and consistent pronunciation of the letters, such as that advocated by Prof. Lane. The Vocabulary is of very moderate extent; but it must not be condemned as inadequate till it is proved so by testing. Upon the stem-system, words tell their own story to so great an extent that, in a Vocabulary compiled in this way, much may be left out as so much useless lumber, which, in one constructed on the usual plan, is indispensable for precision.

CHARLES D. MORRIS.

MOHEGAN LAKE, June 16, 1873.



# A LATIN READING-BOOK.

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## THE RELATIVE PRONOUN.

1. omnēs<sup>696</sup> nātūrā<sup>698</sup> ea<sup>694</sup> sequuntur<sup>164</sup>, quae<sup>716</sup> videntur bona<sup>714</sup>, fugiuntque<sup>166</sup> contrāria<sup>697</sup>. 2. quī mortem nōn timet, magnum is<sup>694</sup> sibi<sup>610</sup> praesidium ad beātam vītā comparat. 3. Dicaearchus trēs librōs scripsit, quī Lesbiaci<sup>714</sup> vocantur. 4. animal hōc vidē, quem vocāmus hominem<sup>746</sup>. 5. praecēpta, quae didicisti, funditus ēvertunt amīcitiā. 6. adventum exspectābam Menandri, quem ad tē summā cūrā<sup>846</sup> miseram. 7. ubi sunt iī, quōs miserōs<sup>746</sup> dīcis? 8. omnēs causae, quās commemorās, justissimae sunt. 9. consulēs ad eum exercitum, quem in Apūliā habuī, vērunt. 10. Graeci hominēs deōrum honōrēs tribuunt iīs virīs, quī tyrannōs necāverunt.

2. pervertunt isti<sup>652</sup> hominēs ea, quae sunt fundāmenta nātūrae. 2. grātissima laus eōrum factōrum habētur, quae suscepta videntur ā virīs<sup>698</sup> fortibus sine ēmolumentō ac praemiō. 3. ab iīs, quī pecudum rītū<sup>847</sup> ad voluptātem omnia referunt<sup>492</sup> longē dissentiō. 4. loquimur<sup>164</sup> dē iīs amicis, quī ante oculōs sunt, quōs vīdimus, aut dē quibus memoriā accēpimus, quōs nōvit vīta commūnis. 5. sōlem ē mundō tollunt, quī amicitiam ē vītā tollunt, quā<sup>703</sup> nihil ā dīs<sup>619</sup> immortalibus melius habēmus, nihil jūcundius. 6. est bonis<sup>613</sup> inter bonōs necessāria benevolentia, quī<sup>721</sup> est amicitiae fons ā nātūrā<sup>698</sup> constitūtus. 7. haec est tyrannōrum vīta, in quā nīmīrum nulla fidēs, est nulla cāritas, nulla

NOTE.—The references in the text are to the paragraphs of the editor's "Compendious Latin Grammar."

stabilis benevolentiae fidūcia. 8. dē hāc rē trēs feruntur sententiae, quārum nullam probō. 9. firmāmentum stabilitātis constantiaequē ejus, quam in amīciā quaerimus, fidēs est.

## DEFINITIONS OF TIME AND PLACE.

3. magnae rēs illō tempore<sup>801</sup> gestae sunt. 2. Hannibal bellum cum Rōmānis annōs<sup>803</sup> sēdecim ēventū<sup>806</sup> variō gessit. 3. obsidiōnem, quam primā aestāte suscepērat, mediā tandem hieme confēcit. 4. Galba trēs et septuāgintā annōs variā fortunā vixit. 5. Rēgulō<sup>810</sup> ob rēs bene gestās imperium in annum<sup>804</sup> proximum prōrogātum est. 6. Valerius annōs trēs<sup>128</sup> et vīgintī nātus Samnītēs bis proeliō<sup>805</sup> fūdit. 7. quinque diēs totidemque noctēs ista scelerum omnium dūrāvit licentia. 8. ille est vir quī nōs patriā<sup>804</sup> expulit<sup>173</sup>. 9. Tullia virum ē cūriā ēvocātum<sup>1022</sup> primā<sup>700</sup> rēgem<sup>745</sup> salutāvit. 10. Servius Tullius mātrem<sup>807</sup> nōbili sed captivā nātus est.

4. Consul, paucōs diēs Saguntī<sup>821</sup> morātus<sup>1022</sup>, Rōmam<sup>788</sup> rediit<sup>607</sup>. 2. dux Rōmā<sup>806</sup> profectus est. 3. juvenēs Rōmānī Athēnās<sup>882</sup> ibant studiōrum<sup>797</sup> causā. 4. Catilīna, ēloquentiā<sup>830</sup> Cicerōnis oppressus<sup>1022</sup>, Rōmā<sup>806</sup> clam abiit. 5. Rōmae<sup>878</sup> consules, Athēnīs archontēs, Karthāgine<sup>879</sup> sūfetēs sive<sup>622</sup> jūdicēs quotannis creābantur. 6. dēliciārū causā et voluptātis cīvēs Rōmānī et senātōrēs Neāpolī, in celeberrimō oppidō<sup>822</sup>, saepe commorābantur. 7. Brūtus Athēnīs philosophiam, Rhodī<sup>821</sup> ēloquentiam didicit. 8. Decimus Brūtus ab Antōniō Mutinae obsidēbatur. 9. legiōnēs per Italiam in Siciliam, porrō ex Siciliā in Africam transvectae sunt. 10. Dēmarātus, Tarquiniī rēgis pater, Tarquiniōs<sup>882</sup> Corinthō<sup>806</sup> fūgit, et ibi fortunās suās constituit.

5. Crotōne<sup>879</sup> Pŷthagorās annōs vīgintī ēgit, et inde Metapontum migrāvit. 2. Scīpiō Polybium semper domī<sup>822</sup> militiaeque sēcūm<sup>803</sup> habuit. 3. rūs<sup>818</sup> ex urbe, tanquam ē vinculis ēvolāvērunt. 4. Rōmae nihil publicē sine auspiciis nec domī nec militiae gerēbatur. 5. rurī<sup>822</sup> ego<sup>927</sup> libenter habitō: tū rurē<sup>806</sup> in urbem celerrimē ēvolāsti<sup>808</sup>.

6. Mithridātēs, quī ūnō diē tot cīvēs Rōmānōs trucidāvit, ab illō tempore annum jam tertium et vicēsimum regnat. 7. Trājānus obiit<sup>607</sup> aetātis annō sexāgēsīmō secundō, mense nōnō, et diē quartō. 8. Brūtus Delphōs<sup>608</sup> ad Apollinis ōrāculum profectus est cum Tarquinii filiis<sup>609</sup>. 9. Galli exercitum Rōmānum apud Alliam fluvium cecidērunt diē decimō sextō<sup>610</sup> Kalendās<sup>611</sup> Sextilēs<sup>612</sup>. 10. īdibus<sup>613</sup> agrestis fūmant altāria Faunī.

6. nātus est Augustus IX. Kalendās Octōbrēs. 2. Capuam venīre jussī sumus ad<sup>614</sup> Nōnās Februāriās. 3. consul Latinās in<sup>615</sup> ante diem<sup>616</sup> tertium Idūs Sextilēs ēdixit. 4. a. d. iii. Nōn. Jānuār. mihi<sup>617</sup> minābātur. 5. cēnātō<sup>618</sup> mihi et jam dormitanti prīdiē<sup>619</sup> Kal. Māiās epistola illa reddita est. 6. Stātius ad mē vēnit a. d. viii. Kal. Novembrēs. 7. a. d. v. Kal. Dec. trēs epistolās ā tē accēpī. 8. tertia est epistola prīdiē Idūs Novembrēs data. 9. haec scripsī a. d. xvi. Kal. Februāriās ante lūcem. 10. a. d. vii. Id. Febr. Milō adfuit.

ASSERTIONS, PRINCIPAL AND NOMINAL.

7. ūtilis nōbīs est<sup>1071</sup> futūrārū rērū<sup>779</sup> scientia<sup>783</sup>. nōn ūtilem nōbīs arbitror esse<sup>1076</sup> futūrārū rērū scientiam<sup>786</sup>. 2. Deus mundum gubernat. scīmus<sup>1078</sup> Deum mundum gubernāre. 3. meum consilium tibi<sup>608</sup> placet. crēdo meum consilium tibi placēre. 4. hostēs ante urbem castra mūnīunt. audīmus hostēs ante urbem castra mūnīre<sup>603</sup>. 5. militēs nostrī ācerrimē pugnāvērunt. constat<sup>1077</sup> militēs nostrōs ācerrimē pugnāvisse<sup>603</sup>. 6. Sōcratēs virtūtis praeceptis<sup>608</sup> semper pārui. quis nescit Sōcratem virtūtis praeceptis semper pāruisse? 7. consilium meum probābitis. spērō vōs<sup>1079</sup> consilium meum probātūrōs esse. 8. dux temeritātem militum coērcēbit. crēdimus ducem temeritātem militum coērcitūrū esse. 9. mundus ā Deō gubernātur. scīmus mundum ā Deō gubernārī. 10. conjūrātiō Catilinae ā Cicerōne dēfecta est. constat conjūrātiōnem Catilinae ā Cicerōne dēfectam esse.

8. prōditor ā consule<sup>608</sup> virgīs<sup>608</sup> caedētur. spērō prō-

ditōrem ā consule virgīs caesum<sup>1017</sup> irī. 2. Lūcrētia posterō diē rem exposuit. narrātur<sup>1007</sup> Lūcrētia posterō diē rem exposuisse. 3. Pyrrhus captīvōs Rōmānōs summō hōnōre<sup>846</sup> habuit. trāditum est<sup>1007</sup> Pyrrhum captīvōs Rōmānōs summō hōnōre habuisse. 4. Appius Caecus pācem dēformem vī<sup>822</sup> ēloquentiae dirēmit. scīmus Appium Caecum pācem dēformem vī ēloquentiae dirēmissee. 5. constat hūmānitātem ac doctrīnam, religiōnem, frūgēs, jūra ac lēgēs orta<sup>878</sup> in Atticā, atque in omnēs terrās distribūta esse. 6. affirmat Cicerō Latīnam linguam nōn modo nōn esse inopem sed etiam locuplētīōrem esse quam Graecam<sup>997</sup>. 7. ex infimō specū vōcem redditam esse narrant: imperium summum Rōmae<sup>878</sup> habēbit, quī vestrum<sup>930</sup> prīmus, juvenēs<sup>738</sup>, osculum mātrī dederit<sup>1008</sup>. 8. quis mīrātur Catilinam contrā patriam pugnāntem cecidisse? 9. Macedonum rēgem Philippum rēbus<sup>834</sup> gestīs et glōriā ā filiō suō superātum esse videō. 10. Pherecydēs Sýrius prīmus<sup>700</sup> dixit animōs hominum esse sempiternōs.

## GERUND AND GERUNDIVE.

9. avārī hominēs nōn solum libīdine augendī<sup>1002</sup> cruciantur sed etiam āmittendī metū. 2. consuētūdō exercitātīōque et intelligendī<sup>1002</sup> prūdētiā acuant et ēloquentī celeritātem incitant. 3. parsimōnia est ars rē<sup>1002</sup> familiārī moderatē utendī<sup>897</sup>. 4. Diogenēs dicēbat, artem sē trādere bene disserendī et vēra ac falsa<sup>1006</sup> dījudicandī. 5. nulla causa justa cuiquam<sup>969</sup> esse potest contrā patriam arma capiendī. 6. parva nōn contemnendō mājōrēs<sup>548</sup> nostrī maximam hanc rem fēcērunt. 7. nōn solum ad discendum prōpensī sumus, vērū etiam ad docendum. 8. mōrēs puerōrum sē inter lūdendum simplicius dētegunt. 9. vēnī consulis Antōnī domum<sup>882</sup> saepe salūtandī<sup>797</sup> causā. 10. hominēs bellandī cupidī magnō dolōre afficiēbantur.

10. ferrum rubens nōn est habile tundendō. 2. haec aqua est utilis bibendō<sup>805</sup>. 3. nihil Xenophōntī tam rēgale vidētur quam studium agrī<sup>1004</sup> colendī. 4. multī propter glōriae appetitīōnem cupidī sunt bellōrum<sup>1004</sup> gerendōrum. 5. mons bonus erat pecorī alendō. 6. consul plācandīs<sup>1004</sup>

6. is dat operam. 7. Galli locum oppidō condendō cēpērunt. 8. divitēs tribūtum conferent, quī onerī<sup>1008</sup> ferendō sunt. 9. omnis loquendī elegātia augētur legendis orātōribus et poētīs. 10. in voluptāte spernendā<sup>1006</sup> virtūs maximē cernitur.

11. M. Antōniō facultās datur opprimendae rei publicae, caedis faciendae bonōrum<sup>779</sup>, diripiendae urbis. 2. nātūra magnam animantibus ingenuit custōdiam suī<sup>781</sup> conservandī. 3. Aeduī lēgātōs ad Caesarem suī purgandī<sup>797</sup> grātiā mittunt. 4. Rōmulum et Remum cupidō cēpit in eō locō, ubi<sup>792</sup> expositi atque educāti erant, urbis condendae. 5. sunt nonnulli acuendis puerōrum ingeniis nōn inūtīlēs lūsūs. 6. materiēs ex Libanō monte ratibus<sup>1008</sup> et turribus faciendis vehēbātur. 7. multī in equis parandis adhibent cūram; in amicis eligendis negligentēs sunt. 8. ut ad arandum hōs, ad indāgandum canis, sic homo ad duās<sup>121</sup> rēs, ad intelligendum et agendum nātus est. 9. Pŷthagorās Babylōnem<sup>758</sup> ad perdiscendōs sīderum mōtūs profectus est. 10. inde Crētā et Lacedaemonem ad cognoscendās Minōis<sup>564</sup> et Lycurgī lēgēs contendit.

12. hīc vōbīs<sup>814</sup> vincendum<sup>1012</sup> aut moriendum est, militēs. 2. nōn corpori<sup>799</sup> sōlī subveniendum<sup>1012</sup> est sed mentī atque animō multō magis. 3. domesticis malis<sup>808</sup> et audācium civium consiliis saepe est resistendum. 4. suō cuique<sup>1011</sup> iūdicio<sup>887</sup> est utendum. 5. pugnandum est, tanquam contrā morbum, sic contrā senectūtem. 6. Pŷthagorae discipulis<sup>814</sup> quinque annōs tacendum fuit. 7. laus virtūtis bonis viris nōn est repudianda<sup>1011</sup>. 8. omnis rēspública consiliō quōdam<sup>897</sup> regenda est. 9. rectē dicitur victis<sup>808</sup> parcendum<sup>1012</sup> esse<sup>1076</sup>. 10. populus Rōmānus in tē aliquandō recuperandae libertātis omnem spem pōnit.

13. Lupus cūravit tuās ad mē perferendās<sup>1010</sup> litterās. 2. puerōs Rheā Silvīā<sup>887</sup> editōs Amūlius servīs<sup>807</sup> in Tiberim<sup>843</sup> mittendōs<sup>1010</sup> dedit. 3. eōs invēnit pastor Faustulus, quī Lārentiae conjugī educandōs dedit. 4. reliquam praedam ducēs militibus diripiendam dedēre. 5. aedem in Capitoliō

Jovī<sup>99</sup> Optimō Maximō bellō<sup>99</sup> Sabīnō faciendam vōvit L. Tarquinius. 6. epistolam ipse<sup>99</sup> multis dēscribendam dedī. 7. Thrasybūlus lēgem oblīviōnis ferendam cūrāvit. 8. rēdemptor columnam Jovis conduxerat faciendam. 9. omnia, quae ad tuam dignitatē augendam pertinēbunt, summō semper studiō suscipiam. 10. nōbīs aut in Italiā pereundum est aut vincendum.

## SUPINES.

14. Coriolānus in Volscōs exsulātum<sup>100</sup> abiit. 2. tōtius ferē Galliae lēgātī ad Caesarem grātulātum<sup>100</sup> convēnērunt. 3. lēgātī ab Rōmā vērērunt questum injūriās et ex<sup>99</sup> foedere rēs repetitum. 4. turpissimī virī bonōrum praeemia ēreptum<sup>100</sup> eunt<sup>99</sup>. 5. Alexander Jovem<sup>97</sup> Hammōnem dē oriģine suā consultum īvit. 6. Hannibal in Italiā invictus patriam<sup>100</sup> dēfensum revocātus est. 7. Dumnorix propinquās suās nuptum in aliās civitatēs collocāverat. 8. plēri-que dē<sup>99</sup> mōre salūtātum ibant consulem. 9. cito nēquitia subrēpit: virtus difficilis inventū<sup>100</sup> est; rectōrem ducem-que dēsiderat. 10. quid est tam jūcundum cognitū atque auditū, quam sapientibus sententiis<sup>99</sup> gravibusque verbis ornāta ōrātiō?

15. egeō consiliō<sup>99</sup>: tū quod optimum factū<sup>100</sup> vidēbitur faciēs. 2. Hannibal, incrēdibile dictū, bīduō<sup>99</sup> et duābus noctibus Hadrūmētum pervēnit, quod abest ā Zamā<sup>99</sup> circiter millia<sup>99</sup> passuum trecenta. 3. prōdigium vīsū mirābile accidit. 4. in eam spem ērecta civitās erat, in Africā eō annō dēbellātum<sup>100</sup> irī. 5. audierat nōn datum irī filiō suō uxōrem. 6. lūsum it Maecēnās, dormitum ego. 7. tempus observā epistolae Brūtō<sup>97</sup> reddendae; nam epistolae offendunt, nōn locō<sup>99</sup> redditae. 8. nuntius satis scītē et commodē tempus ad Brūtum cēpit adeundī. 9. amōrem tuum in suscipiendō negōtiō perspexī. 10. Brūtum vīsū irī ā mē putō.

## PARTICIPLES.

16. Alexander moriens<sup>102</sup> ānulum suum dederat Perdiccae. 2. Servilius Ahāla Sp. Maelium regnum appeten-

tem interēmit. 3. Curiō<sup>807</sup> ad focum sedentī magnum aurī pondus Samnitēs attulērunt. 4. nostra legens ūtere tuō iūdicio<sup>837</sup>. 5. nēmō cunctam intuens terram dē divīnā prōvidentiā dubitābit. 6. Pompēius proeliō dēvictum Mithridātem ad Bosporum fugere coēgit. 7. Alexander Milētum sibi resistentem obsēdit, eāque<sup>837</sup> potitus Halicarnassum<sup>882</sup> profectus est. 8. Antigonus Eumenem mortuum propinquīs ējus sepeliendum<sup>1010</sup> trādīdit. 9. Tiberius explorātōrem viae, primāe cohortis centuriōnem, strātum humī<sup>823</sup> paene ad necem verberāvit. 10. sanguis ā corde in tōtum corpus distribuitur per vērās admodum multās, in omnes partēs corporis pertinentēs.

**17.** Augustō mortuō<sup>1023</sup>, Tiberius multa in senātū prō<sup>823</sup> suā modestiā dē imperiī magnitudine dīsseruit. 2. maximae virtūtēs jacent omnēs, voluptāte dominante<sup>1023</sup>. 3. Pompēius, captīs Hierosolymīs, ex illō fānō nihil attigit. 4. concessā<sup>1030</sup> plēbī ā patribus tribūniciā potestāte, restincta est seditiō. 5. annō trecentēsīmō alterō quam<sup>860</sup> condita est Rōma, iterum mūtātur forma cīvitatīs, ab consulis ad decemvirōs translātō imperiō. 6. perditīs<sup>1037</sup> rēbus omnibus, ipsa virtūs sē sustentāre posse vidētur. 7. Scīpiō, duābus urbibus ēversīs, nōn modo praesentia vērū etiam futūra bella dēlēvit. 8. Coelius scribit C. Flāminium, religiōnibus neglectis, apud Trasumēnum cecidisse, cum magnō rei publicae vulnere. 9. crastinō diē, oriente sōle redite in pugnam. 10. Solō et Pisistratus Serviō Tullio regnante<sup>1030</sup> vīgērunt.

**18.** artēs innumerābilēs repertae sunt docente nātūrā. 2. hīs ego lectīs litterīs in eādē opīniōne fui, quā reliquī omnēs, tē cum omnibus cōpiīs ad<sup>860</sup> Corfinium esse ventūrum. 3. nonnulli videntur spērāre piscinās suās, amissā rēpublicā, fore<sup>146</sup> salvās. 4. Parthī Euphrātem transiērunt, duce<sup>1026</sup> Pacorō, rēgis Parthōrum filiō. 5. maris tranquillitās intelligitur, nullā nē<sup>812</sup> minimā quidem aurā fluctūs commovente. 6. Brūtus, Valeriō adjūtōre<sup>1026</sup>, rēgēs ējēcit. 7. nātūrā et virtūte ducibus errārī<sup>975</sup> nullō modō potest. 8. pater meus Hamilcar, puerulō<sup>1026</sup> mē, in Hispāniam



imperātor profectus est. 9. est jūsjūrandum religiōsa affirmātiō; quae igitur Deō teste prōmiseris, ea tenenda sunt. 10. Augustus nātus est Cicerōne et Antōniō consulibus<sup>1026</sup>

**19.** stultitia est vēnātum dūcere invitōs canes. 2. libertātis restitūtae dulce auditū nōmen est. 3. nefās est dictū, quod est inhonestum factū. 4. audendum atque agendum in magnō malō, nōn consultandum est. 5. etiam in secuñdissimīs rēbus maximē est ūtendum consiliō amicōrum. 6. pietāti summa tribuenda laus est. 7. diligētia in omnibus rēbus plūrimum valet: haec praecipuē colenda est nōbīs, haec semper adhibenda. 8. Sp. Cassius et M. Manlius propter suspiciōnem regnī appetendī sunt necātī. 9. omnis aetās apta est studendō. 10. ē terrā ferrum ēlicimus, rem ad colendōs agrōs necessāriam.

**20.** Aristotelem nōn dēterruiť ā scribendō amplitūdō Platōnis. 2. Lycurgī lēgēs labōribus ērudunt juventūtem, vēnandō, currendō, ēsuriendō, sitiendō, algendō, aestuandō. 3. medicī, causā morbī inventā, cūratiōnem esse inventam putant. 4. omnia summa consecūtus es, virtūte duce, comite fortunā. 5. Theopompus Lacedaemonius, permūtātō cum uxōre habitū, ē custōdiā, ut mulier, ēvāsīt. 6. fidē abrogātā, omnis hūmāna societas tollitur. 7. Camillus dictātor Rōmam ad scribendum novum exercitum rediit, nullō<sup>97</sup> dētrectante militiam. 8. Caligula sē adōrandum adeuntibus exhibuit. 9. Augustus testāmentum Antōniī aperiendum recitandumque prō contiōne cūrāvit. 10. terra ipsa variōs animantibus pastūs fundit, nullō eōrum labōre.

#### QUESTIONS, PRINCIPAL AND NOMINAL.

**21.** quō<sup>1104</sup> in statū sumus<sup>1105</sup>? quō in statū sīmus<sup>1113</sup>, ex litterīs nostrīs cognoscēs. 2. quā mente<sup>849</sup> est Antōnius? quā mente esset<sup>1061</sup> Antōnius dēmonstrāvit Hirtius. 3. quō mē<sup>765</sup> vīs venīre? quō mē velis<sup>1061</sup> venīre rescribe. 4. quae dē tē in senātū dixī? quae dē tē in senātū dixerim ex aliōrum litterīs cognoscēs. 5. Pansā āmissō, quantum dētrīmentī rēspública accēpit? Pansā āmissō, quantum

detrimentī rēspública accēperit, nōn tē<sup>99</sup> praeterit. 6. quid faciet Polliō? putō tē perspicere, quid Polliō factūrus<sup>100</sup> sit. 7. quanto in periculō est rēspública? quanto in periculō sit rēspública, brevissimē expōnam. 8. quantam perturbātiōnem rērum urbānārum affert obitus consulum? quantam perturbātiōnem rērum urbānārum afferat obitus consulum, nōn tē fugit. 9. quid dē ējus factō iudicō? voluī tē scīre, quid ego dē ējus factō iudicārem<sup>101</sup>. 10. quanta vīs est illius viri? consūmō omne tempus, cōsiderans quanta vīs sit illius viri.

22. nullane<sup>100</sup> insipientibus<sup>799</sup> adhibenda est cūratiō? quaerō, nullane insipientibus adhibenda sit cūratiō. 2. estne malum dolēre? sitne malum dolēre, Stōiēi quaerunt. 3. utrum<sup>1102</sup> tū honestē Rōmae manēre potes, annōn? cum Pompōniō cōsiderā, utrum tū honestē Rōmae manēre possis, necne. 4. num<sup>1101</sup> putās tālēs virōs artēs suās ad sōlam voluptātem dīrexisse? rogō tē num putēs tālēs virōs artēs suās ad sōlam voluptātem dīrexisse. 5. utrum<sup>1102</sup> magis dētestābile vitium est ira an dēformius? nescis utrum magis dētestābile vitium sit ira an dēformius. 6. utrum dēminuitur laus nostra an ad alterum transfertur? multum interest utrum dēminuātur laus nostra an ad alterum transferātur. 7. acūtine<sup>1102</sup> sumus an hebetēs<sup>529</sup>? nōn stat in nōbismet<sup>85</sup> ipsīs acūtine sīmus an hebetēs. 8. utrum ipse errat Aristotelēs an aliōs errāre vult? dubitō<sup>1170</sup> utrum ipse erret Aristotelēs an aliōs errāre velit. 9. omnisc<sup>1099</sup> animī commōtiō tibi vidētur insānia? quaerō omnisc<sup>1099</sup> animī commōtiō tibi videātur insānia. 10. rectēne interpretor sententiam tuam? volo scīre rectēne interpreter sententiam tuam.

23. homo summā potentiā<sup>849</sup> est, sed ignārus quemadmodum rēbus secundis ūti conveniat<sup>1118</sup>. 2. omnia subita mājōra quam sunt videntur; nam quanta sint quae accidunt<sup>1164</sup>, cōsiderandī spatium nōn datur. 3. quid sit in quāque rē maximē probābile semper requirēmus. 4. quarebā utrum vēla statim panderem<sup>1114</sup>, an ratem rēmīs prōpellerem. 5. in omnī disputātiōne quid sit simillimum

vērī<sup>803</sup> quaerimus. 6. nōn dubitō, tū quid responsūrus sīs<sup>1066</sup>. 7. Diodotus caecus geōmetriæ mūnus tuēbātur, verbīs praeicipiens discentibus, undē, quō quamque<sup>888</sup> lineam scriberent. 8. saepe hōc mēcum cōgitāvī, bonīne<sup>788</sup> an malī plūs attulerit hominibus ēloquentiae studium. 9. quibus rēbus adductus ad causam accesserim dēmonstrāvī. 10. in mentem tibi nōnne venit, quid negōtiū<sup>788</sup> sit, sociōrum salūtem, vim lēgum, gravitātem jūdiciōrum dēfendere ?

## COMMANDS, PRINCIPAL AND NOMINAL

**24.** magna vīs est in virtutibus: eas excitā<sup>1121</sup>, sī forte dormiunt. 2. finibus vestris exite cum omnibus cōpiīs. Orgetorix persuāsit Helvētiīs, ut suis finibus exirent<sup>1130</sup> cum omnibus cōpiīs. 3. tibi<sup>808</sup> parce. obsecrō ut tibi parcās. 4. redite: trepidatiōne<sup>888</sup> nihil opus est. Tullus equitēs clārā vōce increpat; redirent<sup>1130</sup>: trepidatiōne nihil opus esse<sup>1076</sup>. 4. moenibus ligneis vōs mūnite. Pythia respondit, ut moenibus ligneis sē mūnīrent. 5. praeceptōrēs vestrōs amāte. discipulōs moneō, ut praeceptōrēs suōs ament. 6. hōs dē philosophiā librōs diligenter lege. magnopere tē hortor, ut hōs dē philosophiā librōs diligenter legās. 7. magnae mātis ossa post terga prōicite. Deucaliōnī<sup>776</sup> et Pyrrhae responsum est<sup>776</sup> ab Apolline, ut magnae mātis ossa post terga prōicerent<sup>1081</sup>. 8. Rēmōs adī atque in officiō continē. Caesar Labiēnō<sup>888</sup> mandat, Rēmōs adeat<sup>1130</sup> atque in officiō contineat. 9. per vim oppidum expugnārī passus nē sīs<sup>1131</sup>. Caesar magnopere Trebōniō mandāverat, nē per vim oppidum expugnārī paterētur. 10. magnam hanc infāmiā fuge. Pompēium monēre nōn dēstitimus ut magnam hanc infāmiā fugeret.

**25.** nē mihi<sup>810</sup> statuās pōnitōte<sup>1130</sup>. imperātor statuās sibi pōnī<sup>1140</sup> prohibuit. 2. epistolam Parmeniōnis lege. rēx epistolam Parmeniōnis ā Philippō legī<sup>1140</sup> jubet. 3. nē castra vallō mūnīverītis<sup>1131</sup>. Caesar castra vallō mūnīrī<sup>1140</sup> vetuit. 4. librōs Sibyllīnōs inspicite. Senātus decemvirīs imperāvit, ut librōs Sibyllīnōs inspicerent. 5. mālū nāvis ērigite, vēla pandite, tollite ancoram. rex imperāvit mālū

nāvis ērigi<sup>1140</sup>, vēla pandī, tollī ancoram. 6. sarcinās in ūnum locum cōnici jubēte. dictātor tribūnīs<sup>799</sup> militum imperāvit, ut sarcinās in ūnum locum cōnici jubērent. 7. nē quis magistrātus cīvem Rōmānum adversus prōvocātiōnem necātō<sup>1129</sup> nēve<sup>1128</sup> verberātō. lēx lāta est nē quis magistrātus cīvem Rōmānum adversus prōvocātiōnem necāret nēve verberāret. 8. ad Verrem adīte et eum<sup>743</sup> simulācra Cereris et Victōriae reposcite. lēgātī Ennensēs hōc ā cīvibus suis mandātum habēbant, ut ad Verrem adīrent et eum simulācra Cereris et Victōriae reposcerent. 9. cavē<sup>1134</sup> existēmēs mē abjēcisse cūram reī publicae. 10. mē absentem dilige et dēfende. id ā tē<sup>744</sup> petō, mē absentem diligās<sup>1139</sup> et dēfendās.

**26.** id tē<sup>743</sup> rogō, ut valētūdini<sup>805</sup> tuae diligentissimē serviās. 2. hōc tē rogō, nē dēmittās animum, nēve tē obruī<sup>1140</sup>, tanquam fluctū, sic magnitudine negōtiī sinās. 3. exercitus Alexandrum lacrimis dēprecātur, finem tandem bellī faceret<sup>1139</sup>. 4. nuntiā Patribus, urbem mūniant. 5. Caesar ad Lamiam scripsit, ut ad lūdōs omnia parāret. 6. Caesar suis<sup>806</sup> imperāvit nē quod<sup>864, 90</sup> omnīnō tēlum in hostēs rēicerent. 7. Caesar lēgātōs ab opere discēdere vetuerat. 8. Caesar Helvētiōs suum adventum expectāre jussit. 9. nōnnullī peregrinōs urbibus ūtī prohibent. 10. Flaccus sanxit ēdictō nē aurum ex Asiā exportārī<sup>801</sup> liceret.

## FINAL SENTENCES.

**27.** ut jugulent<sup>1157</sup> hominēs surgunt dē<sup>919</sup> nocte latrōnēs. 2. plērique labōrem dolōremque fugiunt, et omnia perpetī possunt ut his<sup>806</sup> careant<sup>1157</sup>. 3. arāneae rētia texunt, ut muscās conficiant. 4. condiunt Aegyptiī mortuōs ut quam<sup>708</sup> maximē permaneant diūturna corpora. 5. Platōnem ferunt in Italiam vēnisse, ut Pŷthagorēos cognosceret. 6. Dionŷsius nē tonsōrī collum committeret, tondēre<sup>743</sup> filiās suās docuit. 7. classem, cui<sup>799</sup> T. Otācilius praefuit, trium rērum causā parāvērunt Rōmānī : ut Africae ōram populārentur, ut tūta Italiae litora essent, ante omnia nē supplēmentum cum stīpendiō commeatūque ab Karthāgine

Hannibalī transportārētur. 8. lēgātī, centuriōnēs, tribūnī militārēs concurrēbant, nē pugnam committere<sup>1170</sup> imperātor dubitāret. 9. Africānus, Karthāgine dēlētā, Siculōrum urbēs signīs pulcherrimīs exornāvit, ut apud eōs monumenta victōriāe plūrīma collocāret. 10. suscipienda bella sunt ob eam causam, ut sine injūriā in pāce vivātur<sup>976</sup>.

**28.** Clūsīnī lēgātōs Rōmam mīsere, quī<sup>1168</sup> auxilium ā senātū<sup>744</sup> peterent. 2. sunt<sup>1177</sup> multī quī ēripiunt aliīs, quod aliīs largiantur<sup>1166</sup>. 3. dēlēgistī, Catilīna, quōs<sup>1168</sup> Rōmae relinquerēs, quōs tēcūm ēdūcerēs. 4. nātūra hominī addidit ratiōnem, quā regerentur animī appetitūs. 5. additur dolus, missīs<sup>1027</sup> quī magnam vim lignōrum in flūmen cōnīcerent. 6. lēgātī Karthāginiensēs Rōmam vērērunt, quī senātūī populōque Rōmānō grātiās agerent. 7. litterae inventae sunt, quae subsidiō obliuīōnī esse possent. 8. obdūcuntur librō aut cortice arborēs, quō<sup>1166</sup> sint ā frīgōribus et ā calōribus tūtiōrēs. 9. sublāta est celebritās virōrum ac mulierum in fūneribus, quō lāmentātiō minuerētur. 10. nōs hīc valēmus rectē, et quō melius valeāmus operam dabimus.

**29.** timeō ut<sup>1096</sup> omnēs labōrēs sustineās, quōs tē suscipere videō. 2. pavor cēperat militēs nē<sup>1096</sup> vulnus Scīpiōnis mortiferum esset. 3. apud Rōmānōs pavor erat nē extēplō castra hostis aggredērētur. 4. vereor nē quibusdam<sup>967</sup> bonīs virīs philosophiae nōmen sit invīsum. 5. vereor ut mihi liceat<sup>891</sup> tacēre. 6. sī Caesar diripiendam<sup>1010</sup> urbem datūrus est<sup>1066</sup>, vereor ut Dolābella ipse satis nōbīs<sup>896</sup> prōdesse possit. 7. adūlātōrēs, sī quem<sup>894</sup> laudant, verērī sē dīcunt ut illius facta verbīs<sup>896</sup> consequī possint. 8. vereor nē forte nōn aliōrum utilitātī sed propriae laudī serviisse videar. 9. verētur Hiempsal ut foedus satis firmum sit. 10. ō puer, ut sis vitālis metuō.

## CONSECUTIVE SENTENCES.

**30.** Sōcratis responsō<sup>899</sup> sīc jūdiciēs exarsērunt ut<sup>1168</sup> capitis<sup>792</sup> hominem innocentissimum condemnārent. 2. quis

est tam dēmens ut suā voluntāte maoreat? 3. ita vixi ut nōn crēdam mē frustrā nātum esse. 4. animōne esse tam parvō<sup>849</sup> vidēmur, ut putēmus omnia nōbīscum peritūra? 5. Aemilius Paulus tantum pecūniae<sup>70</sup> in aerārium invexit, ut ūnūs imperātōris spolia finem tribūtis attulerint<sup>1003</sup>. 6. hic puer ita ērudiendus est ut tuīs vōtīs<sup>800</sup> patrisque respondeat. 7. tanta vīs probitātis est ut eam in hoste etiam diligāmus. 8. aliae dissensiōnēs erant ējusmodī, Quiritēs, ut nōn ad dēlendā sed ad commūtandā rempublicā pertinērent. 9. tanta est corruptēla malae consuētūdinis, ut ab eā tanquam igniculī virtūtis exstinguantur, exorianturque et confirmentur vitia. 10. ita gubernā rempublicā, ut nātum tē esse cīvēs tuī gaudeant<sup>106</sup>.

**31.** Agēsilāus tantā ūsus est celeritāte ut trīgintā diēbus<sup>862</sup> iter suum confēcerit<sup>1003</sup>. 2. tantum abes ā perfectiōne maximōrum operum ut fundāmenta nōndum jēcerīs. 3. num tū is es quī in disputandō nōn tuum jūdicium sequāre<sup>612</sup> sed auctōritātī<sup>800</sup> aliōrum pāreās? 4. ea est Rōmāna gens quae<sup>1173</sup> victa quiescere nesciat. 5. innocentia est affectiō tālis animī quae<sup>1173</sup> noceat nēmīnī<sup>808</sup>. 6. quis est quī<sup>1176</sup> nōn ōderit protervam adolescentiam? 7. nullum est animal praeter homīnem, quod habeat nōtitiam aliquam<sup>900</sup> Deī. 8. sapientia est ūna quae maestitiā pellat ex animīs. 9. sunt quī<sup>1176</sup> discessum animī ā corpore putent esse mortem. 10. fuēre quī crēderent Crassum nōn ignārum Catilīnae consiliī fuisse.

**32.** nihil habeō quod<sup>1178</sup> accūsem senectūtem. 2. quis est quīn cernat quanta vīs sit in sensibus? 3. nullus dolor est quem nōn longinquitās temporis minuat ac molliat. 4. negō ullam gemmā aut margaritā fuisse, quīn<sup>1176</sup> conquisierit<sup>1003</sup> Verrēs, inspexerit, abstulerit. 5. quī modestē pāret, vidētur dignus<sup>1175</sup> esse quī aliquandō impetret. 6. iīne, quī postulābant, indignī erant quī impetrārent? 7. idōnea mihi Laeliī persōna vīsa est, quae dē amīcitiā dissereret. 8. nulla mihi vidēbātur aptior persōna, quae dē senectūte loquerētur, quam Catōnis. 9. hominēs scelerātī indignī mihi vidēbantur, quōrum

causam agerem. 10. tibi fortasse idōneus fuit nēmō quem imitārēre<sup>612</sup>.

**33.** persaepe ēvenit<sup>1084</sup> ut ūtilitās cum honestāte pugnet. 2. restat ut officiis certēmus inter nōs. 3. reliquum est ut tē consōler. 4. caput est in mūneribus publicis ut vel minima suspiciō avāritiae pellātur. 5. hōc cotidiē meditāre, ut<sup>1085</sup> possis aequō animō vītam relinquere. 6. plērīsque accidit ut praesidiō litterārū diligentiam in perdisceṇdō remittant. 7. fit<sup>1086</sup>, nesciō quōmodo, ut magis in aliis cernāmus quam in nobīsmet<sup>88</sup> ipsis sī quid dēlinquitur. 8. sī haec ēnuntiātiō vērā nōn est, sequitur<sup>1088</sup> ut falsa sit. 9. expedit omnibus<sup>810</sup> ut singulae civitatēs sua jūra et suās lēgēs habeant. 10. exaudita vōx est futurum esse<sup>987</sup> ut Rōma caperētur.

#### CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

**34.** sī in hōc errō<sup>1183</sup> libenter errō. 2. sī bona existimātiō divitiis<sup>799</sup> praestat, et pecūnia tantopere expetitur, quantō magis glōria est expetenda! 3. “sī deus es,” Scythārū lēgātī Alexandrō dixērunt, “tribuere mortālibus beneficia dēbēs.” 4. sī tē rogāverō aliquid, nōne respondēbis? 5. nisi quae<sup>994</sup> mē forte fugiunt, hae sunt ferē dē animō sententiae. 6. sī liberārī mortis metū<sup>886</sup> possumus, id agāmus<sup>1186</sup>. 7. sī cor aut sanguis aut cerebrum est animus, certē interibit cum reliquō corpore. 8. sī omnium consensus nātūrae vōx est, nobīs quoque idem existimandum est. 9. parvī<sup>793</sup> sunt forīs<sup>823</sup> arma, nisi est consilium domī. 10. sī id fēceris, magnam habēbō grātiam: sī nōn fēceris, ignoscā.

**35.** prō patriā quis bonus mortem oppetere dubitet<sup>1184</sup>, sī ei<sup>806</sup> prōfutūrus sit? 2. sī philosophus ēloquentiam afferat, nōn asperner: sī nōn habeat, nōn vehementer efflāgitem. 3. ego sī Scipionis dēsideriō mē movērī negem, certē mentiar. 4. haec praemia sī Antōnius consequī velit, jūre habendus sit impudentissimus. 5. sim impudens, sī plūs postulem quam hominī ā rerū nātūrā tribuī potest.



6. diēs dēficiat, sī velim paupertātis causam dēfendere. 7. sī exsistat hodiē Lycurgus ab inferīs, gaudeat mūrōrum Spartae ruīnīs. 8. sī singulōs numerēmus, quanta jam reperiātur virōrum excellentium multītūdō. 9. quid faciat Caesar, sī revīscat? 10. Nōn mihi sī linguae centum sint ōraque centum, Omnia poenārum percurrere nōmina possim.

**36.** caederem<sup>1188</sup> tē, nisi irascerer. 2. plērīque ingeniō<sup>1189</sup> frētī simul et cōgitant et dicunt; sed certe idem illi melius aliquantō dicerent, sī aliud sibi tempus ad cōgitandum, aliud ad dīcendum sūmerent. 3. ea sī vidērēs lacrimās nōn tenērēs. 4. sī mihi permīsissēs, prō<sup>1190</sup> meō in tē amōre rem omnem confēcissem. 5. haec sī mihi allāta fuissent in tempore, incrēdibilem voluptātem ex eō nuntiō cēpissēm. 6. “quidnam,” inquit Scīpiō, “dicerēs sī mē vīcissēs”<sup>1191</sup>? 7. certō Tarentum nunquam recēpissēm, nisi tū perdidissēs. 8. sī haec dēscriptiō esset ignōta vōbīs, ā mē explicārētur. 9. hōc nōn fēcissent mājōrēs nostrī, sī nihil ad mortuōs pertinēre arbitrārentur<sup>1192</sup>. 10. illī virī, sī nihil ad percipiendam colendamque virtūtem litterīs adjuvārentur<sup>1193</sup> nunquam sē ad eārum studium contulissent.

## COMPARATIVE SENTENCES.

**37.** quīdam idcirco Deum nōn esse putant, quia nōn appāret nec cernitur: proinde<sup>1194</sup> quasi nostram ipsōrum mentem vidēre possimus<sup>1195</sup>. 2. fabā Pythagorēi abstīnēbant, quasi vērō eō cibō mens inflārētur. 3. Alexander, haud secus ac sī parentis suī mors nuntiāta esset, crēbrōs ēdidit gemitūs. 4. Victor Duilius, ubi ā cēnā redierat, praelūcēre fūnālia et praecinere sibi tibiās jubēbat<sup>1196</sup>, quasi cotīdiē triumphāret. 5. Sēquanī absentis Ariovistī crudelitātem<sup>1197</sup>, velut sī cōram adesset, horrēbant. 6. sic cōgitandum est, tanquam aliquis in pectus intimum inspicere possit. 7. omnia ululātibus personābant, nōn secus ac sī urbs ipsa capta esset. 8. ējus negōtium sic velim<sup>1198</sup> cūrēs<sup>1199</sup>, ut sī esset rēs mea. 9. stultissimum est in luctū

capillum sibi<sup>112</sup> ēvellere, quasi calvitiō maeror levētur. 10. itā concurrēbant tanquam dē regnō dīmīcārent.

#### CONCESSIVE SENTENCES.

**38.** quod turpe est, quamvis occultētur<sup>1221</sup>, honestum esse nullō modō potest. 2. quamvis amem Pompēium nostrum, tamen hōc laudāre nōn possum. 3. honestum, etiamsi in aliō cernimus<sup>1218</sup>, tamen nōs movet. 4. quamquam omnis virtūs nōs ad sē allicit<sup>1219</sup> tamen justitia et liberalitās id maximē efficit. 5. nihil est hominī prūdentīā<sup>861</sup> dulcius: quam, ut cētera auferat<sup>1223</sup>, affert certē senectūs. 6. virī bonī faciunt quod honestum est, etsi nullum consecūtūrum ēmolumentum vident<sup>1218</sup>. 7. nē sit<sup>1223</sup> summum malum dolor, malum certē est. 8. quamquam abest ā culpā, suspiciōne tamen nōn caret. 9. assentatiō, quamvis perniciōsa sit, nocēre tamen nēmīnī<sup>808</sup> potest nisi eī, quī eam recipit atque eā dēlectātur. 10. cole justitiam, quae, cum sit<sup>1226</sup> magna in parentibus<sup>928</sup> et propinquis, tum<sup>1240</sup> in patriā maxima est.

#### TEMPORAL SENTENCES.

**39.** cum<sup>1231</sup> praecipitur ut nobismet ipsīs imperēmus<sup>1188</sup> tum hōc praecipitur ut ratiō coerceat temeritātem. 2. ut primum<sup>1228</sup> Plancus in forum vēnit, ad<sup>800</sup> amicitiam Cicerōnis sē applicāvit. 3. nōndum lūcēbat, cum Ameriae<sup>878</sup> scitum est occisum esse Roscium. 4. dum haec Rōmae geruntur<sup>1230</sup>, concilia in Etrūriā habēbantur in templō Voltumnae. 5. Pompēius, ut mē primum vīdit, complexus est. 6. post annum quintum quam<sup>865,3</sup> expulsus est Aristidēs, in patriam revocātus est. 7. Agēsīlāus in Phrygiam sē convertit, eamque prius<sup>1227</sup> dēpopulātus est quam Tisaphernēs usquam sē mōvit. 8. membrīs ūtimur priusquam didicimus cūjus ea ūtilitātis causā habeāmus<sup>1113</sup>. 9. antequam dē incommodīs Siciliae dīcō, pauca mihi videntur esse dē prōvinciae dignitāte dīcenda. 10. Aristidēs interfuit pugnae<sup>799</sup> nāvālī apud Salamīnem, quae facta est priusquam poena exsilii remissa est.

**40.** in omnibus negōtiis, priusquam aggrediāre<sup>1076</sup>, adhibenda est praepratiō diligens. 2. in duōs mensēs indūtiae factae sunt, dōnec Rōmam mitterentur<sup>1332</sup> lēgātī. 3. num exspectās dum Metellus dē istius scelere testimōnium dicat<sup>1332</sup>? 4. Karthāgō dīruta est, cum stetisset<sup>1333</sup> annōs sexcentōs sexāgintā septem. 5. cum speculātōrēs revertentur<sup>1333</sup>, procul ingens multitūdō conspiciēbātur: ignēs deinde tōtō campō collūcēre coepērunt. 7. exspectā dum Atticum conveniam<sup>1332</sup>. 7. Pŷthagorās, cum in Italiam vēnisset, exornāvit eam Graeciam, quae Magna dicta est, et privātīm et publicē praestantissimis et institūtīs et artibus. 8. cum vēr esse coeperat<sup>1238</sup>, Verrēs dabat sē labōrī atque itineribus. 9. Gygēs, cum pālam ānuli ad palmam converterat<sup>1238</sup> ā nullō vidēbātur, ipse autem omnia vidēbat. 10. Pyrrhus, cum Argos oppidum oppugnāret<sup>1233</sup> in Peloponnēsō, lapide ictus interiit.

## CAUSAL SENTENCES.

**41.** quoniam vīta, quā<sup>837</sup> fruimur, brevis est<sup>1242</sup>, memoriam nostrī<sup>930</sup> quam<sup>708</sup> maximē longam efficere debemus. 2. omnia, quae cupiēs, ā Caesare, quae<sup>731</sup> ejus est hūmānitās, impetrābis. 3. vōs, Quiritēs, quoniam jam nox est, in vestra tecta discēdite. 4. quia nātūra mūtārī nōn potest<sup>1242</sup>, idcirco vērae amicitiae sempiternae sunt. 5. vir bonus lēgibus<sup>808</sup> nōn propter metum pāret, sed quia id salūtāre maximē jūdicat. 6. quaedam terrae partēs sunt incultae, quod aut frīgore rigent, aut ūruntur calōre. 7. cum dare nōn possem<sup>1242</sup> mūnera, verba dabam. 8. cum solitūdō et vīta sine amicis insidiārum et metūs plēna sit<sup>1242</sup>, ratiō ipsa monet amicitias comparāre. 9. praeclārē facis cum et Caepiōnis et Lūculli memoriam tenēs<sup>1246</sup>. 10. grātiās tibi ago, cum tantum litterae meae apud tē potuērunt<sup>1246</sup>.

**42.** Aristidēs nōnne ob eam causam expulsus est patriā, quod praeter modum justus esset<sup>1151</sup>? 2. Aeduōs Caesar graviter accūsāvit, quod sē<sup>939</sup> frūmentō nōn sublevāssent<sup>1151</sup>. 3. Platō escam voluptātem appellat, quod eā hominēs capi-

antur<sup>1151</sup>, ut piscēs hāmō. 4. princeps decima legiō Caesarī grātiās ēgit, quod dē sē<sup>939</sup> optimum jūdiciū fēcisset<sup>1151</sup>. 5. Caesaris lēgēs servandae sunt, nōn quō<sup>1243</sup> eās probem, sed quod ōtiī ac pācis ratiō habenda est. 6. hōc ā tē<sup>744</sup> petō, nōn quod dubitem<sup>1243</sup> dē tuā constantiā, sed quia mōris est mihi ita petere. 7. lēgātī Karthāginiensēs Rōmam vērunt, quī<sup>1158</sup> senātūi populōque Rōmānō grātiās agerent, quod pācem fēcissent<sup>1151</sup>. 8. ut cubitū<sup>1016</sup> discessimus, mē, quī ad multam noctem vigilāssem<sup>1243</sup>, arc-tior quam solēbat somnus complexus est. 9. ō magna vīs vērītātis, quae contrā hominum ingenia et sollertiam facile sē per sē ipsa dēfendat<sup>1243</sup>. 10. ō mē<sup>744</sup> miserum, quī nōn adfuerim.

## FABLES.

**43. Agricola et anguis.** Agricola anguem repperit<sup>173</sup> frigore paene extinctum. Misericordiā mōtus cum fōvit sinū et subter ālās recondidit. mox anguis recreātus vīrēs recēpit, et agricolae<sup>799</sup> prō beneficiō lētāle vulnus inflixit. haec fābula docet, quālem grātiā mali<sup>898</sup> pro beneficiis referre soleant.<sup>1113</sup>

**44. accipiter et columbae.** Columbae, milvum metuentes, accipitrem rogāvērunt, ut sē<sup>899</sup> dēfenderet<sup>1139</sup>. ille annuit. at in columbārium receptus ūnō diē<sup>862</sup> māiōrem strāgem ēdidit, quam milvus longō tempore potuisset<sup>1074</sup> ēdere.

**45. mūs et milvus.** milvus laqueis irrētītus musculum exōrāvit, ut sē<sup>899</sup> (corrōsis plagis,) liberāret| quō<sup>1035</sup> factō, milvus liberātus mūrem arripuit et dēvorāvit.

**46. venter et membra.** membra quondam dicēbant ventri: “nōsne<sup>1099</sup> tē semper ministeriō nostrō alēmus, dum tū summō ōtiō<sup>837</sup> frueris? hōc nōn diūtius faciēmus.” dum igitur ventri<sup>812</sup> cibum subdūcunt, corpus debilitātum est; et membra<sup>790</sup> sērō invidiae suae<sup>899</sup> poenituit.

**47. capra et lūpus.** lūpus capram in altā rūpe stantem conspicātus, “cūr nōn,” inquit, “relinquis nūda illa et sterilia loca et hūc descendis in herbidōs campōs, quī tibi laetum pābulum offerunt”? cū respondit capra: “mihi nōn in animō est rēbus tūtīs dulcia<sup>807</sup> praepōnere.”

**48. cancrī.** cancer dicēbat filiō: “dēsine sic oblīquīs

semper gressibus incēdere et rectā viā<sup>827</sup> perge.” cū ille, “mī pater,” respondit, “libenter tuis praeceptis obsequar, si tē prius idem facientem viderō.”

**49. bovēs.** in eōdem prātō pascēbantur trēs bovēs summā corcordiā<sup>846</sup> et sic ab omnī ferarum incursiōne tūtī erant. sed discidiō inter illōs ortō<sup>1023</sup>, singulī<sup>118</sup> ā feris<sup>868</sup> petiti et laniāti sunt.

**50. asinus.** asinus pelle leōnis indūtus territābat hominēs et bestiās tanquam leō esset<sup>1216</sup>. sed dum sē forte celerius movet<sup>1230</sup>, aurēs ēminēbant; unde agnitus est, et in pistrinum abductus poenās petulantiae dedit.

**51. mulier et gallīna.** mulier quaedam gallīnam habēbat, quae cotidiē ōvum pariebāt aureum. hinc suspicārī coepit, illam aurī massam intus cēlāre<sup>1076</sup>, et gallīnam occīdit. sed nihil in eā repperit<sup>178</sup>, nisi quod in aliis gallīnis reperiri solet<sup>166</sup>. itaque dum mājōribus divitiis<sup>799</sup> inhiat<sup>1230</sup>, etiam minōrēs perdidit.

**52. viātōrēs et asinus.** duo, quī ūnā iter faciēbant, asinum oberrantem in sōlitūdine conspicātī sunt. accurrunt lactī, et uterque<sup>78</sup> asinum sibi vindicat, quod eum prior conspexisset<sup>1151</sup>. dum vērō contendunt et rixantur nec ā verberibus abstinent, asinus aufugit, et neuter eō<sup>837</sup> potitur.

**53. vulpēs et ūva.** ūvam altē dēpendentem conspicāta vulpēcula, subsiliit omnī vīrium suarum contentiōne<sup>846</sup>, atque enītī ad eam tentāvit. quod<sup>728</sup> cum frustrā fēcisset<sup>1233</sup>: “at acerbae sunt,” inquit<sup>603</sup>; “in viā oblātās nōn sūmerem<sup>1074</sup>.”

**54. mūrēs.** mūrēs aliquandō consilia conferēbant, quōmodo ā fēle cavērent<sup>1113</sup>. multīs aliis prōpositis, placuit omnibus<sup>808</sup>, ut<sup>1066</sup> eī tintinnābulum annecterētur; sic enim sē<sup>1079</sup>, sonitū admonitōs, eam fugere posse<sup>1076</sup>. sed cum jam inter mūrēs quaererētur<sup>1233</sup>, quī<sup>1158</sup> fēlī<sup>799</sup> tintinnābulum annecteret, nēmo<sup>97</sup> repertus est.

**55. *lupus et grūs.*** inhaeserat os in<sup>800</sup> lupī faucibus. mercēde igitur condūxit gruem<sup>530</sup>, quī, insertō<sup>1023</sup> in rictum rostrō, os dē faucibus lupī extraxit, quod longitudine collī facile efficere potuit. cum autem mercēdem postulāret, lupus subridens<sup>1022</sup> et dentibus infrendens, “num<sup>1101</sup> tibi,” inquit, “parva mercēs vidētur, quod<sup>1094</sup> caput incolume ex lupī faucibus rettulisti?”

**56. *agricola et filiī.*** agricola senex<sup>526</sup>, cum mortem sibi appropinquāre sentiret, filiōs convocāvit, quōs inter sē discordāre nōverat, et fascem virgulārum afferri iussit. quibus allātis, filiōs hortābātur, ut hunc fascem frangerent. quod<sup>728</sup> cum facere nōn possent, distribuit singulās<sup>118</sup> virgās singulis, iisque celeriter fractis, illōs docuit quam firma rēs esset<sup>1113</sup> concordia quamque imbēcilla discordia.

**57. *rānae et Juppiter.*** rānae aliquandō rēgem sibi ā Jove petiisse dīcuntur. ille precibus exōrātus trabem ingentem in lacum dējēcit. rānae sonitū perterritae primō<sup>700</sup> refūgēre, postea vērō trabem in aquā natantem conspiciat magnō cum contemptū in eā consēdērunt, aliumque sibi novīs clāmōribus rēgem expetivērunt. tum Juppiter, ut eārum stultitiam pūnīret<sup>1157</sup>, hūdrum illīs mīsīt, ā quō<sup>728</sup> cum plūrimae captae periissent, sērō eās<sup>889</sup> stolidārum precum poenituit.

**58. *puer mendāx.*** puer ovēs pascens crēbrō per<sup>213</sup> lūsum magnīs clāmōribus opem<sup>553</sup> rusticōrum implōrāverat, lupōs gregem suum aggressōs esse simulans. cum autem cōs saepe frustrātus esset, tandem, lupō rēvērā irruente, multis cum lacrimis vicinōs ōrāre coepit, ut sibi<sup>939</sup> et gregi<sup>808</sup> subvenīrent<sup>1139</sup>. at illī, eum pariter ut autēā lūdere existimantēs, precēs ejus et lacrimas neglexērunt, et lupus, nullō<sup>97</sup> impediēte, ovēs plūrimās dilaniāvit.

**59. *testūdō et aquila.*** testūdō aquilam magnopere ōrābat, ut volāre sēsē<sup>743</sup> docēret. “rem petis,” inquit aquila, “nātūrae tuae contrāriam: nam quōmodo poteris volāre, cum ālās nōn habeās<sup>1245</sup>?” testūdō autem nihilōminus aquilam



obsecrābat ut sē volucrem facere vellet. itaque eam unguis arreptam aquila sustulit in sublime, ibique dēmīsit, ut per āera<sup>69</sup> ferrētur. sed cum in rūpēs dēcidisset comminūta interiit.

**60. agricola et filiū.** rusticus, mortem suam exspectans, cum relinquere filiis suis divitiās nōn posset<sup>124</sup>, animōs cōrum ad studium diligentis agrōrum cultūrae et ad labōris assiduitatem excitāre voluit. arcessit igitur eōs ad sē atque ita alloquitur. “mei filii, quōmodo rēs meae sē habeant<sup>113</sup>, vidētis; quidquid<sup>9</sup> autem per omnem vitam reservāvī, hōc in vineā nostrā quaerere poteritis.” haec cum dixisset, paulō post moritur senex. filiū, patrem in vineā alicubi thēsaurum abscondisse arbitrantēs, arreptis ligōnibus ūniversum vineae solum effodiunt. thēsaurum quidem nullum inveniunt; terram vērō fodiendō<sup>100</sup> adeō fertilem reddiderunt, ut vitēs ūberrimum fructum ferrent<sup>114</sup>.

**61. viatōrēs et ursus.** amīcī duo, cum ūnā aliquandō iter facerent, in ursum ingentem incidērunt. quō vīsō, ūnus celeriter in arborem ēvāsīt; alter, cum bestiam illam cadāvera nōn attingere meminisset<sup>505</sup>, in terram sē prōstrāvit spīritumque continuit, ut nullam vitae vestīgium appārēret<sup>1157</sup>. ursus, omnibus corpōis partibus pertentātis et ōre crēbrō ad illius ōs aurēsque admōtō, eum prō mortuō reliquit et abiit. tum ambō<sup>121</sup> metū liberātī inceptum iter peragunt. tum is, quī arborem conscenderat, alterum interrogat quidnam in aurem jacenti insusurrāsset<sup>113</sup> ursus. “multa,” inquit ille, “quae memorāre nihil attinet; sed imprimis praecēpit, nē amīcum esse quemquam<sup>99</sup> mihi<sup>908</sup> persuādērem<sup>113</sup>, cūjus fidem in periculis et adversā fortūnā nōn essem<sup>1150</sup> expertus.”

**62. mūs et rāna.** mūs gerēbat bellum cum rānā. pugna erat vehemens et anceps<sup>538</sup>. milvus, hōc certāmine procul vīsō, appropinquat, dumque neuter sibi<sup>817</sup> cavet prae<sup>922</sup> studiō pugnandi<sup>1003</sup>, utrumque rapit et dilaniat.

**63. leō et vulpēs.** leō annis confectus aegrum<sup>745, 751</sup> simu-

lāvit. tum ad aegrōtum rēgem<sup>1004</sup> vīsendum complūrēs vērunt bestiae, quās prōtinus dēvorāvit. sed cauta vulpēs procul ante spēluncam stābat, rēgem salūtans. rogāvit leō, cūr nōn intrāret<sup>1113</sup>. respondit vulpēs, “quod videō<sup>1242</sup> multa intrantium vestigia, nulla exeuntium.”

**64. culex et taurus.** in cornū taurī culex sedens, “sī tibi,” inquit “mōle meā molestus sum, prōtinus āvolābo,” at ille, “tē,” inquit, “prorsus nōn senseram.”

**65. cornīx.** cornīx sitiens repperit in urnā nōn multum aquae<sup>700</sup>. sed urna erat profundior quam ut<sup>1174</sup> aqua ā cornice contingī posset. cōnātur effundere urnam, nec valet. tum legit ex arēnā complūrēs lapillōs, quōs in urnam dēicit. hōc modō aqua levātur et cornīx bibere potest.

**66. vespertiliō.** bellum gerēbant volucrēs cum quīru-  
pedibus, et fortūna bellī erat diū anceps<sup>888</sup>, modo ~~h~~s<sup>889</sup>,  
modo illis victōriam reportantibus. vespertiliō, quī sēcūritātem fidei antepōnēbat, ad eās, quae superāverant<sup>1288</sup>, sē conferēbat; inter avēs avem sē esse profitēbātur, inter quadrupedēs mūrem. cum pācem fēcissent avēs et quadrupedēs, fraus utrīque generi apparuit; damnātus igitur ab utrīsq<sup>972</sup> refūgit, atque ex eō tempore noctū tantummodo ēvolābat.

**67. formīcae et cicāda.** formīcae frūgēs per hiemem hūmectātās siccābant. hās adit cicāda ēsuriens<sup>429</sup>. et rogat, paululum cibi ut sibi impertiant. cui illae, “aestāte”<sup>801</sup> inquirunt, “quaerere<sup>888</sup> tē<sup>889</sup> oportuit.” “nōn vacābat,” inquit cicāda. “quid faciēbās igitur?” “cantātiōnibus operam dabam,” inquit. tum illae, “sī cecinistī” inquirunt, “aestāte, hieme saltātō.”

**68. canis et lupus.** canī bene nūtrītō occurrit forte lupus maciē confectus. salūtant sē invicem et lupus, “unde,” inquit, “sīc nitēs? aut quō cibō tam pinguis factus es? ego, quī longē fortior sum, famē pereō.” canis respondit: “cadem tibi fortūna erit, sī dominō pār officium

praestāre potes.” “quodnam?” inquit ille. “custōs ut<sup>108</sup> sīs liminis et noctū domum ā fūribus tueāris.” “ego vērō,” inquit lupus, “sum parātus; nunc patior nivēs imbrēsque, in silvīs asperam vītam dēgens. quanto facilius est sub tectō vīvere et largō satiārī cibō!” “venī ergō mēcum,” inquit canis. dum prōcēdunt, aspicit lupus collum canis catēnā dētrītum. “unde hōc, amīce?” “nihil est.” “dīc<sup>109</sup>, quaeso<sup>110</sup>.” “alligant mē interdiū, ut quiescam, noctū autem alacrior sim. vesperī mē solvunt: tunc vagor, quā libet. ultrō mihi afferunt pānem, dē mensā suā dat ossa dominus, frusta offert familia.” “age vērō, sī quō abīre vīs, num licet?” “nōn plānē,” inquit. “fruere igitur, canis, istā fēlicitāte tuā, quam mihi laudās. equidem regnāre nōlō, sī libertāte<sup>111</sup> mihi carendum<sup>112</sup> est.”



# STORIES OF DISTINGUISHED ROMANS.

FROM ROMULUS TO AUGUSTUS.

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## BOOK I.

THE KINGS.—B.C. 753-510.

**69.** Procās, rēx Albānōrum, duōs filiōs, Numitōrem et Amūlium, habuit. Numitōrī, quī nātū<sup>634</sup> māior erat, regnum reliquit: sed Amūlius, pulsō<sup>1022</sup> frātre, regnāvit, et, ut eum subole<sup>866</sup> privāret<sup>1167</sup>, Rhēam Silviam, ējus filiam, Vestae sacerdōtem<sup>746</sup> fēcit; quae tamen Rōmulum et Remum unō partū ēdidit. Quō<sup>728</sup> cognitō, Amūlius mātrem ipsam in vincula conjēcit, parvulōs alveō impositōs abjēcit in Tiberim<sup>643</sup>, quī tunc forte super ripās erat effūsus; sed, relābente flūmine, eōs aqua in siccō reliquit. Vastae tum in iis locīs sōlitudinēs erant. Lupa, ut fāmā trāditum est, ad vāgītum accurrit, infantēsque linguā lambens mātrem<sup>746</sup> sē gessit.

**70.** Cum lupa saepius<sup>700</sup> ad parvulōs, velutī ad catulōs, reverterētur<sup>1293</sup>, Faustulus, pastor rēgius, rem animadvertit: eōs tulit in casam, et Accae Lārentiae conjugī dedit ēducandōs<sup>1010</sup>. Quī<sup>728</sup> adultī inter pastōrēs primō lūdiceris certāminibus vīrēs auxēre, deinde vēnandō<sup>1002</sup> saltūs peragrāre coepērunt<sup>508</sup>, tum latrōnēs ā rapīnā pecorum arcēre. Quārē iis insidiātī sunt latrōnēs, ā quibus<sup>868</sup> Remus captus est; Rōmulus autem vī<sup>522</sup> sē dēfendit. Tunc Faustulus, necessitāte compulsus, indicāvit Rōmulō<sup>807</sup>, quis esset<sup>1113</sup> ējus avus, quae mātēr. Rōmulus statim, armātīs pastōribus, Albam properāvit.

**71.** Intereā Remum latrōnēs ad Amūlium rēgem perduxerunt, eum incūsantēs, quod Numitōris gregēs abigere solitus esset<sup>1181</sup>; itaque Remus ā rēge Numitōrī ad supplicium trāditus est: at Numitor, considerātō adolescentis vultū, in eō erat ut<sup>1184</sup> nepōtem agnosceret. Nam Remus ōris lineāmentis erat mātři simillimus, aetāsque temporī<sup>1182</sup> expositionis congruēbat. Dum ēa rēs animum Numitōris anxium tenet<sup>1183</sup>, repente Rōmulus supervēnit, frātrem liberāvit, et, Amūliō interfectō, avum Numitōrem in regnum restituit.

**72.** Deinde Rōmulus et Remus urbem in iisdem locis, ubi expositi educātique erant, condidērunt: sed orta est inter eos contentiō, uter<sup>1185</sup> nōmen novae urbi daret<sup>1118</sup> eamque regeret; adhibuēre auspicia. Remus prior<sup>1189</sup> sex vulturēs, Rōmulus posteā duodecim vidit. Sic Rōmulus, auguriō victor, Rōmam urbem vocāvit; et, ut eam prius lēgibus quam moenibus mūnīret, edixit nē quis<sup>1184</sup> vallum transiliret<sup>1139</sup>: quod Remus irridens transiluit; eum irātus Rōmulus interfecit, hīs increpans verbis: “Sic deinceps malō afficiētur, quicumque transiliet moenia mea.” Ita sōlus potītus est imperiō<sup>1187</sup> Rōmulus.

ROMULUS, FIRST KING OF ROME.—B.C. 753-716.

**73.** Rōmulus imāginem urbis magis quam urbem fēcērāt: deerant incolae. Erat in proximō lūcus: hunc asyllum fēcīt. Eō statim multitudō latrōnum pastōrumque confūgit. Cum vērō ipse et populus uxōrēs nōn habērent<sup>1186</sup>, lēgātōs ad vicinās gentēs misit, qui<sup>1188</sup> societātem connūbiumque peterent. Nusquam benignē lēgātiō audita est: lūdibrium etiam additum: “Quidnī fēminīs quoque asyllum aperuistis? Id enim compār foret<sup>1186</sup> connūbium.” Rōmulus, aegritūdinem animi dissimulans, lūdōs parat: indicī<sup>1140</sup> deinde finitimīs spectāculum jubet. Multī convēnere studiō etiam videndae novae urbis<sup>1184</sup>, maximē Sabīnī cum liberis et conjugibus. Ubi spectāculi tempus vēnit, eoque deditae mentēs cum oculis erant, tum, datō signō, virginēs raptae sunt: et haec fuit statim causa bellōrum.

**74.** Sabīnī ob virginēs raptās<sup>1029</sup> bellum adversus Rōmānōs sumpsērunt, et, cum Rōmae<sup>799</sup> appropinquārent<sup>1233</sup>, Tarpēiam virginem nactī sunt, quae aquae causā hauriendae<sup>1004</sup> dēscenderat. Hūjus pater Rōmānae praeerat arcī. Titus Tatius, Sabīnōrum dux, Tarpēiae optiōnem mūneris dedit, sī exercitum suum<sup>999</sup> in Capitōlium perduxisset<sup>1101</sup>. Illa petiit<sup>607</sup> quod Sabīnī in sinistrīs manibūs gerēbant, videlicet ānulōs et armillās. Quibus dolōsē prōmissis, Tarpēia Sabīnōs in arcem perduxit, ubi Tatius eam scūtīs obruī jussit: nam et scūta in sinistrīs habuerant. Sic impia prōditiō celerī<sup>71</sup> poenā vindicāta est.

**75.** Rōmulus adversus Tatiūm prōcessit, et in eō locō, ubi nunc Rōmānum forum est, pugnam conseruit. Primō impetū<sup>631</sup>, vir inter Rōmānōs insignis, nōmine<sup>834</sup> Hostilius, fortissimē dīmicans cecidit; cūjus interitū<sup>638</sup> consternātī Rōmānī fugere coepērunt. Jam Sabīnī clāmitābant<sup>420.1</sup>: “Vicimus perfidōs hospitēs, imbellēs hostēs. Nunc sciunt longē aliud<sup>970</sup> esse virginēs rapere, aliud pugnāre cum viris.” Tunc Rōmulus, arma ad caelum tollens, Jovī aedem<sup>663</sup> vōvit, et exercitus seu<sup>622</sup> forte seu dīvinitus restitit. Proelium itaque redintegrātur; sed raptae mulierēs, crīnibus passis, ausae sunt<sup>165</sup> sē inter tēla volantia inferre; et hinc patrēs inde virōs dēprecātae, pācem conciliārunt.

**76.** Rōmulus, cum Tatiō foedere ictō, Sabīnōs in urbem recēpit. Centum ex seniōribus ēlēgit, quōrum consiliō omnia ageret<sup>1168</sup>; quī ob senilem aetātem *Senātōrēs* vocātī sunt. Trēs Equitum centuriās constituit; populum in trīgintā cūriās distribuit. His ita ordinātis, cum ad Caprae palūdem exercitum lustrāret<sup>1233</sup>, subitō coorta est tempestās cum magnō fragōre tonitribusque, et Rōmulus ē conspectū ablātus est: eum ad deōs abiisse vulgō crēditum est; cui rei fidem fēcit Proculus vir nōbilis. Ortā enim inter patrēs et plēbem sēditione, is in contiōnem prōcessit, et jūrejūrandō<sup>540</sup> affirmāvit “Rōmulum ā sē vīsum<sup>1076</sup> angustiōre formā<sup>849</sup>, quam fuisset<sup>1160</sup>, eundemque praecipere, ut sēditionibus abstinērent<sup>1139</sup>, et virtūtem colerent.” Ita Rōmulus prō deō cultus et Quirīnus est appellātus.

NUMA POMPILIUS, SECOND KING OF ROME.—B.C. 716-673.

**77.** Successit Rōmulō Numa Pompilius, vir inclitā iustitiā<sup>849</sup> et religiōne. Is Curibus<sup>888</sup>, oppidō Sabīnōrum, accītus est. Cum Rōmam<sup>882</sup> vēnisset<sup>1238</sup>, ut populum ferum religiōne molliret<sup>1157</sup>, sacra plūrima instituit: āram Vestae consecrāvit, et ignem in ārā perpetuō alendum<sup>1010</sup> virginibus dedit. Flāminem, Jovis sacerdotem, creāvit, eumque insignī veste<sup>836</sup> et curūli sellā ornāvit. Duodecim Saliōs, Martis sacerdotēs, lēgit, quī ancilia, quaedam imperiī pignora ē caelō, ut putābant, dēlapsa, ferre per urbem canentēs et rīte saltantēs solēbant<sup>185</sup>. Annum in duodecim mensēs ad cursum lūnae dēscripsit; nefastōs fastōsque diēs fēcit; portās Jānō geminō aedificāvit, ut esset<sup>1157</sup> index pācis et bellī: nam apertus in armīs esse<sup>1076</sup> cīvitatē, clausus vērō pācātōs circā omnēs populōs, significābat.

**78.** Lēgēs quoque plūrimās et ūtilēs tulit Numa. Quō<sup>1186</sup> vērō mājorem institūtis suīs auctōritātem conciliāret, simulāvit sibi<sup>813</sup> cum deā Egeriā esse colloquia nocturna, ejusque monitū sē omnia, quae ageret<sup>1180</sup>, facere. Lūcus erat, quem medium fons perennī rigābat aquā: eō saepe Numa sine arbitrīs sē conferēbat, velut ad congressum deae: ita omnium animōs religiōne imbuit, ut fidēs et jūsjurandum, nōn minus quam lēgum et poenārum metus, cīvēs continērent<sup>1164</sup>. Bellum quidem nullum gessit, sed nōn minus cīvitatī prōfuit, quam Rōmulus. Morbō exstinctus, in Jāniculō monte sepultus est. Ita duo deinceps rēgēs, ille<sup>940</sup> bellō, hic pāce, cīvitatē auxērunt. Rōmulus septem et trīgintā regnāvit annōs<sup>863</sup>; Numa trēs et quadrāgintā.

TULLUS HOSTILIUS, THIRD KING OF ROME.—B.C. 673-641.

**79.** Mortuō<sup>1035</sup> Numā, Tullus Hostilius rēx creātus est. Hic nōn solum proximō rēgī<sup>802</sup> dissimilis, sed etiam Rōmulō<sup>861</sup> ferōcior fuit. Eō regnante<sup>846</sup>, bellum inter Albānōs et Rōmānōs exortum est. Ducibus Hostiliō<sup>808</sup> et Fuffetiō placuit, paucōrum manibus<sup>807</sup> fāta utrīusque populī committi<sup>1076</sup>. Erant apud Rōmānōs trigeminī Horātii, trize-

mini quoque apud Albānōs Curiātii. Cum iis agunt rēgēs, ut prō suā quisque<sup>71</sup> patriā dimicent<sup>119</sup> ferrō. Foedus ictum est eā lege<sup>64</sup>, ut unde victōria, ibi quoque imperium esset. Itaque trigeminī arma capiunt, et in medium inter duās aciēs prōcēdunt. Consēderant utrinque duo exercitūs. Datur signum, infestisque armis terni juvenēs<sup>61</sup>, magnorum exercituum animōs gerentēs, concurrunt.

**80.** Ut primō concursū increpuēre arma, horror ingens spectantēs perstrinxit. Consertis deinde manibus, statim duo Rōmānī alius<sup>71</sup> super alium expirantēs ceciderunt: trēs Albānī vulnerātī. Ad cāsum Rōmānōrum conclāmāvit gaudiō<sup>60</sup> exercitus Albānus. Rōmānōs jam spēs dēserēbat. Unum Horātium trēs Curiātii circumsteterant: is quamvis integer, quia tribus<sup>62</sup> impār erat, fugam simulāvit, ut singulōs per intervalla secūtūrōs<sup>102</sup> sēparātīm aggredērētur. Jam aliquantum spatii<sup>79</sup> ex eō locō, ubi pugnātum est<sup>97</sup>, aufūgerat, cum respiciens videt ūnum Curiātium haud<sup>612</sup> procul ab sē abesse. In eum magnō impetū redit, et, dum Albānus exercitus inclāmat Curiātiis, ut opem ferant<sup>119</sup> frātrī, jam Horātius eum occiderat. Alterum deinde, priusquam tertius potuit consequī, interfēcit.

**81.** Jam singulī supererant, sed nec spēs<sup>84</sup> nec vīribus parēs. Alterius<sup>70</sup> erat intactum ferrō corpus, et geminātā victōriā ferōx animus: alter fessum vulnere, fessum cursū trahēbat corpus. Nec illud proelium fuit. Rōmānus exultans male sustinentem arma conficit, jacentemque spoliāt. Rōmānī ovantēs ac grātulantēs Horātium accipiunt, et domum<sup>76</sup> dēdūcunt. Princeps<sup>69</sup> ibat Horātius, trium frātrum spolia prae sē gerens. Cui obvia fuit soror, quae dēsponsa erat ūnī ex Curiātiis<sup>72</sup>, vīsōque super humerōs frātris palūdāmentō sponsi, quod ipsa confēcērat, flēre et crīnēs solvere coepit<sup>66</sup>. Mōvit ferōcī juveni<sup>80</sup> animum complōrātiō sorōris in tantō gaudiō publicō: strictō itaque gladiō transfigit puellam, simul eam verbis increpans: “Abi hinc cum immātūrō amorē ad sponsum, oblīta frātrum<sup>77</sup>, oblīta patriae. Sic eat<sup>118</sup> quaecumque Rōmāna lūgēbit hostem.”



**82.** Atrox id vīsum est facinus patribus plēbīque: quārē raptus est in jūs Horātius, et apud jūdicēs condemnātus. Jam accesserat lictor, iniciēbatque laqueum. Tum Horātius ad populum prōvocāvit. Intereā pater Horātii senex prōclāmābat filiam suam jūre<sup>847</sup> caesam fuisse; et juvenem amplexus, spoliaque Curiātiōrum ostentans, orābat populum, nē sē orbem liberis<sup>848</sup> faceret. Nōn tulit populus patris lacrimās, juvenemque absolvit, magis admirātiōne virtūtis, quam jūre causae. Ut tamen caedes manifesta expiārētur<sup>1167</sup>, pater, quibusdam sacrificiis peractis, transmisit per viam tigillum, et filium, capite adopertō, velut sub jugum mīsīt: quod tigillum *sorōrium* appellātum est.

**83.** Nōn diū pāx Albāna mansit: nam Fuffetius, dux Albānōrum, cum invidiōsum sē apud cīvēs vidēret<sup>1168</sup>, quod bellum ūnō paucōrum certāmine finisset<sup>1169</sup>, ut rem corrigeret<sup>1167</sup>, Vēientēs adversus Rōmānōs concitāvit. Ipse ā Tullō in auxilium arcessitus, aciem in collem subduxit, ut fortūnam bellī expectāret ac sequerētur. Quā rē Tullus intellectā, dixit clārā vōce<sup>849</sup> suō illud jussū Fuffetium<sup>1078</sup> facere, ut hostēs ā tergō<sup>917</sup> circumvenīrentur. Quō auditō, hostēs territī victīque sunt. Posterō diē Fuffetius, cum grātulātum<sup>1016</sup> Tullō vēnisset, jussū illius quadrīgīs reli-gātus est, et in dīversa distractus. Deinde Tullus Albam propter ducis perfidiam dīruit, et Albānōs Rōmam<sup>788</sup> trans-ire<sup>1140</sup> jussit.

**84.** Rōma interim crēvit Albae ruīnīs; duplicātus est cīvium numerus; mons Caelius urbī additus; et, quō<sup>1166</sup> frequentius habitārētur, eam sēdem Tullus rēgiae cēpit, ibique deinde habitāvit. Auctārum viriūm<sup>822</sup> fidūciā ēlātus bellum Sabīnīs indixit; pestilentia insecuta est: nulla tamen ab armīs quiēs dabātur. Crēdebāt enim rēx bellicōsus salūbriōra militiac<sup>823</sup> quam domī esse juvenum<sup>831</sup> corpora; sed ipse quoque diūturnō morbō<sup>838</sup> est affectus: tunc fractī simul cum corpore sunt spīritūs illi ferocēs, nullique rei deinceps nisi sacrīs operam dedit. Memorant Tullum fulmine ictum cum domō<sup>830</sup> conflagrāsse. Tullus magnā gloriā bellī regnāvit annōs duos et trīgintā,

ANCUS MARCIUS, FOURTH KING OF ROME.—B.C. 640-616.

**85.** Tullō mortuō, Ancum Marcium rēgem populus creāvit. Numae Pompiliī nepōs Ancus Marcius erat, acquitātē<sup>884</sup> et religiōne avō similis. Tunc Latīnī, cum quibus, Tullō regnante<sup>1036</sup>, ictum foedus erat, sustulērunt animōs, et incursiōnem in agrum Rōmānum fēcērunt. Ancus, priusquam eīs bellum indiceret<sup>1237</sup>, lēgātum mīsīt, qui<sup>1168</sup> rēs repeteret; eumque mōrem posterī retinuērunt. Id autem hōc modō fiēbat. Lēgātus, ubi ad finēs eōrum vēnit, ā quibus rēs repetuntur, capite vėlātō, ait<sup>802</sup>: “Audī, Jupiter<sup>798</sup>; audite finēs hūjus populī. Ego sum publicus nuntius populī Rōmānī: verbīs<sup>813</sup> meis fidēs sit<sup>1123</sup>.” Deinde peragit postulāta. Sī nōn dēduntur rēs, quās exposcit, hastam in finēs hostium ēmittit, bellumque ita indicit. Lēgātus, qui eā dē rē mittitur, *fētiālis*, rītusque bellī indicendī *jūs fētiāle* appellātur.

**86.** Lēgātō Rōmānō rēs repetentī superbē responsum est<sup>976</sup> ā Latīnīs; quārē bellum hōc modō eīs indictum est. Ancus, exercitū conscriptō, profectus Latīnōs fudit, et, oppidis dēlētīs, civēs Rōmam trāduxit. Cum autem in tantā hominum multitudīne facinora clandestīna fierent, Ancus carcerem in mediā urbe ad terrōrem increscentis audāciae aedificāvit: mūrō lapideō urbem<sup>819</sup> circumdedit, et Jāniculum montem, ponte subliciō in Tiberī factō, urbī conjunxit. Plūribus aliīs rēbus intrā paucōs annōs confectīs, immātūrā morte praereptus obiit.

LUCIUS TARQUINIUS PRISCUS, FIFTH KING OF ROME.—B.C. 616-578.

**87.** Ancō regnante, Lūcius Tarquinius, urbe Tarquiniīs<sup>886</sup> profectus, cum conjuge et fortūnīs omnibus Rōmam<sup>882</sup> commigrāvit. Additur haec fābula: eī<sup>812</sup> advenientī aquila pīleum sustulit, et super carpentum, ubi Tarquinius sedēbat, cum magnō clangōre volitans, rursus capitī aptē reposuit; inde sublimis<sup>899</sup> abiit. Tanaquil conjux, auguriōrum<sup>779</sup> perīta, regnum eī portendī intellexit: itaque virum complexa jussit cum alta spērāre. Hās spēs cōgitiōnēsque sēcum portantēs, urbem ingressī sunt, domiciliōque

ibi comparātō, Tarquinius pecūniā et industriā dignitatem atque etiam Ancī rēgis familiāritatem consecutus est; ā quō tūtōr liberis relictus, regnum intercēpit, et ita administrāvit, quasi jūre<sup>116</sup> adeptus esset<sup>116</sup>.

**88.** Tarquinius Priscus bellum cum Sabīnīs gessit, in quō bellō equitum centuriās numerō<sup>114</sup> auxit; nōmina mūtāre nōn potuit, dēterritus, ut ferunt Atti Navii auctōritate. Attus, eā tempestāte<sup>111</sup> augur inclitus, id fieri posse<sup>1076</sup> (negābat<sup>112</sup>), nisi avēs addixissent<sup>1100</sup>; irātus rēx, in experimentum artis, eum interrōgāvit, “fierīne<sup>1099</sup> (posset)<sup>113</sup>”, quod ipse mente (concepisset)<sup>1100</sup>:” Attus, auguriō actō, “fieri posse respondit.” “Atquē hōc,” inquit rēx, “agitābam, cōtemne illam secāre novāculā possem.” “Potes,” inquit augur, et eam secuisse dicitur<sup>1097</sup>. Tarquinius Sabīnōs vicit, et filium tredecim annōrum<sup>778</sup>, quod in proeliō hostem percussisset<sup>1101</sup>, praetextā et bullā<sup>1119</sup> dōnāvit, unde haec ingenuōrum puerōrum insignia esse coepērunt.

**89.** Supererant duo Ancī filiī, quī, aegrē ferentēs sē paternō regnō<sup>888</sup> fraudātōs esse, rēgi<sup>810</sup> parāvērunt insidiās. Ex pastōribus duōs ferōcissimōs dēligunt ad patrandum facinus. Ii, simulātā rixā, in vestibulō rēgiae tumultuantur. Cum eōrum clāmōr penitus in rēgiam pervēnisset<sup>1233</sup> vocāti ad rēgem pergunt. Primō uterque simul vōciferārī coepit, et certātim alter<sup>771</sup> alterī<sup>799</sup> obstrepere. Cum vērō jussī essent invicem dicere, ūnus ex compositō rem orditur; dumque intentus in eum sē rēx tōtūs<sup>699</sup> āvertit<sup>1230</sup>, alter ēlātam secūrim<sup>844</sup> in ejus caput dējēcit, et, relictō tēlō, ambō forās sē prōripiunt.

**+** **SERVIVS TULLIVS, SIXTH KING OF ROME.—B.C. 578-534.**

**90.** Servius Tullius mātrem<sup>897</sup> nōbili, sed captivā, nātus est. Cum in domō Tarquiniī Priscī educārētur, ferunt prōdigium vīsū<sup>1018</sup> eventūque mirābile accidisse<sup>1078</sup>. Flammae speciēs puerī dormientis caput amplexa est. Hōc vīsō Tanaquil summam eī dignitatem portendī intellexit, et conjugi<sup>809</sup>

suāsīt, ut eum nōn secus ac<sup>616</sup> liberōs suōs ēducāret. Is postquam adolēvit<sup>1229</sup>, ā Tarquiniō gener assumptus est; et cum Tarquinius occīsus esset, Tanaquil, cōlātā ejus morte, populum ex superiōre parte aedium<sup>653</sup> allocūta, ait<sup>602</sup> rēgem, gravī quidem sed nōn lētālī vulnere acceptō, petere<sup>1076</sup> ut interim, dum convalesceret<sup>1232</sup>, Serviō Tulliō<sup>806</sup> dictō audientēs essent<sup>1139</sup>. Servius Tullius quasi precariō regnāre coepit, sed rectē imperium administrāvit.

**91.** Servius Tullius aliquod urbī decus addere voluit. Jam tum inclitum erat Diānae Ephesiae fānum. Id cōmūniter ā civitātibus Asiae factum<sup>1076</sup> fāma ferēbat. Itaque Latīnōrum populīs<sup>608</sup> suāsīt, ut et ipsī Rōmae<sup>821</sup> fānum Diānae cum populō Rōmānō aedificārent<sup>1199</sup>. Quō factō, bōs<sup>627</sup> mīrae magnitudinis<sup>778</sup> cuiādam<sup>967</sup> Latīnō nāta dīcitur<sup>1097</sup>, et responsum somniō<sup>836</sup> datum, ‘eum populum summam imperiī habitūrum, cūjus cīvis bovem illam immolāssēt<sup>1160</sup>.’ ~~X~~ Latīnus bovem ad fānum Diānae dēduxit, et causam sacerdotī Rōmānō exposuit. Sacerdōs callidus dixit “eum dēbēre prius vivō flūmine manūs abluere.” Dum Latīnus ad Tiberim dēscendit<sup>1230</sup>, sacerdōs bovem immolāvit. Ita imperium cīvibus, sibi que glōriam vindicāvit.

**92.** Servius Tullius filiā alteram<sup>970</sup> ferōcem, mītem alteram habēbat. Duo quoque Tarquiniī Prisci filii longē disparēs mōribus<sup>634</sup> erant. Tullia ferōx Tarquiniō<sup>810</sup> mīti nupserat; Tullia vērō mītis Tarquiniō ferōci; sed mītēs, seu<sup>622</sup> forte, seu fraude<sup>847</sup>, periērunt: ferōcēs mōrum similitūdō conjunxit. Statim Tarquinius Superbus ā Tulliā incitātus, advocātō senātū, regnum paternum repetere coepit: quā rē audītā, Servius, dum ad cūriam contendit, jūssū Tarquiniī gradibus dējectus et domum<sup>882</sup> refugiens interfectus est. Tullia carpentō vecta in forum properāvit, vīrum ē cūriā ēvocāvit, et prīma<sup>700</sup> rēgem<sup>746</sup> salūtāvit: ā quō jussa ex turbā dēcēdere, cum domum redīret<sup>1233</sup>, visō patris corpore, mūliōnem ēvitantem super ipsum corpus carpentum agere jussit. Unde vīcus ille *Scelerātus* dictus est. Servius Tullius regnāvit annōs quattuor et quadrāgintā.

TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS, SEVENTH AND LAST KING OF ROME.—  
B.C. 534-510.

**93.** Tarquinius Superbus regnum scelestē occupāvit. Tamen bellō strēnuus hostēs domuit. Urbem Gabiōs in potestātem redēgit fraude Sexti filiī. Is cum indignē ferret cam urbem ā patre expugnārī nōn posse, ad Gabinōs sē contulit, patris in sē saevitiā querens<sup>748</sup>. Benignē ā Gabinīs exceptus, paulātīm eōrum benevolentiam fictis blanditiis alliciendō, dux bellī ēlectus est. Tum ē suis<sup>773</sup> ūnum ad patrem mittit sciscitātum<sup>1010</sup>, ‘quidnam sē<sup>830</sup> facere vellet<sup>1118</sup>.’ Pater nuntiō<sup>807</sup> filiī nihil respondit, sed in hortum transiit; ibique inambulans, sequente<sup>546</sup> nuntiō, altissima papāverum capita baculō dēcussit. Nuntius fessus exspectandō rediit Gabiōs. Sextus cognitō silentiō patris et factō, intellexit, quid vellet pater. Primōrēs cīvitātis interēmit, patrique urbem sine ullā<sup>600</sup> dīmiciātiōne trādidit.

**94.** Postēā Tarquinius Superbus Ardeam urbem oppugnāvit. Ibi Tarquinius Collātīnus, sorōre rēgis nātus, forte cēnābat apud Sextum Tarquinium cum aliis juvenibus rēgiis. Incidit dē uxōribus mentiō : cum unusquisque<sup>96</sup> suam laudāret, placuit experiri. Itaque citātis equis Rōmam āvolant. Rēgiās nurūs in conviviō et luxū dēprehendunt. Pergunt inde Collātiā. Lūcrētiam, Collātīnī uxōrem, inter ancillās in lānificiō inveniunt. Ea ergō cēteris<sup>810</sup> praestāre iudicātur. Paucis interjectis diēbus, Sextus Collātiam<sup>882</sup> rediit, et Lūcrētiā vim attulit. Illa posterō diē, advocātis patre et conjuge, rem exposuit, et sē cultrō, quem sub veste abditum habēbat, occidit. Conclāmant vir paterque, et in exitium rēgum conjūrant. Tarquiniō<sup>810</sup> Rōmam redeuntī clausae sunt urbis portae, et exsilium indictum.

## BOOK II.

FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REPUBLIC TO THE  
CONQUEST OF ITALY.—B.C. 509–266.

LUCIUS JUNIUS BRUTUS, FIRST ROMAN CONSUL.—B.C. 509.

**95.** L. Jūnius Brūtus, sorōre Tarquiniī nātus, cum eandem fortūnam timēret<sup>1240</sup>, in quam frāter inciderat, quī ob divitiās et prūdentiā erat ab avunculō occisus, stultum<sup>751</sup> simulāvit, unde Brūtus dictus est. Profectus Delphōs<sup>548</sup> cum Tarquiniī filiis quōs pater ad Apollinem mūneribus honōrandum mīserat, baculō sambūcēo aurum inclūsum deō dōnum tulit. Peractis deinde mandātis patriā, juvenēs Apollinem<sup>817</sup> consuluērunt, ‘quisnam ex ipsīs Rōmae regnātūrus<sup>1068</sup> esset.’ Responsum est, ‘eum Rōmae summam potestātem habitūrum, quī prīmus mātrem osculātus esset<sup>1180</sup>.’ Tunc Brūtus, velut sī cāsū prōlapsus cecidisset<sup>1216</sup>, terram osculātus est, quod ea commūnis esset<sup>1161</sup> māter omnium mortālium.

**96.** Expulsīs rēgibus, duo consulēs creātī sunt, L. Jūnius Brūtus et Tarquinius Collātinus, Lūcrētiāe marītus. At libertās modo parta per dolum et prōditiōnem paene āmissa est. Erant in juventūte Rōmānā adolescentēs aliquot, sodālēs Tarquiniōrum. Hī dē accipiendis nocte in urbem rēgibus colloquuntur, ipsōs Brūtī consulis filiōs in societātem consilii assūmunt. Sermōnem eōrum ex servīs<sup>772</sup> ūnus excēpit: rem ad consulēs dētulit. Scriptae ad Tarquinium litterae manifestum facinus fēcērunt. Prōditōrēs in vincula coniectī sunt, deinde damnātī. Stābant ad pālum dēligātī juvenēs nōbilissimī, sed prae cēterīs liberī consulis omnium in sē oculōs convertēbant. Consulēs in sēdem prōcessēre suam, missīque licitōrēs nūdātōs virgīs caedunt, secūrīque<sup>544</sup> feriunt. Supplicii nōn spec-

tātor modo, sed et exactor erat Brūtus, quī tunc patrem exiit, ut consulem ageret<sup>1167</sup>.

**97.** Tarquinius deinde bellō apertō regnum recuperāre tentāvit. Equitibus praeerat Aruns Tarquiniī filius: rēx ipse cum legiōnibus sequēbātur: obviam hosti<sup>802</sup> consulēs eunt. Brūtus ad explōrandum cum equitatū antecessit. Aruns, ubi Brūtum agnōvit, inflammātus irā: “Ille est vir,” inquit, “quī nōs patriā expulit; ēn ille nostris decorātus insignibus magnificē incēdit.” Tum concitat calcāribus equum, atque in ipsum consulem dirigit: Brūtus avidē sē certāminē offert. Adeō infestis animis concurrerunt, ut<sup>1168</sup> ambō hastā transfixi ceciderint<sup>1063</sup>; fugātus est tamen Tarquinius. Alter consul Rōmam triumphans rediit: Brūtī collēgae fūnus, quantō potuit apparātū<sup>646</sup>, fēcit. Brūtum mātērnae, ut parentem, annum<sup>863</sup> luxērunt.

HORATIUS COCLES.—B.C. 508.

**98.** Porsena, rēx Etruscōrum, ad restituendōs Tarquiniōs cum infestō exercitū Rōmam vēnit. Primō impetū Jāniculum cēpit. Nōn unquam aliās ante tantus terror Rōmānōs invāsit: ex agrīs in urbem dēmigrant; urbem ipsam saepiunt praesidiīs. Alia<sup>970</sup> urbis pars mūrīs, alia Tiberi<sup>643</sup> objectō tūta vidēbātur. Pons sublicius iter paene hostibus dedit<sup>1166</sup>, nisi ūnus vir fuisset, Horātius Cocles, illō cognōmine dōnātus, quod in aliō proeliō oculum amiserat. Is prō ponte stetit, et aciem hostium sōlus sustinuit, dōnec pons ā tergō interrumperetur<sup>1232</sup>: ipsā audaciā obstupescit hostēs; ponte rescissō, armātus in Tiberim dēsiluit, et incolumis ad suōs transnāvit. Grāta ergā tantam virtūtem cīvitas fuit; ei tantum agri<sup>769</sup> datum est, quantum ūnō diē circumarārī potuisset<sup>1161</sup>. Statua quoque in comitiō posita.

MUCIUS SCAEVOLA.—B.C. 508.

**99.** Cum Porsena Rōmam obsidēret<sup>1233</sup>, Mūcius, vir Rōmānae constantiae<sup>778</sup>, senātum<sup>749</sup> adiit, et veniam transfugiendī petiit, necem rēgis reprōmittens. Acceptā potestāte,

in castra Porsenae vēnit. Ibi in confertissimā turbā prope rēgium tribūnal constitit. Stipendium tunc forte militibus dabātur; et scriba cum rēge parī ferē ornātū<sup>88</sup> sedēbat. Mūcius illum prō rēge dēceptus occīdit. Apprehensus et ad rēgem pertractus, dextram accensō ad sacrificium foculō<sup>79</sup> injēcit; hōc supplicii ab eā exigens, quod in caede peccāset<sup>1161</sup>. Attonitus mirāculō rēx juvenem āmovēri ab altāribus jussit. Tum Mūcius, quasi beneficium remūnerans, ait ‘trecentōs, suī<sup>803</sup> similēs, adversus eum conjūrāsse<sup>1076</sup>.’ Quā rē ille territus bellum, acceptis obsidibus, dēposuit.

## THE MAIDEN CLOELIA.—B.C. 508.

**100.** Porsena Cloeliam, virginem nobilem, inter obsidēs accēperat. Cum ejus castra haud procul ripā<sup>884</sup> Tiberis locāta essent<sup>1233</sup>, Cloelia, dēceptis custōdibus, noctū ēgressa, equum, quem fors dederat, arripuit, et Tiberim<sup>843</sup> trājecit. Quod<sup>726</sup> ubi rēgī nuntiātum est, primō ille incensus irā Rōmam lēgātōs mīsit ad Cloeliam obsidem reposcendam. Rōmānī eam ex foedere restituērunt. Tum rēx, virginis virtūtem admirātus, eam laudāvit ac parte<sup>819</sup> obsidum dōnāre<sup>1076</sup> sē dixit, permīsitque ut ipsa, quōs vellet<sup>1161</sup>, legeret. Prōductis obsidibus, Cloelia virginēs puerōsque ēlēgit, quōrum aetātem<sup>765</sup> injūriac<sup>805</sup> obnoxiam sciēbat, et cum iis in patriam rediit. Rōmānī novam in fēminā virtūtem<sup>819</sup> novō genere honōris, statuā equestri<sup>71</sup> dōnāvērē. In summā Viā Sacrā fuit posita virgō insidens equō.

## PUBLIUS VALERIUS PUBLICOLA.—B.C. 507.

**101.** Tarquinius Collātīnus sē consulātū<sup>864</sup> abdicāvit, quod invīsum esset<sup>1161</sup> populō Tarquinii nōmen. Itaque consul creātus est Publius Valerius, quō<sup>1026</sup> adjūtōre Brūtus rēgēs ējēcerať. Hic tamen, quia in locum Brūtī mortuī alterum consulem nōn subrogāverat, et domum in altō atque mūnitō locō habēbat, in suspiciōnem regnī affectātī<sup>1029</sup> vēnit. Quō cognitō, apud populum questus est, quod dē sē tāle quippiam<sup>906</sup> timuissent<sup>1161</sup>, et mīsit, quī<sup>1168</sup> domum suam diruerent. Dempisit etiam secūrēs fasci-



bus<sup>854</sup>, cōsque in populī contiōne submīsīt, quasi mājor populī quam consulis mājestās esset<sup>1216</sup>. Grātum id multitudinī spectāculum fuit. Inde Valeriō cognōmen Publicolae<sup>816</sup> datum est. Cum quartum consul fuisset, mortuus est adcō pauper, ut fūnerī sumptus deesset. Collectis ā populō nummīs est sepultus, et annuō mātṛōnārum luctū honōrātus.

LATIN WAR. BATTLE OF LAKE REGILLUS.—B.C. 498.

**102.** Tarquinius ējectus ad Mamiliū Tusculānum, generum suum, confūgerat: cum ille, concitātō Latiō, Rōmānōs graviter urgēret, nova Rōmae dignitās creāta est, quae Dictātūra appellāta est, mājor quam Consulātus. Tunc creātus est Magister Equitum, quī Dictātōrī<sup>806</sup> etiam obsequerētur<sup>1188</sup>. Aulus Postumius, dictātor factus, cum hostibus apud Rēgillum lacum conflixit; ubi, cum victōria nūtāret, magister equitum equīs<sup>812</sup> frēnōs<sup>852</sup> dētrahī jussit, ut irrevocābili impetū ferrentur: itaque et aciem Latīnōrum fūdērunt, et castra cēpērunt. Tarquinius Cumās sē contulisse dicitur<sup>1097</sup>, in eāque urbe senīō et aegritūdine confectus obiisse.

MENENIUS AGRIPPA. INSTITUTION OF TRIBUNES.—B.C. 494.

**103.** Menēnius Agrippa concordiam inter patrēs plēbemque restituit: nam cum plēbs ā patribus sēcēssisset, quod tribūtum et militiam nōn tolerāret<sup>1161</sup>, Agrippa, vir fācundus, ad plēbem missus est; quī intrōmissus in castra, nihil aliud quam hōc narrāsse fertur: “ōlim hūmānī artūs, cum ventrem ōtiōsum cernerent, ab eō dissēdērunt, conspirāruntque, ‘nē manūs ad ōs cibum ferrent, nēve<sup>1128</sup> ōs acciperet datum, neu dentēs conficerent.’ At dum ventrem domāre volunt<sup>1230</sup>, ipsī quoque dēfēcērunt, tōtumque corpus ad extrēmam tābem vēnit: inde appāruit ventris haud<sup>812</sup>. segne ministerium esse<sup>1077</sup>, eumque cibōs per omnia membra concoctōs distribuere: tum cum eō in grātiā rediērunt. Sic senātus et populus quasi ūnum corpus discordiā percunt, concordīā valent.”

**104.** Hâc fâbulâ Menēnius flexit hominum mentēs : plēbs in urbem regressa est. Creāvit tamen tribūnōs, quī libertātem suam<sup>99</sup> adversus nōbilitātis superbiam dēfenderent<sup>100</sup>. Paulō post mortuus est Menēnius, vir omnī vitā<sup>101</sup> pariter patribus ac plēbī cārus ; post restitūtā<sup>102</sup> cīvium concordiam cārior plēbī factus. Is tamen in tantā paupertate dēcessit, ut eum populus collātis quadrantibus sepe-liret<sup>103</sup>, locum sepulcrō<sup>104</sup> senātus publicē daret.

CAIUS MARCIUS CORIOLANUS. VOLSCIAN WAR.—B.C. 493-488.

**105.** Cāius Marcius gentis<sup>77</sup> patriciae ā captis Coriolis, urbe Volscōrum, Coriolānus dictus est. Patre<sup>80</sup> orbātus adhūc puer sub mātis tūtēlā adolēvit. Sortitus erat ā nātūrā nōbilēs ad laudem impetūs, sed, quia doctrīna nōn accessit, irac<sup>82</sup> impotens obstinātaeque perviciāciae<sup>78</sup> fuit. Cum prīma stīpendia facere coepisset adolescens, ē multis proeliis, quibus interfuit, nunquam rediit, nisi dōnātus corōnā aliōve<sup>81</sup> militārī praemiō. In omnī vitae ratiōne nihil aliud sibi prōpōnēbat, quam ut<sup>100</sup> mātī<sup>80</sup> placēret : cumque illa audiret filium laudārī, aut corōnā dōnārī vidēret, tum dēmum fēlicem sē putābat.

**106.** Coriolānum, post insignem victōriam ejus operā maximē partam, Postumius consul apud militēs laudāvit : eum militāribus dōnis onerāre voluit ; agri<sup>78</sup> centum jūgera, decem captivōs, totidem ornātōs equōs, centum bovēs et argentī pondus quantum sustinēre potuisset<sup>101</sup>, offerēbat. Coriolānus vērō nihil ex hīs omnibus accēpit, praeter ūnūs hospitis captivī salūtem et equum. Consul factus, gravī annonā<sup>86</sup> advectum ē Siciliā frūmentum magnō pretiō<sup>84</sup> dandū<sup>100</sup> populō cūravit, ut plēbs agrōs, nōn sēditionēs, coiret<sup>107</sup>. Quā dē causā damnātus ad Volscōs concessit, eōsque adversus Rōmānōs concitāvit. Imperātor ā Volscis factus, ad quartum ab urbe lapidem castra posuit, et agrum Rōmānum est populātus.

**107.** Missi sunt Rōmā<sup>88</sup> ad Coriolānum orātōrēs dē pāce, sed atrōx responsum rettulērunt ; iterum deinde missi

nē in castra quidem<sup>112</sup> recepti sunt. Sacerdōtēs quoque suis infulis vëlātī ad eum ivērunt supplicēs, nec magis animum ejus flexērunt: stupēbat senātus, trepidābat populus, viri pariter ac mulierēs exitium imminens lāmentābantur. Tum Veturia, Coriolānī māter, et Volumnia uxor duōs parvōs filiōs sēcum trahens, castra hostium petiērunt. Ubi mātrem aspexit Coriolānus: “O patria,” inquit, “vīcisti iram meam admōtīs mātis meae precibus, cui<sup>110</sup> tuam in mē injūriam condōnō.” Complexus inde suōs castra mōvit, et exercitum ex agrō Rōmānō abduxit. Coriolānus postea ā Volscīs, ut prōditor, occisus esse dicitur.

THE FABII. THE WAR WITH VEII.—B.C. 477.

**108.** Vexābantur incursiōnibus Vēientium Rōmānī. Tum Fabia gens senātum adit. Consul Fabius prō gente loquitur: “Vōs alia bella cūrāte: Fabiōs hostēs Vēientibus date: istud bellum prīvātō sumptū gerere nōbīs<sup>113</sup> in animō est.” Eī grātiae ingentēs actae sunt. Consul ē cūriā ēgressus, comitante Fabiōrum agmine, domum rediit. Mānat tōtā urbe<sup>114</sup> rūmor: Fabiōs ad caelum laudibus ferunt; Fabiī posterō diē arma capiunt. Nunquam exercitus neque minor numerō, neque clārior fāmā et admirātiōne hominum, per urbem incessit. ibant sex et trecenti militēs, omnēs patriciī, omnēs ūnius gentis. Ad Cremeram flūmen perveniunt. Is opportunus visus est locus commūniendō praesidiō. Hostēs nōn semel fūsi pācem supplicēs petunt.

**109.** Vēientēs<sup>115</sup> pācis impetrātae brevī poenituit. Itaque, redintegrātō bellō, iniērunt consilium insidiīs ferōcem hostem captandī. Multō successū Fabiīs audācia crescēbat: cum igitur pālātī passim agrōs populārentur, pecora ā Vēientibus obviam acta sunt; ad quae prōgressi Fabiī, in insidiās dēlapsi sunt, et omnēs ad<sup>116</sup> ūnum periērunt. Diēs, quō id factum est, inter nefastōs relātus fuit: porta, quā profecti fuerant, *Scelerāta* est appellāta. ūnus omnīnō superfuit ex eā gente, quī, propter aetātem impuberem<sup>117</sup>, domī relictus erat. Is genus propāgāvit ad Quintum Fabium Maximum, quī Hannibalem morā frēgit.

LUCIUS QUINCTIUS CININNATUS. AEQUIAN WAR.—B.C. 458.

**110.** Aequi consulem Minucium atque exercitum ejus circumsessōs<sup>691</sup> tenēbant: id ubi Rōmae nuntiātum est, tantus pavor, tanta trepidātiō fuit, quanta fuisset<sup>1186</sup> si urbem ipsam, nōn castra, hostēs obsidērent: cum autem in alterō consule parum esse praesidiū<sup>771</sup> vidērētur, dictātōrem dīci<sup>1077</sup> placuit, quī rem afflictam restitueret<sup>1186</sup>. Quinctius Cincinnātus omnium consensū dictātor est dictus. Ille, spēs<sup>700</sup> ūnica imperiī Rōmānī, trans Tiberim quattuor jūgerum<sup>540</sup> colēbat agrum. Ad quem<sup>728</sup> missi lēgātī nūdum eum arantem offendērunt. Salūte datā invicem redditāque, Quinctius togam properē ē tuguriō prōferre<sup>1140</sup> uxōrem Raciliam jussit, ut senātūs mandāta togātus audīret.

**111.** Postquam abstersō pulvere<sup>528</sup> ac sūdōre, togā indūtus prōcessit Quinctius, dictātōrem cum lēgātī grātulantēs consalūtant; quantus terror in exercitū sit<sup>1113</sup>, expōnunt. Quinctius igitur Rōmam vēnit, et antecēdentibus lietōribus domum dēductus est. Posterō diē profectus, caesis hostibus, exercitum Rōmānum liberāvit. Urbem triumphans ingressus est. Ducti ante currum hostium ducēs, militāria signa praelāta: secūtus est exercitus praedā onustus; epulae<sup>661</sup> instructae ante omnium domōs. Quinctius sextō decimō diē dictātūrā<sup>864</sup>, quam in sex menses<sup>804</sup> accēperat, sē abdicāvit, et ad bovēs rediit triumphālis agricola.

THE DECEMVIRI. VIRGINIA.—B.C. 451-449.

**112.** Annō trecentēsimō ab urbe conditā, prō duōbus consulibus decemvirī creātī sunt, quī allātās ē Graeciā lēgēs populō<sup>810</sup> prōpōnerent<sup>1158</sup>. ūnus ex iis, Appius Claudius, virginem plēbēiam adamāvit, quam cum Appius nōn posset pretiō ac spē pellicere, clientī suō negōtium dedit, ut eam in servitūtem dēposceret: facile victūrus<sup>1028</sup> cum ipse esset<sup>1246</sup> et accūsātor et jūdex. Lūcius Virginius, puellae pater, tunc aberat militiae causā. Cliens igitur virginī venientī in forum injēcit manum, affirmans suam esse servam: eam sequī sē jubet; nī faciat<sup>1160</sup>, minātur sē

cunctantem vī abstractūrum<sup>1082</sup>. Pavidā puellā stupente, ad elāmōrem nūtrīcis fit concursus. Cum ille puellam nōn posset abdūcere, eam vocat in jūs, ipsō Appiō jūdice<sup>1026</sup>.

**113.** Intereā missī nuntiī ad Virgīnium properant. Is primā lūce Rōmam advēnit, cum jam cīvitas in forō expectātiōne erecta stāret. Virgīnius statim in forum, lacrimābundus<sup>643</sup> et cīvium opem<sup>653</sup> implōrans, filiam suam dēdūcit. Appius obstinātum gerens animum in tribūnal ascendit, et Virgīniam clientī suō addixit. Tum pater, ubi nihil usquam auxilii<sup>769</sup> vīdit: “Quaesō<sup>806</sup>,” inquit, “Appi<sup>816</sup>, ignosce patriō dolōrī<sup>808</sup>; sine mē filiam ultimō alloquī.” Datā veniā pater filiam in sēcretum abdūcit. Ab laniō cultrum arripit, et pectus puellae transfigit. Tum ferrō sibi viam facit, et respersus cruōre ad exercitum profūgit. Concitātus exercitus montem Aventinum occupāvit; decem tribūnōs militum creāvit; decemvirōs magistrātū<sup>864</sup> sē abdicāre coēgit, eōsque omnēs aut morte<sup>792</sup> aut exsiliō multāvit: ipse Appius Claudius in carcere necātus est.

MARCUS FURIUS CAMILLUS. GALLIC WAR.—B.C. 390.

**114.** Cum Marcus Fūrius Camillus urbem Faleriōs obsideret, lūdī magister plūrimōs et nōbilissimōs inde puerōs, velut ambulandī<sup>797</sup> grātiā ēductōs, in castra Rōmānōrum perduxit: quibus Camillō trāditis, nōn erat dubium, quīn<sup>1169</sup> Faliscī, dēpositō bellō, sēsē Rōmānīs dēditūrī<sup>1066</sup> essent; sed Camillus perfidiam prōditōris dētestātus: “Nōn ad similem tuī<sup>803</sup>,” inquit, “vēnistī; sunt bellī sicut et pācis jūra: arma habēmus, nōn adversus eam aetātem, cui<sup>808</sup> etiam captīs urbibus parcitur<sup>976</sup>, sed adversus armātōs, quī castra Rōmāna oppugnāvērunt.” Dēnūdārī deinde lūdī magistrum jussit; cum, manibus post tergum alligātis, in urbem redūcendum<sup>1010</sup> puerīs trādidit, virgāsque eis dedit, quibus euntem verberārent<sup>1167</sup>. Statim Faliscī, beneficiō magis quam armīs victī, portās Rōmānīs aperuērunt.

**115.** Camillus post multa in patriam merita, jūdiciō populī damnātus, exsulātum<sup>1016</sup> abiit. Urbe ēgrediens ā

dis precātus esse dīcitur<sup>1097</sup>, ut, si innoxio sibi<sup>810</sup> ea injūria fieret<sup>1180</sup>, dēsiderium suū<sup>779</sup> facerent<sup>1139</sup> ingrātae patriae<sup>801</sup> quamprimum: neque multo postea res ēvenit. Nam Galli Senonēs Clūsium, Etrūriae oppidum, obsēdērunt. Clūsini novō bellō exterriti ab Rōmānīs auxilium petiērunt. Missi sunt Rōmā<sup>886</sup> trēs lēgātī, quī Gallōs monērent, ut ab oppugnatione dēsisterent<sup>1139</sup>. Ex hīs lēgātīs<sup>773</sup> ūnus contrā jūsgentium in aciem prōcessit, et ducem Senonum interfecit. Quā rē commōti Galli, petītis in dēditionem lēgātis nec impetrātis, ad urbem vēnērunt, et exercitum Rōmānum apud Alliam fluvium cecidērunt diē decimō sextō<sup>874</sup> Kalendās Sextilēs<sup>870</sup>: quī diēs, inter nefastōs relātus, *Alliensis* dictus est.

**116.** Galli victōrēs paulō ante solis occāsum ad urbem Rōmam perveniunt. Postquam hostēs adesse nuntiātum est<sup>1229</sup>, juventūs Rōmāna, duce<sup>1026</sup> Manliō, in arcem conscendit; seniorēs vērō domōs ingressi adventum Gallōrum obstinātō ad mortem animō expectābant. Quī inter cōs curulēs magistrātūs gesserant, ornāti honōrum insignibus, in vestibulis aedium<sup>663</sup> eburneis sellis insēdēre, ut, cum vēnisset hostis, in suā dignitatē morerentur. Interim Galli, domōs patentēs ingressi, vident virōs ornātū et vultūs majestātē dīs simillimōs: cum Galli ad cōs, velut ad simulācra, conversi stārent, ūnus ex hīs senibus dīcitur Gallō<sup>810</sup>, barbā suā permulcenti, scīpiōnem eburneum in caput incussisse. irātus Gallus eum occidit: ab eō initium caedis ortum est. Deinde ceteri omnēs in sēdibus suis trucidāti sunt.

**117.** Galli deinde impetum facere in arcem statuunt. Primō militem, quī tentāret viam, praemisērunt. Tum, nocte sublustrī, sublevantēs invicem et trahentēs alii<sup>871</sup> aliōs, in summum saxum ēvāsērunt tantō silentiō<sup>846</sup>, ut nōn solum custōdēs fallerent, sed nē<sup>612.</sup> canēs quidem, sollicitum animal<sup>1709</sup>, excitārent. Anserēs nōn fecellēre, quibus<sup>866</sup> in summā inopiā Rōmānī abstinerant, quia avēs erant Jūnōnī sacrae; quae res Rōmānīs salūtī<sup>820</sup> fuit. Namque clangōre anserum alārūque crepitū excitus Manlius, vir bellō ēgregius, ceterōs ad arma vocans, Gallōs ascendentes dējecit:

unde in mōrem vēnit, ut<sup>1084</sup> sollemnī pompā canis in furcā suffixus ferrētur; anser vērō, velut triumphans, in lecticā et veste strāgulā gestārētur.

**118.** Tunc consensū omnium placuit ab exsiliō Camillum accīrī; missī igitur ad eum lēgātī, ipseque dictātor absens dictus est. Interim famēs utrumque exercitum urgēbat: at, nē Gallī putārent Rōmānōs eā necessitatē ad dēditionem cōgī, multis locīs dē Capitoliō pānis jactātus est in hostium stationēs. Eā rē adductī sunt Gallī, ut haud magnā mercēde obsidiōnem relinquerent. Pactum est pretium mille pondō aurī. Nōndum omnī aurō appensō, Camillus dictātor intervēnit, collectīs Rōmānī exercitūs reliquiis: auferri aurum de mediō jubet, dēnuntiatque Gallis, ut sē ad proelium expediant. Instruit deinde aciem et Gallōs ad interneciōnem occīdit. Nē nuntius quidem clādis relictus est. Dictātor, recuperātā ex hostibus patriā, triumphans urbem ingressus est, et ā militibus parens patriae conditorque alter urbis appellātus est.

CAIUS LICINIUS STOLO. LICINIAN ROGATIONS.—B.C. 366.

**119.** Fabius Ambustus ex duābus filiābus<sup>514</sup> mājorem Aulō Sulpiciō patriciō, minōrem Liciniō Stolōnī plēbēiō, conjugem dedit. A. Sulpicius tribūnus militum erat potestate<sup>849</sup> consulārī. Cum in ējus dōmō sorōrēs Fabiae inter sē tempus sermōnibus tercerent, forte incidit, ut<sup>1084</sup> Sulpicius dē forō domum sē reciperet, et ējus lictor forem, ut mōs est, virgā percuteret; cum minor Fabia mōris<sup>779</sup> ējus insuēta ad id expāvisset, risui<sup>820</sup> sorōrī fuit mirantī sorōrem id ignōrāre. Confūsam eam cum pater vīdissēt, sciscitantī confessa est eam esse causam dolōris, quod virō plēbēiō juncta esset<sup>1160</sup>. Consolātur filiam Ambustus, pollicēturque eōsdem honōrēs domī eam cito visūram, quōs apud sorōrem vīderit. Inde consilia inīre coepit cum generō, quī, ubi tribūnātum plēbis aggressus est, lēgem tulit, ut alter consul ex plēbe creārētur. Lēx, resistentibus patribus, lāta tamen est, et prīmus Licinius Stolō consul ē plēbe factus.

TITUS MANLIUS TORQUATUS. SECOND GALlic WAR.—B.C. 361.

**120.** Titus Manlius ob ingenii et linguae tarditatem a patre rursus relegatus erat. Qui cum audisset patri diem<sup>888</sup> dictam esse a Pompōniō, tribūnō plēbis, cepit consilium rudis quidem et agrestis animi, sed pietate laudabile. Cultrō succinctus mane in urbem atque a portā confestim ad Pompōnium pergit: introductus cultrum stringit, et super lectum Pompōniī stans, se eum transfixurum<sup>1082</sup> minatur, nisi ab incepta accusatiōne desistat. Pavidus tribūnus, quippe<sup>1241</sup> qui cerneret<sup>1246</sup> ferrum ante oculos micare, accusatiōnem dimisit. Ea res adolescenti honorī<sup>820</sup> fuit, quod animum ejus acerbitas paterna a pietate non avertisset<sup>1161</sup>, ideoque eodem anno tribūnus militum factus est.

**121.** Cum postea Galli ad tertium lapidem trans Anienem fluvium castra posuissent, exercitus Rōmānus ab urbe profectus est, et in citeriōre ripā fluvii constitit. Pons in mediō erat: tunc Gallus eximiā corporis magnitudine<sup>640</sup> in vacuum pontem processit, et quam<sup>708</sup> maximā voce potuit: “Quem nunc,” inquit, “Rōma fortissimum<sup>710</sup> habet, is prōcedat<sup>1123</sup> ad pugnam, ut eventus ostendat, utra gens bellō sit<sup>1113</sup> melior.” Diū inter primōrēs juvenum Rōmānōrum silentium fuit. Tum Titus Manlius ex statione ad imperatōrem pergit. “Injussū tuō,” inquit, “imperatōr, extrā ordinem nunquam pugnāverim<sup>1073</sup>, nōn, si certam victōriam videam<sup>1184</sup>; si tū permittis, volo istī belluae ostendere me ex eā familiā ortum esse, quae Gallōrum agmen ē rūpe Tarpēiā deturbāvit.” Cui imperatōr: “Macte<sup>740</sup> virtute,” inquit, “Tite Manli<sup>616</sup>, estō: perge, et nōmen Rōmānum invictum praestā.”

**122.** Armant deinde juvenem aequalēs: scūtum capit, Hispānō cingitur gladiō ad propiōrem pugnam habili. Expectabat eum Gallus stolidē laetus, et linguam ab irrīsū exserens. Ubi constitēre inter duās aciēs, Gallus ensem cum ingenti sonitū in arma Manlii dejecit. Manlius vērō insinuāvit sēsē inter corpus et arma Galli, atque uno et alterō ictū ventrem transfodit; jacenti<sup>812</sup> torquem detraxit, quem cruore respersum collō<sup>819</sup> circumdedit suō. Dēfixerat



pavor cum admiratiōne Gallōs. Rōmānī alacrēs<sup>71</sup> obviam militi<sup>80</sup> suō prōgrediuntur, et grātulantēs laudantēsq̄ ad imperātōrem perdūcunt. Manlius inde Torquātī<sup>77</sup> nōmen accēpit.

**123.** idem Manlius, postea consul factus bellō Latīnō, ut disciplinam militārem restitueret, ēdixit, ‘nē quis<sup>86</sup> extrā ordinem in hostēs pugnāret<sup>139</sup>.’ Forte filius ējus accessit prope statiōnem hostium: is, quī Latīnō equitatūi praeerat, ubi consulis filium agnōvit, “Vīsne<sup>109</sup>,” inquit, “congregi mēcum, ut singulāris proeliū eventū cernātur, quantum eques Latīnus Rōmānō<sup>818</sup> praestet<sup>1113</sup>?” Mōvit ferōcem animum juvenis seu ira, seu dētrectandī<sup>1004</sup> certāminis pudor. Oblitus itaque imperiī<sup>787</sup> paternī in certāmen ruit, et Latīnum ex equō excussum transfixit, spoliūsq̄ lectis in castra ad patrem vēnit. Extemplō filium āversātus consul militēs classicō advocat; quī postquam frequentēs<sup>699</sup> convēnere<sup>1229</sup>: “Quandōquidem,” inquit, “tū, fili, contrā imperium consulis pugnāstī, oportet disciplinam poenā tuā restituās<sup>994</sup>. Triste exemplum, sed in posterum salūbre juventūtī eris. ī, licitor, dēligā ad pālum.” Metū omnēs obstupēre; sed, postquam, cervīce caesā, fūsus est cruor, in questūs et lāmenta ērūpēre. Manliō Rōmam redeuntī seniōrēs tantum obviam exiērunt: juventūs et tunc eum, et omni deinde vitā, exsecrāta est.

MARCUS VALERIUS CORVINUS. THIRD GALLIC WAR.—B.C. 349.

**124.** Bellō Gallicō, cum Rōmānī in statiōnibus quietī<sup>699</sup> tempus tererent, Gallus quīdam, magnitudīne atque armīs insignis, ante aliōs prōgressus est; quatiensque scūtum hastā, cum silentium fēcisset, ūnum ē Rōmānīs per<sup>836</sup> interpretem<sup>629</sup> prōvocāvit, quī sēcum ferrō dēcerneret. Marcus erat Valerius tribūnus militum adolescens, quī prius sciscitātus consulis voluntātem, in medium armātus prōcessit: tunc rēs vīsū<sup>1018</sup> mirābilis accidisse fertur; nam cum jam manum consereret Valerius, repente in galeā ējus corvus insēdit in hostem versus. āles nōn solum captam semel sēdem tenuit, sed quotiēscumque certāmen initum erat<sup>1238</sup>,

levans sē ālis, ōs oculōsque Gallī rostrō et unguibus appetēbat. Hostem territum tālis prōdigii vīsū, oculis<sup>884</sup> simul et mente turbātum, Valerius obtruncat. Corvus ē conspectū ēlātus orientem petit. Inde Valerius *Corvinus* dictus est.

## FIRST SAMNITE WAR.—B.C. 343-341.

**125.** Valerius Corvinus, annōs trēs et vigintī nātus, consul creātus, Samnitēs bis proeliō fūdit. Nōn aliās dux militī cārrior fuit, quia nullus militī familiārrior. Omnia inter infimōs militum mūnia haud gravatē obibat. In lūdō etiam militārī, cum vēlōcitātis viriumque certāmina inter sē acquālēs ineunt, Valerius ipse cum eīs certābat, nec quemquam<sup>889</sup> aspernābātur parem, quī<sup>1203</sup> sē offerret. Semper cōmis et eōdem vultū<sup>849</sup>, seu vīcerat seu victus erat. Cum postea in exercitū orta esset gravis sēditiō, parsque militum ā cēterīs dēfēcisset, et ducem sibi fēcisset, adversus eōs Valerius dictātor missus est: quī ubi in conspectum vēnit, benignē militēs allocūtus, extemplō omnium irās permulsit, sēditiōnemque compressit: adeō hominum animōs conciliant cōmitās affābilitāsque sermōnis!

## PUBLIUS DECIUS MUS. LATIN WAR.—B.C. 340.

**126.** P. Decius sub Valeriō consule tribūnus militum fuit. Cum exercitus Rōmānus in angustiis clausus esset, Decius conspexit ēditum collem imminentem hostium castris<sup>799</sup>. Acceptō praesidiō, verticem occupāvit, hostēs terruit, et spatium consuli dedit ad subducendum agmen in aequiorem locum. Ipse intempestā nocte per mediās hostium custodiās somnō oppressās incolumis<sup>899</sup> ēvāsīt. Quārē ab exercitū dōnātus est coronā obsidiōnālī, quae dabātur eī, quī obsidiōne civēs liberāssēt<sup>1161</sup>. Consul fuit bellō Latīnō cum Manliō Torquātō. Tunc cum utriūque consuli somniō<sup>836</sup> obvēnisset ‘eum populum victōrem fore, cūjus dux in proeliō cecidisset<sup>1160</sup>,’ convēnit inter eōs, ut is, cūjus cornū in aciē labōrāret, dīs sē Mānibus dēvovēret<sup>1085</sup>: inclinante suā parte Decius sē et hostēs dīs Mānibus dēvōvit. Armātus

in equum insiluit, ac sē in mediōs hostēs immisit. Corruit obrutus tēlis, et victōriam suis reliquit.

LUCIUS PAPIRIUS CURSOR. SECOND SAMNITE WAR.—B.C. 326-304.

**127.** L. Papirius, cum dictātōrem sē adversis ōminibus contrā Samnitēs profectum esse sensisset, ad auspicia repetenda Rōmam regressus est, ac prius Quintō Fabiō<sup>808</sup>, magistrō equitum, ēdixit, ut sēsē locō<sup>809</sup> tenēret<sup>1189</sup>, neu, absente sē, manum cum hoste consereret. Fabius, post dictātōris profectiōnem, opportūnitāte ductus, aciē cum Samnitibus conflixit. Neque melius rēs gerī potuisset, sī adfuisset<sup>1190</sup> dictātōr. Nōn mīles ducī, nōn dux militī dēfuit<sup>808</sup>. Vigintī millia hostium eō diē caesa trāduntur. Haud multō post dictātōr advēnit, plēnus minārum<sup>788</sup> iraeque. Statim, advocātā contiōne, spoliārī magistrum equitum virgāsque ac secūrēs expeditī jussit. Tum Fabius militum fidem implōrāre coepit. Clāmōr tōtā contiōne<sup>828</sup> est ortus; alibi precēs, alibi minae audiēbantur. Itaque rēs in posterum diē<sup>864</sup> est dilāta.

**128.** Magister equitum noctū clam ex castris Rōmam profūgit: quem dictātōr ipse secūtus est. Vocātō senātū iterāta contentiō est;prehendī Fabium Papirius jussit. Tum Fabiī pater ad populum prōvocāvit. Populus Rōmānus, ad precēs et obtestatiōnem versus, ōrāvit dictātōrem, ut veniam adolescentiae Fabiī daret. Ipse adolescens ējusque pater prōcumbere ad genua dictātōris coepērunt, iramque dēprecārī. Tot precibus cessit Papirius. Is fuit vir nōn animī solum vigōre, sed etiam corporis viribus excellens. Praecipua pedum pernīcītās inerat, quae cognōmen etiam dedit. idem cōmis et jocōrum<sup>852</sup> studiōsus. Quōdam diē inambulans ante tabernāculum, praetōrem Praenestinum, quī per timōrem segnius<sup>708</sup> suōs in proelium duxerat, vocārī jussit, et postquam eum graviter increpuit: “Lictor, expedi,” inquit, “secūrēs;” et cum praetōrem vīdisset metū mortis attonitum: “Agedum, lictor,” inquit, “exscinde rādicem hanc incommodam ambulantibus.” Deinde praetōrem, multā dictā, dīmīsīt.

SPURIUS POSTUMIUS. THE CAUDINE FORKS.—B.C. 321.

**129.** Spurius Postumius consul, cum bellum adversus Samnītēs gereret, ā Pontiō Thelesinō, duce hostium, in insidiās inductus est: is enim simulātōs transfugās mīsit, quī Rōmānōs monērent Lūceriam, Apuliae urbem, ā Samnītibus obsidērī. Nōn erat dubium, quīn<sup>169</sup> Lūcerinīs, bonīs ac fidēlibus sociīs, auxilium ferendum esset. Lūceriam duae viae dūcēbant, altera longior et tūtior, altera brevior et periculōsior. Festinātiō effēcit, ut brevior eligerētur. Itaque cum in insidiās vēnissent, quī locus *Furculae Caudinae* vocābātur, et fraus hostilis appāruisset, retrō viam, quā vēnerant, repetunt; at eam hostium praesidiō clausam inveniunt: sistunt igitur gradum, et omnī spē evādendī ademptā, intuentēs aliī<sup>71</sup> aliōs diū immōbilēs silent; deinde ērumpunt in querēlās adversus ducēs, quōrum temeritāte in eum locum erant adductī. Ita noctem tum cibī tum quiētis immemorēs trāduxērunt.

**130.** Nec Samnītēs ipsī quid sibi faciendum esset in rē tam laetā sciēbant. Pontius accītum patrem Herennium rogāvit, ‘quid fierī placēret.’ Is, ubi audivit inter duōs saltūs clausum esse exercitum Rōmānum, dixit, ‘aut omnēs esse occidendōs, ut virēs frangerentur, aut omnēs dimittendōs esse incolumēs, ut beneficiō obligārentur.’ Neutra sententia accepta fuit: intereā Rōmānī necessitāte victī lēgātōs mittunt, quī pācem petant<sup>109</sup> Pāx concessa est eā lēge, ut omnēs sub jugum trādūcerentur. Itaque palūdāmenta consulibus dētracta, ipsīque primī sub jugum missī, deinde singulae legiōnēs: circumstābant armātī hostēs exprobrantēs illūdentesque. Rōmānīs<sup>110</sup> ē saltū ēgressīs lux ipsā morte<sup>81</sup> tristior fuit: pudor fugere colloquia et coetūs hominum cōgēbat. Sērō Rōmam ingressī sunt, et sē in suis quisque<sup>718</sup> aedibus abdidērunt.

**131.** Deliberante senātū de pāce Caudinā, Postumius sententiam dicere jussus: “Turpī sponsiōne,” inquit, “quā mē obstrinxi, nōn tenētur populus Rōmānus, quandō ejus injussū facta est; nec quidquam ex eā praeter corpus meum debētur Samnītibus. Iis dēdite mē nūdum vinctumque: in

mē ūnum saeviant; exsolvam religiōne populum.” Senātus, hanc animī magnitudinem admirātus, Postumium laudāvit, ejusque sententiam secūtus est. Trāditus est igitur Postumius fētiālibus, quī cum ad Samnītēs dūcerent. Vestis eī dētractā, manūs post tergum vinctae sunt; cumque appāritor verēcundiā mājestātis Postumium laxē vinciret: “Quīn<sup>119</sup> tū,” inquit ipse Postumius, “addūcis lōrum, ut justa fiat dēditio?” Tum ubi in coetum Samnītiū vēnit, factā dēditōne, Postumius fētiālis femur genū, quantā potuit vī, percussit, et clārā vōce ait, ‘sē Samnītem cīvem esse, illum lēgātum: fētiālem ā sē contrā jūs gentium violātum; eō<sup>120</sup> justius bellum adversus Samnītēs fore.’ Accepta nōn fuit ā Samnītibus ista dēditio, Postumiusque in castra Rōmāna inviolātus rediit.

PUBLIUS VALERIUS LAEVINUS. WAR WITH PYRRHUS.—B.C. 280-275.

**132.** Tarentīnīs, quod Rōmānōrum lēgātis injūriam fēcissent<sup>121</sup>, bellum indictum est. Quibus auxiliō<sup>122</sup> vēnit Pyrrhus, rēx Ēpirī, quī genus ab Achille dūcēbat. Contrā Pyrrhum missus est consul Laevīnus, quī, cum explōrātōrēs rēgis cēpisset, jussit eōs per castra Rōmāna circumducī, tumque incolumēs dīmitti, ut ea, quae vīdissent, Pyrrhō renuntiārent. Mox commissā pugnā, cum jam hostēs pedem referrent, rēx elephantōs in Rōmānōrum agmen agī jussit; quō factō, mūtata est proeliī fortūna. Rōmānōs vastōrum corporum mōlēs, terribilisque armātōrum iīs insistentium speciēs turbāvit. Equī etiam, ad conspectum et odōrem belluārum exterritī, sessōres aut excutiēbant, aut sēcum in fugam abripiēbant. Nox proeliō finem fēcit.

**133.** Pyrrhus captīvōs Rōmānōs summō honōre habuit; occisōs sepelivī, quōs cum adversō vulnere et trucī vultū etiam mortuōs jacēre cerneret, manūs ad coelum tulisse dicitur cum hāc vōce: “Ego cum tālibus virīs brevī orbem terrārum subēgissem<sup>124</sup>.” Deinde ad<sup>125</sup> urbem Rōmam magnīs itineribus contendit: omnia ignī et ferrō vastāvit; ad vicēsimum ab urbe lapidem castra posuit. Pyrrhō obviam vēnit Laevīnus cum novō exercitū; quō vīsō, rēx

ait, 'sibi<sup>113</sup> eandem adversus Rōmānōs esse fortūnam, quam<sup>117</sup> Herculi adversus Hydram,' cui tot capita renascēbantur<sup>128</sup>, quot praecisa fuerant: deinde in Campāniam sē recēpit; missōs ā senātū dē redimendīs<sup>100</sup> captīvīs lēgātōs honōrificē excēpit; captīvōs sine pretiō reddidit, ut Rōmānī, cognitā jam ējus virtūte, cognoscerent etiam liberālitatem.

**134.** Erat Pyrrhō, utpote magnō et fortī virō, mītis ac plācābilis animus; solet<sup>106</sup> enim magnī animī comes esse clēmētia. ējus hūmānitatem expertī sunt Tarentīnī: quī cum sērō intellexissent sē prō sociō dominum accēpisse, sortem suam liberīs vōcibus querēbantur, et dē Pyrrhō multa temere effūtiēbant, maximē ubi vīnō incaluerant<sup>128</sup>. Itaque arcessītī ad rēgem sunt nonnullī, quī dē eō in conviviō protervē locūtī erant; sed periculum simplex confessiō culpae discussit. Nam cum rēx percontātus esset, num ea, quae ad aurēs suās pervēnerant<sup>114</sup>, dixissent: "Et haec diximus," inquit, "rēx<sup>118</sup>; et nisi vīnum dēfēcisset<sup>116</sup>, longē plūra et graviōra dictūrī fuimus<sup>114</sup>." Pyrrhus, quī mālēbat vīnī quam hominum eam culpam vidērī, subridens eōs dīmīsīt.

**135.** Pyrrhus igitur, cum putāret sibi glōriōsum fore, pācem et foedus cum Rōmānīs post victōriam facere, Rōmam mīsīt lēgātum Cineam<sup>108</sup>, quī pācem aequīs condiōnibus prōpōneret. Erat is rēgi<sup>103</sup> familiāris, magnāque apud eum grātiā valēbat. Dicere solēbat Pyrrhus sē plūrēs urbēs Cineae ēloquentiā, quam armōrum vī expugnāsse. Cineās tamen rēgiam cupiditatem<sup>118</sup> nōn adūlābātur: nam cum in sermōne Pyrrhus eī sua consilia aperīret, dixissetque 'sē velle Italiam diciōnī suae sūbicere,' respondit Cineās: "Superātīs Rōmānīs, quid agere destinās, ō rēx?" "Italiae vicīna est Sicilia," inquit Pyrrhus, "nec difficile erit eam armīs occupāre." Tunc Cineās: "Occupātā Siciliā, quid postea actūrus es?" Rēx, quī nōndum Cineae mentem perspiciebāt: "In Africam," inquit, "trāicere mihi animus est." Pergit Cineas: "Quid deinde, ō rēx?" "Tum dēnique, mī<sup>114</sup> Cineā," ait Pyrrhus, "nōs quiētī dabimus,

dulceique ōtiō fruēmur.” “Quin<sup>1126</sup> tū,” respondit Cineās,  
 “istō ōtiō jam nunc frueris?”

**136.** Rōmam itaque vēnit Cineās, et domōs principum cum ingentibus dōnīs circumibat. Nusquam vērō receptus est. Nōn ā virīs solum, sed et ā mulieribus, sprēta ējus mūnera. Intrōductus deinde in cūriam, cum rēgis virtutem prōpensumque in Rōmānōs animum verbis extolleret, et de condiōnum aequitate dissereret, sententia senātūs ad pācem et foedus faciendum inclinābat; tum Appius Claudius senex et caecus in cūriam lecticā dēferri sē jussit, ibique gravissimā ōrātiōne pācem dissuāsit: itaque responsum Pyrrhō<sup>1127</sup> ā senātu est, ‘eum, dōnec Italiā excessisset<sup>1128</sup>, pācem cum Rōmānīs habēre nōn posse.’ Senātus quoque vetuit captīvōs omnēs, quōs Pyrrhus reddiderat, ad veterem statum redire priusquam bīna<sup>1129</sup> hostium spolia rettulissent.<sup>1131</sup> Quārē lēgātus ad rēgem revertit<sup>1130</sup>: ā quō cum Pyrrhus quaereret, ‘quālem Rōmam comperisset,’ respondit; ‘urbem sibi templum, senātum vērō consessum rēgum esse vīsum.’

CAIUS FABRICIUS LUSCINUS.—B.C. 280.

**137.** Cāius Fabricius ūnus fuit ex lēgātis, quī ad Pyrrhum dē captīvīs redimendis vēnerant. Cūjus postquam audīvīt Pyrrhus magnum esse apud Rōmānōs nōmen, ut virī bonī et bellō ēgregiī, sed admodum pauperis, eum prae cēteris benignē habuit, eīque mūnera atque aurum obtulit. Omnia Fabricius repudiāvit. Posterō diē, cum illum Pyrrhus vellet exterrēre conspectū subitō elephantī, imperāvit suis, ut bellua post aulaeum admovērētur Fabriciō sēcum colloquēti. Quod ubi factum est, signō datō, remōtōque aulaeō, repente bellua strīdorem horrendum ēmisit, et proboscidem super Fabriciī caput suspendit. At ille placidus subrīsīt, Pyrrhōque dixit: “Nōn mē hodiē magis tua com-movet bellua, quam herī tuum aurum pellexit.”

**138.** Fabriciī virtutem admīrātus Pyrrhus, illum sēcretō invītāvit, ut patriam dēsereret sēcumque vellet vīvere, quartā

etiam regnī suī parte oblātā; cui Fabricius respondit: “Si mē virum bonum iudicās<sup>1188</sup>, cūr mē vīs corrumpere? Sīn<sup>1189</sup> vērō malum, cūr mē ambis<sup>1190</sup>?” Annō interjectō, omnī spē pācis inter Pyrrhum et Rōmānōs conciliandae ablātā, Fabricius, consul factus, contrā eum missus est. Cumque vicīna castra ipse et rēx habērent, medicus rēgis nocte ad Fabriciūm vēnit, eīque pollicitus est, sī praeium sibi prōposuisset<sup>1190</sup>, sē Pyrrhum venēnō necātūrum. Hunc Fabricius vinctum reducī iussit ad dominum, et Pyrrhō dīcī, quae contrā caput ējus medicus spopondisset. Tunc rēx admirātus eum dixisse fertur: “Ille est Fabricius, quī difficilīus ab honestāte, quam sōl ā suō cursū, possit<sup>1191</sup> āvertī.”

**139.** Cum Fabricius apud Pyrrhum lēgātus esset, Cineam audīvīt narrantem esse quendam<sup>1192</sup> Athēnīs<sup>1193</sup>, quī sē sapientem profitērētur, eundemque dīcere omnia, quae facerēmus, ad voluptātem esse referenda. Tunc Fabriciūm exclāmāsse ferunt: “Utinam<sup>1194</sup> id hostibus<sup>1195</sup> nostrīs persuādēatur, quō<sup>1196</sup> facilius vincī possint, cum sē voluptātibus dederint!” Nihil magis ab ējus vitā aliēnum, quam voluptās et luxus. Tōta ējus supellex<sup>1197</sup> argentea salinō<sup>1198</sup> ūnō constābat, et patellā ad ūsum sacrorum, quae tamen ipsa corneō pediculō sustinēbātur. Cēnābat ad focum radicēs et herbās, quās in agrō repurgandō vulserat, cum lēgātī ā Samnitibus ad eum vēnērunt, magnamque eī pecūniā obtulērunt; quibus respondit: “Quamdiū cupiditātibus imperāre poterō, nihil mihi<sup>1199</sup> istā pecūniā opus erit: hanc ad illōs reportāte, quī eū<sup>1200</sup> indigent.”

**140.** C. Fabricius cum Rūfīno, virō nōbilī, simultātem gerēbat ob mōrum dissimilitūdinem, cum ille<sup>1201</sup> pecūniae contemptor esset, hic vērō avārus et fūrāx<sup>1202</sup> existimārētur. Quia tamen Rūfīnus ēgregiō fortis ac bonus imperātor erat, magnumque et grave bellum imminēre vidēbātur, Fabricius auctor fuit, ut Rūfīnus consul creārētur: cumque is deinde Fabriciō grātiās ageret, quod sē homo inimīcus consulem fēcisset<sup>1203</sup>: “Nihil est,” inquit Fabricius, “quod mihi grātiās agās<sup>1204</sup>, sī mālū compīlārī, quam venīre<sup>1205</sup>.” Eundem



postea Fabricius, censor factus, senātū<sup>884</sup> mōvit, quod argenti facti decem pondō habēret<sup>1181</sup>. Fabricius omnem vitam in glōriōsā paupertatē exēgit, adeoque inops dēcessit, ut, unde dōs filiārum expedirētur, nōn reliquerit<sup>1008</sup>. Senātus patris sibi partēs suscepit, et, datis ex commūnī aerariō dōtibus, eas collocāvit.

MANIUS CURIUS DENTATUS. DEFEAT OF PYRRHUS.—B.C. 275.

**141.** M'. Curius, contrā Samnitēs profectus, eos ingentibus proeliis vicit. Rōmam regressus in contiōne ait: “Tantum agrī cēpī, ut sōlitūdō futūra fuerit<sup>1210</sup>, nisi tantum hominum cēpissem<sup>1186</sup>: tantum porrō hominum cēpī, ut famē peritūrī fuerint, nisi tantum agrī cēpissem.” Ex tam opulentā victoriā adeo dītārī nōluit, ut, cum ā malevolis interservae pecūniae<sup>791</sup> arguerētur, guttō ligneo, quō<sup>837</sup> ūti ad sacrificia consuēverat, in medium prōlātō, jūrāret, sē nihil amplius dē praedā hostili in domum suam intulisse. Lēgātis Samnitium aurum offerentibus, cum ipse rāpās in focō torrēret, “Mālō,” inquit, “haec olera in fictilibus meis ēsse<sup>601</sup>, et aurum habentibus imperāre.” Agrī captivī septēna jūgera populō viritū dīvisit: cumque eī senātus jūgera quinquāgintā assignāret, plūs accipere nōluit, quam singulis fuerat datum, dixitque ‘malum esse civem, cui nōn idem, quod aliis, satis esse posset.’

**142.** Postea Curius, consul creātus, adversus Pyrrhum missus est: cumque eā dē causā dēlectum habēret, et jūniōrēs taediō bellī nōmina nōn darent, conjectis in sortem omnibus tribubus, primum nōmen urnā extractum citārī jussit. Cum adolescens nōn respondēret, bona ejus hastae subjēcit. Tunc ille ad tribūnōs plēbis cucurrit, dē injūriā sibi factā graviter querens, eōrumque opem<sup>888</sup> implōrans. At Curius et bona ejus et ipsum quoque vendidit, dixitque ‘nōn esse reipublicae<sup>886</sup> opus eō cīve, quī pārēre nesciret:’ neque tribūnī plēbis adolescentī auxiliō<sup>890</sup> fuērunt; posteaque rēs in consuētūdinem abiit, ut, dēlectū rite actō, quī militiam dētrectāret, in servitūtem venderētur. Hōc terrōre cēteri adacti nōmina promptius dedērunt.

**143.** Hīs cōpiīs Curius Pyrrhī exercitum cecīdit, dēque<sup>119</sup> eō rēge triumphāvit. Insignem triumphum fēcērunt quatuor elephantī cum turribus suīs, tum primum Rōmac vīsī. Victus rēx in Epīrum revertit<sup>120</sup>; sed relictō in urbe Tarentīnā praesidiō, fidem suī reditūs fēcērat. Itaque cum bellum renovātūrus putārētur, M'. Curium iterum consulem fieri<sup>121</sup> placuit; sed inopināta mors rēgis Rōmānōs metū liberāvit. Pyrrhus enim, dum Argōs oppugnat<sup>122</sup>, urbem jam ingressus, ā juvene quōdam Argīvō lanceā leviter vulnerātus est: māter adolescentis, anus paupercula, cum aliīs mulieribus ē tectō domūs proelium spectābat; quae, cum vidisset Pyrrhum in auctōrem vulneris suī magnō impetū ferri, periculō filiī suī commōta, prōtinus tēgulam corripuit, et utrāque manū librātā in caput rēgis dējēcit.

## BOOK III.

THE FIRST AND SECOND PUNIC WARS.—B.C. 264-202.

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FIRST PUNIC WAR.—B.C. 264-241.

APPIUS CLAUDIUS CAUDEX.—B.C. 264.

**144.** Appiō Claudiō consule, coeptum est primum adversus Poenōs bellum. Cum Messānam, Siciliae urbem, Karthāginiensēs et Hierō, rēx Syracūsānus, obsidērent, Appius Claudius ad Messānam liberandam missus est. Consul primō ad explōrandōs hostēs nāve piscātōriā trājēcit fretum inter Italiam et Siciliam interjectum. Ad quem vērunt nuntiī ab Hannōne, Poenōrum duce, hortantēs ut pācem conservāret. Cum vērō consul nullās condiciōnēs admitteret, nisi Poenī ab oppugnātiōne dēsisserent, irātus Hannō exclāmāvit, ‘sē nōn esse passūrum Rōmānōs vel manūs in marī Siculō abluere.’ Nōn tamen potuit prohibēre, quīn<sup>1171</sup> Claudius in Siciliam legiōnem trādūceret, et Poenōs Messānā expelleret. Deinde Hierō apud Syracūsās victus est. Quī, eō periculō territus, Rōmānōrum amīcitiā petiit, et in eōrum societāte postea constanter permansit.

CAIUS DUILIUS. FIRST NAVAL VICTORY.—B.C. 260.

**145.** Caius Duilius Poenōs nāvālī proelio primus dēvicit. Is, cum vidēret nāvēs Rōmānās ā Pūnicīs vėlōcitāte superārī, manūs ferreās, quās corvōs vocāvere, instituit. Ea māchina Rōmānīs magnō ūsui<sup>820</sup> fuit: nam injectis illis corvis, hostilem nāvem apprehendēbant, deinde superjectō ponte in eam insiliēbant, et gladiō, velut in pugnā terres-

trī<sup>71</sup>, dimicābant; unde Rōmānīs, quī rōbore praestābant, facilis victōria fuit. Inter pugnandum trīgintā hostium nāvēs captae sunt, tredecim mersae. Duilius victor Rōmam revertit, et primus nāvālem triumphum ēgit. Nulla victōria Rōmānīs grātor fuit, quod invictī terrā, jam etiam marī plūrimum possent<sup>1161</sup>. Itaque Duiliō concessum est, ut per omnem vitam praelūcente fūnālī et praccinente tībī-cine ā cēnā redīret.

**146.** Hannibal, dux classis Pūnicæ, ē nāvī, quæ jam capiēbātur, in scapham saltū sē dēmisit, et Rōmānōrum manūs effūgit. Veritus autem nē in patriā classis āmissæ<sup>1029</sup> poenās daret<sup>1000</sup>, cīvium offensam astūtiā āvertit: nam ex illā infēlicī pugnā, priusquam clādis nuntius domum pervenīret<sup>1235</sup>, quendam ex amicīs Karthāginem misit; quī cūriam ingressus: “Vōs<sup>817</sup>,” inquit, “consulit Hannibal, cum dux Rōmānōrum, magnīs cōpiīs maritimīs instructus, advēnerit, dēbeatne<sup>1142</sup> cum eō confligere?” Acclāmāvit ūniversus senātus: “Nōn est dubium<sup>1169</sup>, quīn confli-gendum sit.” Tum ille, “Fēcit,” inquit, “et victus est.” Ita nōn potuērunt factum damnāre, quod ipsī fieri<sup>900</sup> dēbu-isse jūdicāverant. Sic Hannibal victus crucis supplicium effūgit: nam eō poenæ genere dux, rē male gestā, apud Poenōs afficiēbātur.

AULUS ATILIUS CALATINUS.—B.C. 258.

**147.** A. Atilius Calatīnus, consul, paucīs nāvibus mag-nam Poenōrum classem superāvit: sed postea cum temere exercitum in vallem inīquam duxisset, ab hostibus circum-ventus est. Rōmānōs eximia virtūs Calpurniī, tribūnī militum, servāvit. Is enim ad consulem accessit, eīque: “Censeō,” inquit, “jubeās<sup>1130</sup> militēs quadringentōs ire ad hanc rūpem, inter mediōs hostēs ēditam atque asperam, eamque occupāre. Futūrum enim profectō est, ut hostēs properent ad occursandum nostrīs militibus, atque ita circā eam rūpem atrōx pugna fiat: at tū intereā tempus habēbis exercitūs<sup>1004</sup> ex locō infestō ēducendī. Alia, nisi hæc, salūtis via nulla est.” Respondit consul: “Fīdum quidem

et prōvidum hōc consilium vidētur; sed quisnam erit, qui dūcat<sup>1176</sup> quadringentōs illōs milites ad eum locum?" "Sī alium," inquit Calpurnius, "nēminem<sup>97</sup> reperis, mē<sup>837</sup> ad hōc consilium perficiendum ūtī potes. Ego hanc tibi et reipublicae animam dō."

**148.** Consul tribūnō grātiās ēgit, et quadringentōs milites dedit. Quōs Calpurnius admonens quem in locum dēdūceret<sup>1113</sup>, et quō consilio<sup>846</sup>: "Moriāmur<sup>1123</sup>," inquit, "commilitōnēs, et morte nostrā ēripiāmus ex obsidiōne circumventās legiōnēs." Omnēs nullā spē ēvādendī, sed amōre laudis accensī, proficiscuntur. Mirāti sunt primō hostēs eam militum manum ad sē venīre. Deinde ubi cognitum est eōs ad illam rūpem obtinendam iter intendere, adversus illōs arma vertērunt. Rōmānī repugnant: fit proelium diū anceps. Tandem superat multitūdō: quadringentī omnēs, perfossī gladiis aut missilibus opertī, cadunt. Consūl interim, dum ea pugna fit, sē in loca ēdita et tūta subduxit.

**149.** Virtūtī pār fuit Calpurniī fortūna: nam ita ēvēnit ut<sup>1084</sup>, quum<sup>1226</sup> multis locis saucius factus esset, nullum tamen lētāle vulnus acciperet. Inter mortuōs multis confossus vulneribus, sed adhūc spīrans inventus est: convaluit, saepeque postea operam reipublicae strēnuam nāvāvit. Ei mercēs ēgregiī facinoris data est, corōna grāminea: quā<sup>103</sup> nulla nōbiliores corōna fuit in praemium virtūtis bellicae apud populum terrārum principem, et quae ab ūniversō exercitū servātō dēcernī solēbat.

MARCUS ATILIUS REGULUS. INVASION OF AFRICA.—B.C. 256.

**150.** M. Rēgulus Poenōs magnā clāde affēcit. Tunc ad eum Hannō Karthāginiensis vēnit quasi dē pāce actūrus, sed rēvērā ut tempus traheret, dōnec novae cōpiae ex Africā advenīrent<sup>1232</sup>. Is ubi ad consulem accessit, exortus est clāmor, audītaque vōx: 'Idem huīc faciendum esse, quod paucīs ante annīs Cornēliō Rōmānō ā Poenīs factum erat.' Cornēlius enim per<sup>913</sup> fraudem velutī in colloquium ēvo-

cātus ā Poenīs comprehensus erat, et in vincula coniectus. Jam Hannō timēre incipiēbat, sed pericūlum callidō dictō āvertit. “Hōc vōs,” inquit, “sī fēceritis, nihilō eritis Afrīs meliōrēs.” Consul tacēre jussit cōs, quī pār pari referri volēbant, et conveniens gravitatī Rōmānae responsum dedit: “Istō<sup>94</sup> tē metū, Hannō, fidēs Rōmāna liberat.” Dē pāce nōn convēnit, quia nec Poenus sēriō agēbat, et consul victōriam quam pācem mālēbat.

**151.** Rēgulus deinde in Africam primus Rōmānōrum ducum trājēcit. Clypeam urbem et trecenta castella expugnāvit: neque cum hominibus tantum, sed etiam cum monstris dimicāvit. Nam cum apud flūmen Bagram castra habēret, anguis mirae magnitudinis exercitum Rōmānum vexābat: multōs militēs ingentī ōre corripuit; plūrēs caudae verberē ēlisit; nonnullōs ipsō pestilentis hālītūs afflātū exanimāvit. Neque is tēlōrum ictū perforārī poterat; quippe<sup>94</sup> quī dūrissimā squāmārum lōricā omnia tēla facile repelleret<sup>94</sup>. Confugiendum fuit ad māchinās, et, advectis ballistis, tanquam arx quaedam mūnita, dēciendus hostis fuit. Tandem saxōrum pondere oppressus jacuit; sed cruōre suō flūmen et vicinam regiōnem infēcit, Rōmānōsque castra movēre coēgit. Corium belluae, centum et vigintī pedēs longum Rōmam mīsīt Rēgulus.

**152.** Rēgulō, ob rēs bene gestās imperium in<sup>94</sup> annum proximum prōrogātum est. Quod ubi cognōvit Rēgulus scripsit senātui ‘villicum suum in agellō, quem septem jūgerum<sup>78</sup> habēbat, mortuum esse, et servum, occāsionem nactum, aufūgisse, ablātō instrūmentō rusticō, ideōque petere sē, ut sibi successor in Africam mitterētur, nē, dēsertō agrō, nōn esset unde uxor et liberī alerentur.’ Senātus acceptis litteris, rēs, quās Rēgulus amiserat, publicā pecuniā redimī jussit: agellum colendum locāvit, et alimenta conjugī ac liberis praebuit. Rēgulus deinde crēbris proeliis Karthāginiensium opēs contudit, eōsque pācem petere coēgit, quam cum Rēgulus nōllet nisi dūrissimis condiōnibus dare, illi ā Lacedaemoniīs auxilium petiērunt.

**153.** Lacedaemonii Xanthippum, virum bellī perītissimum, Karthāginiensibus misērunt, ā quō Rēgulus victus est ultimā perniciē: duo tantum millia hominum ex omnī Rōmānō exercitū remansērunt: Rēgulus ipse captus, et in carcerem coniectus est. Deinde Rōmam dē permūtandis captivīs datō jūrejūrando missus est, sē, sī nōn impetrāset<sup>1160</sup>, Karthāginem reditūrum; quī cum Rōmam vēnisset, inductus in senātum mandāta exposuit, et primum, nē sententiam diceret<sup>1166</sup>, recūsāvit, causātus ‘sē, quoniam in hostium potestātem vēnisset<sup>1160</sup>, jam nōn esse senātorem.’ Jussus tamen sententiam aperīre, negāvit<sup>612.0</sup> ‘esse ūtile captivōs Poenōs reddī, quia adolescentēs essent et bonī ducēs, ipse vērō jam confectus senectūte:’ cūjus cum valūisset auctoritās, captivī retentī sunt. Rēgulus deinde cum<sup>1225</sup> retinērētur ā propinquis et amicis, tamen Karthāginem rediit: neque vērō tunc ignōrābat sē ad crudēlissimum hostem et ad exquisita supplicia proficisci, sed jūsjūrandum conservandum putāvit. Reversum Karthāginiensēs omnī cruciātū necāvērunt.

PUBLIUS CLAUDIUS PULCHER.—B.C. 249.

**154.** P. Claudius vir stultae temeritātis, consul adversus Poenōs profectus est. Priōrum ducum consilia palam reprehendēbat, ‘sēque, quō diū hostem vīdisset, bellum perfectūrum esse’ jactitābat. Antequam nāvāle proelium committeret<sup>1236</sup>, auspicia habuit: cumque pullārius<sup>624</sup> eī nuntiāset ‘pullōs nōn exīre ē caveā neque vesē,’ irrīdens jussit ‘eōs in aquam mergī, ut saltem biberent, quoniam ēsse<sup>601</sup> nōllent.’ Quō factō militum animōs vāna religiō incessit: commissō deinde proeliō magna clādēs ā Rōmānis accepta est; quorum octo millia caesa sunt, vīgintī millia capta. Quārē Claudius ā populō condemnātus est: ea rēs calamitāti fuit etiam Claudiae, consulis sorōri; nam cum illa ā lūdīs publicis rediens ā turbā premerētur, dixit: “Utinam frāter meus vīveret<sup>1136</sup>, classemque itērum dūceret,” significans optāre sē, ut nimis magna cīvium frequentia minuerētur<sup>1169</sup>. Ob hanc vōcem impiam Claudia quoque damnāta est.

CAIUS LUTATIUS CATULUS. FIRST PUNIC WAR ENDED.—B.C. 241.

**155.** Caius Lutātius consul finem primō bellō Pūnicō imposuit. Ei in Siciliam advenientī nuntiātum est, maximam classem Poenōrum ex Africā venīre: erant autem quadringentae nāvēs onustae commeātū, quem ad exercitum portābant, cui in Siciliā praeerat Hamilcar Karthāginiensis. (Dux classis,) Hannō, nōbilis Poenus, cui in animō erat nāvēs onerē<sup>66</sup> levāre, easque deinde acceptis ab Hamilcare delectis viris complere. At Lutātius optimum ratus praevertere Hannōnis adventum, et cum classe gravī oneribusque impeditā confligere, adversus eum ad Aegātēs insulās cursum intendit; nec longa fuit victōriae mora; nam omnēs Karthāginiensium nāvēs brevī aut captae aut depressae sunt. Ingens fuit praeda: Poenī victī pacem postulārent, quae eis hāc condiciōne concessa est, ut<sup>100</sup> omnibus insulis, quae sunt inter Italiam et Africam, dēcederent, et certum populō Rōmānō vectigal per vīgintī annōs penderent.)

## SECOND PUNIC WAR.—B.C. 218–202.

QUINTUS FABIVS MAXIMVS CUNCTATOR.—B.C. 217.

**156.** Hannibal, Hamilcaris filius, novem annōs nātus ā patre ārīs admōtus, odium in Rōmānōs perenne jūravit. Quae rēs maximē vidētur concitāsse secundum bellum Pūnicum. Nam Hamilcare mortuō, Hannibal causam bellī quaerens Saguntum, urbem Rōmānīs foederātam, ēvertit. Quāpropter Rōmā missī sunt Karthāginem lēgātī, quī populī Rōmānī querimōniās dēferrent postulārentque ut Hannibal, malī auctor, sibi dēderētur. Tergiversantibus Poenīs, Quintus Fabius lēgātiōnis princeps, sinū ex togā factō: “Hic ego,” inquit, “portō bellum pacemque; utrum<sup>99</sup> placet, sūmite.” Poenīs “bellum” succlāmantibus, Fabius, excussā togā, ‘bellum dare sē’ dixit. Poenī ‘accipere sē’ respondērunt, ‘et, quō acciperent animō, eōdem sē gestūrōs.’



**157.** Hannibal, superâtis Pÿrênacî et Alpium jugîs, in Italiam vênit. Publium Scîpionem apud Ticînum amnem, Semprônium apud Trêbiam, Flâminium apud Trasumênum, profligâvit. Adversus hostem totiês victôrem missus Quintus Fabius dictâtôr Hannibalis impetum morâ frêgit; namque pristiniis êdoctus clâdibus bellî ratiônem mûtâvit. Per loca alta exercitum dúcêbat, neque ullô locô fortunæ sê committêbat; nêmo, nisi summâ necessitatê coactus, castrîs êgrediêbatur. ¶ Dux neque occâsiônî reî bene gerendæ decrat, neque ullam ipse hostî dabat. Frûmentâtum ex-euntî Hannibali opportûnus aderat, agmen carpens, pâlantês excipiens. Ita ê levibus proeliis superior discessit, militemque<sup>899</sup> coepit minus jam aut virtutis suæ aut fortunæ poenitêre. ¶

**158.** His artibus Hannibalem Fabius in agrô Falernô inclûserat; sed ille callidus sine ullô exercitûs dêtrîmentô sê expedit. Nam ârida sarmenta boum cornibus alligâvit, eaque principiô noctis incendit: metus flammæ relûcentis ex capite bovês, velut stimulâtôs furôre, agêbat. Hi ergô accensîs cornibus per montês, per silvâs hûc illûc discurrêbant. ¶ Rômânî, quî ad speculandum concurrerant, mirâculô attonitî constitêrunt: ipse Fabius insidiâs esse ratus, militem extrâ vallum êgredi vetuit. Intereâ Hannibal ex angustiis êvâsit. Dein Hannibal, ut Fabiô apud suôs creâret invidiam, agrum êjus, omnibus circâ vastâtis, intactum reliquit; at Fabius omnem â sê suspîcionem prôpulsâvit: nam eundem agrum vendidit, êjusque pretiô captivôs Rômânôs redêmit.

**159.** Haud grâta tamen erat Rômânîs Fabiî cunctatiô; eumque prô cautô timidum, prô considêrâtô segnem, vöci-tâbant. Augêbat invidiam Minûcius, magister equitum, dictâtôrem criminandô: ‘illum in dúcendô bellô tempus terere, quô<sup>1166</sup> diûtius in magistratû esset, sôlusque et Rômæ et in exercitû imperium habêret.’ His sermônibus accensa plêbs dictâtôrî magistrum equitum imperiô aequâvit. Quam injûriam aequô animô tulit Fabius, exercitumque suum cum Minûciô divîsit. Cum postea Minûcius temere proelium

commisisset, ei periclitanti auxiliō vēnit Fabius. Cūjus subito adventū compressus Hannibal receptui<sup>820</sup> cecinit, palam confessus ā sē Minūcium, ā Fabiō sē victum esse. Eum quoque ex aciē redeuntem dixisse ferunt: “Nūbēs ista, quae sedere in jugīs montium solēbat, tandem cum procellā imbrem dedit.” Minūcius periculō liberātus Fabium, cui salūtem dēbēbat, patrem appellāvit, eīque deinceps pārere nōn abnuī.

L. AEMILIUS PAULUS AND C. TERENTIUS VARRO. BATTLE OF  
CANNAE.—B.C. 216.

**160.** Hannibal in Apūliam pervēnerat. Adversus eum Rōmā profecti sunt duo consulēs, Aemilius Paulus et Terentius Varrō. Paulō sollers Fabiī cunctātiō magis placēbat. Varrō autem ferōx et temerārius ācriōra sequēbātur consilia. Ambō apud vicum, quī *Cannae* appellābātur, castra posuerunt. Ibi insitam Varrōnī temeritātem fortūna aliquō levium proeliōrum successū aluerat: itaque invitō collēgā aciē instruxit, et signum pugnae dedit. Victus caesusque est Rōmānus exercitus. Nusquam graviōre vulnere afflicta est rēpublica. Aemilius Paulus tēlis obrutus cecidit: quem cum mediā in pugnā opplētum cruōre conspexisset quidam tribūnus militum: “Cape,” inquit, “hunc equum, et fuge, Aemilī.” “Quin tū potius,” respondit Paulus, “abis<sup>126</sup>, et nuntiās patribus, ut urbem mūniant, ac, priusquam hostis victor adveniat, praesidiīs firment: tū mē patere in hāc militum meōrum strāge expirāre.” Alter consul cum paucis equitibus fūgit.

**161.** Hannibalī victōrī cum ceteri grātulārentur, suādērentque, ut quīetem ipse sūmeret et fessīs militibus daret, ūnus ex ejus praefactis Maharbal, minimē cessandum ratus, Hannibalem hortābātur, ut statim Rōmam pergeret, diē quintō victor in Capitoliō epulātūrus<sup>1028</sup>. Cumque Hannibalī hōc consilium nōn probārētur, Maharbal adjecit: “Vincere scīs, Hannibal, sed victōriā ūtī nescīs.” Mōra hūjus diēi satis crēditur salūti fuisse urbī et imperiō.

Posterō diē, ubi primum illuxit, spolia legere Poenī insistent. Jacēbant tot Rōmānōrum millia, ut mitterentur Karthāginem trēs modiī anulōrum, quī ex digitīs equitū et senātōrum detractī erant. Dein Hannibal in Campāniam divertit, cūjus deliciīs et ipse et exercitūs ardor clanguit.

**162.** Nunquam tantum pavōris Rōmae fuit, quantum ubi acceptae clādis nuntius advēnit. Neque tamen ulla pācis mentiō facta est; immō Varrōnī, calamitātis auctōrī, obviam itum est<sup>97</sup>, et grātia ab omnibus ordinibus actae, quod dē rēpublicā nōn dēspērasset: quī sī Karthāginiensium dux fuisset, temeritātis poenās omnī suppliciō dedisset. Dum Hannibal Capuae seigniter et ōtiōsē agit, Rōmānī interim respirāre coepērunt. Arma nōn erant: detracta sunt templis et porticibus vetera hostium spolia. Egēbat aerārium: opēs suās senātus libens in medium prōtulit, patrumque exemplum imitātī sunt equitēs. Decrant milites: nōmina dedērunt quīdam adhūc practextātī, id est, jūniōrēs annīs septemdecim, quī satis vīrium ad ferenda arma habēre vidēbantur: emptī sunt publicē et armātī servī. Id magis placuit, quam captīvōs, licet minōre pretiō, redimere.

**163.** Cum Hannibal redimendī suī<sup>98</sup> cōpiam captīvīs Rōmānīs fēcisset, decem ex ipsis Rōmam eā dē rē missī sunt; nec pignus aliud fideī ab iīs postulāvit Hannibal, quam ut jūrarent, ‘sē, sī nōn impetrāssent, in castra reditūrōs.’ Eōs senātus nōn censuit redimendōs, cum<sup>99</sup> id parvā pecūniā fierī potuisset, ut militibus Rōmānīs insitum esset aut vincere aut morī. ūnus ex iīs lēgātīs ē castrīs ēgressus, velut aliquid oblītus paulō post reverterat in castra, deinde comitēs ante noctem assecūtus erat. Is ergō rē nōn impetrātā domum abiit. Reditū enim in castra sē liberātum esse jūrejūrandō interpretābātur. Quod ubi innotuit, jussit senātus illum comprehendī, et vinctum dūcī ad Hannibalem. Ea rēs Hannibalis audāciam maximē frēgit, quod senātus populusque Rōmānus, rēbus afflictīs, tam excelsō esset animō.

MARCUS CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS. DEFEAT OF HANNIBAL.—B C. 215.

**164.** M. Claudius Marcellus praetor Hannibalem vinci posse primus docuit. Cum enim ad Nōlam Hannibal accessisset, nōn sine spē urbis per prōditiōnem capiendae, Marcellus, instructā ante urbis portam aciē, cum eō conflixit, et Poenōs fūdit. Pulsus Hannibal exercitum ad Casilinum, parvam Campāniae urbem, duxit. Parvum erat in eā praesidium, et tamen pēnūria frūmentī efficiēbat, ut<sup>108</sup> nimium hominum<sup>79</sup> esse vidērētur. Hannibal primō cīvēs verbis benignis ad portās aperiendās coepit allicere: deinde cum in fidē Rōmānā perstarent, mōliri portās et claustra refringere parat. Tum ex urbe, ingenti cum tumultū, ērumpunt cohortēs duae intus instructae, strāgemque Poenōrum faciunt. Pudor Hannibalem ab inceptō āvertit. Itaque relictō circā Casilinum praesidiō, nē omissa rēs vidērētur, ipse in hiberna Capuam concessit, partemque mājorem hiemis exercitum in tectis habuit.

**165.** Mītescente jam hieme, Hannibal Casilinum rediit, ubi obsidiō continuāta oppidānōs ad ultimum inopiac<sup>79</sup> adduxerat. Marcellum, cupientem obsessis ferre auxilium, Vulturū amnis inflātus aquis tenēbat: at Gracchus, quī cum equitatū Rōmānō Casilinō assidebat, farre ex agris undique convectō complūra dōlia implēvit, deinde nuntium ad magistratū Casilinum<sup>78</sup> misit, ut exciperet dōlia, quae amnis dēferret<sup>110</sup>. Insequentī nocte dōlia mediō missa amne dēfluxērunt. Aequāliter inter omnēs frūmentum dīvisum: id posterō quoque diē ac tertiō factum est. Rē dētectā, Hannibal, catēnā per medium flūmen injectā, intercēpit dōlia. Tum nucēs ā Rōmānis sparsae, quae aquā dēfluente Casilinum dēferēbantur, et crātibus excipiēbantur. Eō commeātū sociōrum necessitās aliquamdiū sublevāta est.

**166.** Postrēmō ad id ventum est<sup>77</sup> inopiac, ut Casilinatēs lōra manderent detractāsque scūtīs pellēs, quās fervidā molliēbant aquā, nec mūribus aliōve animālī abstinerent. Quīdam ex hīs avārus mūrem captum māluit ducētis dēnāriis vendere quam eō ipse vesci, lēniendae famis grā-

tiā. Utrīque, et venditōrī, et emptōrī, sors merita obtigit : nam avārō famē consumptō nōn licuit suā pecūniā fruī ; emptor vērō, cibō comparātō, vixit. Tandem omne herbārum rādicumque genus infimīs aggeribus mūrī ēruērunt ; et, quum hostēs locum exarāssent, Casilīnātēs rāpōrum sēmen injēcērunt. Mirātus Hannibal exclāmāvit : “ Egone usque dum ea nascantur<sup>122</sup> ad Casilīnum sessūrus sum ? ” Et quī nullam antea pactiōnem auribus admiserat, tum dēmum acquās dēditiōnis condiōnēs nōn repudiāvit.

**167.** Postea cum Sicilia ā Rōmānīs ad Poenōs dēfēcisset, Marcellus consul creātus Syrācūsās, urbem Siciliae nobilissimam, oppugnāvit. Diūturna fuit obsidiō ; nec eam nisi post trēs annōs cēpit Marcellus. Rem confēcisset celerius, nisi ūnus homo eā tempestāte Syrācūsīs fuisset. Is erat Archimēdēs, mirābilis inventor māchinārum, quibus omnia Rōmānōrum opera brevī disturbābat. Captīs Syrācūsīs, Marcellus eximiā hominis prūdentiā dēlectātus, ut capiti<sup>76</sup> illius parcerētur, ēdixit. Archimēdēs, dum in pulvere quāsdam formās dēscribit attentius<sup>70</sup>, patriam suam captam esse nōn senserat. Miles, praedandī causā, in domum ejus irrūpit, et minantī vōce, quisnam esset, eum interrogāvit. Archimēdēs, propter cupiditātem illud investigandī, quod requirēbat, nōn respondit. Quāpropter ā milite obtruncātus est. ejus mortem aegrē tulit Marcellus ; sepultūraeque cūram habuit.

**168.** Marcellus, receptā Siciliā, cum ad urbem vēnisset, postulāvit, ut sibi triumphantī<sup>82</sup> Rōmam inire liceret. Id nōn impetrāvit ; sed tantum ut ovans ingrederētur. Prīdiē injussū senātūs in monte Albānō triumphāvit ; inde ovans multam prae sē praedam in urbem intulit. Cum simulacrō captārum Syrācūsārum perlata sunt multa urbis ornāmenta, nobiliaque signa, quibus<sup>81</sup> abundābant Syrācūsae ; quae omnia ad aedem Honōris atque Virtūtis contulit ; nihil in suis aedibus<sup>83</sup>, nihil in hortīs posuit. Insequentī annō iterum adversus Hannibalem missus est. Tumulus erat inter Pūnica et Rōmānā castra, quem occupāre Marcellus cupiēbat ; at prius locum ipse explōrāre voluit. Eō cum

paucis equitibus proficiscitur; sed in insidiis delapsus est, et lancea transfixus occubuit. Hannibal inventum Marcelli corpus magnifice sepeliri iussit.

QUINTVS FABIVS MAXIMVS RECOVERS TARENTVM.—B.C. 209.

**169.** Postea Hannibal Tarento per proditionem potitus est. In eam rem tredecim fere juvenes nobiles Tarentini conspiraverant. Hi nocte, per speciem venandi urbe egressi, ad Hannibalem, qui haud procul castra habebat, venerunt. Eos laudavit Hannibal, monuitque, ut redeuntés pascentia Karthaginensium pecora ad urbem agerent, et praedam, veluti ex hoste factam, praefecto<sup>119</sup> et custodibus portarum donarent. Id iterum saepiusque ab iis factum, eoque consuetudinis<sup>171</sup> adducta res est, ut, quocunque noctis tempore dedissent signum, porta urbis aperiretur. Tunc Hannibal eos nocte media cum decem millibus hominum delectis secutus est. Ubi portae appropinquarunt, nota juvenum vox vigilem excitavit. Duo primi inferabant aprum vasti corporis. Vigil incautus, dum belluae magnitudinem miratur, venabulo occisus est. Ingressi Poeni ceteros vigiles sopitos obtruncant. Tum Hannibal cum suo agmine ingreditur. Romani passim trucidantur. Livius Salinator Romanorum praefectus, cum iis, qui caedi superfuerant, in arcem confugit.

**170.** Profectus igitur Fabius ad recipiendum Tarentum urbem obsidione cinxit. Romanos plurimum adjuvit res levis momenti. Praefectus praesidii Tarentini deperibat amore mulierculae, cuius frater in exercitu Fabii erat. Miles, iubente Fabio, pro perfuga Tarentum transiit, ac per sororem praefecto conciliatus, eum ad tradendam urbem perpulit. Fabius vigiliam primam accessit ad eam partem muri, quam praefectus custodiebat. Eo adjuvante, Romani muros incendunt. Inde, proximam portam refractam, Fabius cum exercitu intravit. Hannibal, audita Tarenti oppugnatione, ad opem ferendam festinavit: cumque ei esset nuntiatum urbem captam esse: "Et Romani," inquit, "suum Hannibalem habent: eadem, quam cepimus, arte Taren-

tum amissimus.” Cum postea Līvius Salinātor cōram Fabiō glōriārētur, quod arcem Tarentīnam retinuisset, diceretque ‘cum suā operā Tarentum recēpisse;’ “Certē,” respondit Fabius, “Tarentum ego nunquam recēpissem”<sup>188</sup>, nisi tū perdidissēs.”

**171.** Quintus Fabius jam senex filiō suō consuli lēgātus fuit; cumque in ejus castra veniret, filius obviam patrī prōgressus est; duodecim lictōrēs prō mōre anteibant. Equō vehēbātur senex; nec appropinquante consule dēscendit. Jam ex lictōribus undecim verēcundiā paternae mājestātis tacitī praeterierant. Quod cum consul animadvertisset, proximum lictōrem jussit inclāmāre Fabiō patrī, ut ex equō dēscenderet. Pater tum dēsiliens: “Nōn ego, fili,” inquit, “tuum imperium contempsī, sed experiri volui, num scīrēs consulem agere.” Ad summam senectūtem vixit Fabius Maximus, dignus tantō cognōmine. Cautior quam promptior<sup>187</sup> habitus est, sed insita ejus ingeniō prūdentia bellō, quod tum gerēbātur, aptissima erat. Nēminī dubium est, quā<sup>189</sup> rem Rōmānam cunctandō restituerit.

CAIVS CLAVDIVS NERO AND MARCVS LIVIVS SALINATOR. DEFEAT  
OF HASDRUBAL.—B.C. 207.

**172.** Hasdrubal, frater Hannibalis, ex Hispāniā profectus cum ingentibus cōpiis in Italiam trāicere parābat. Actum erat<sup>186</sup> dē imperiō Rōmānō, si jungere sē Hannibali potuisset. Itaque Rōmā profecti sunt duo consulēs, Claudius Nerō et Līvius Salinātor; hic in Galliam Cisalpīnam, ut Hasdrubali ab Alpibus dēscendentī occurreret; ille vērō in Apūliam, ut Hannibali sē oppōneret. Fuerant Liviō cum Nerōne veterēs inimicitiae; tamen ubi eī collēga datus est, injūriae, quam gravissimam<sup>189</sup> accēperat, oblitus est, et amicitiam cum eō junxit, nē propter prīvatam discordiam rēspública male administrārētur. Eā grātiaē reconciliātiōne laetus senātus dīgredientēs in prōvinciās consulēs prōsecūtus est. Ii porrō id in mente habēbant, ut uterque in suā prōvinciā hostem continēret, neque conjungi in ūnum virēs ejus paterētur.

**173.** Inter haec Hasdrubal Italiam ingressus, quattuor equitēs cum litteris ad Hannibalem mīsit: quī capti ad Nerōnem sunt perducti. Consul, cognitō Hasdrubalis consiliō, audendum aliquid imprōvisum ratus, cum dēlectis cōpiis profectus est nocte, et, insciō Hannibale, paene tōtam Italiam ēmensus sex diērum spatiō ad castra Līvii pervēnit; ambōque collātis signis Hasdrubalem apud Sēnam vicērunt.   
 X Caesa sunt eō proeliō quinquāgintā sex hostium millia. Ipse Hasdrubal, nē tantae clādī superesset, concitātō equō sē in cohortem Rōmānam immisit, ibique pugnans cecidit. Nerō eā nocte, quae pugnam secūta est, parī celeritātē, quā vēnerat, in castra sua rediit, antequam Hannibal eum discessisse sensisset<sup>1236</sup>. Caput Hasdrubalis, quod servātum cum cūrā attulerat, prōici ante hostium stationēs iussit.   
 Hannibal, visō frātris occīsī capite, dixisse fertur: “Ag-noscō fortūnam Karthāginis.”

PUBLIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO AFRICANUS. CAMPAIGN IN SPAIN,  
 B.C. 211-206. BATTLE OF ZAMA, B.C. 202.

**174.** Publius Cornēlius Scīpiō, nōndum annōs<sup>740</sup> pueritiae ēgressus, patrem singulārī virtūte servāvit: nam cum is, in pugnā apud Ticīnum contrā Hannibalem commissā, graviter vulnerātus esset, et in hostium manūs jamjam ventūrus esset, filius, interjectō corpore, Poenīs irruentibus sē opposuit et patrem periculō liberāvit. Quae pietās Scīpiōnī postea, aedilitātem petentī, favōrem populī conciliāvit; cum obsisterent tribūnī plēbis negantēs ratiōnem ējus esse habendam, quod nōndum ad petendum lēgitima aetās esset: “Sī mē,” inquit Scīpiō, “omnēs Quiritēs aedilem facere volunt, satis annōrum habeō.” Tantō inde favōre ad suffrāgia itum est<sup>775</sup>, ut tribūnī inceptō dēsisterent.

X **175.** Post clādem Cannensem, Rōmānī exercitūs reliquiae Canusium perfūgerant: cumque ibi tribūnī militum quattuor essent, tamen omnium consensū ad Publium Scīpiōnem, admodum adolescentem, summa imperiī dēlāta est. Tunc Scīpiōnī nuntiātum est nōbilēs quōsdam juvenēs dē Italiā dēserendā conspirāre. Statim in hospitium Metellī,



quī conspirātiōnis erat princeps, sē contulit Scīpiō ; cumque concilium ibi juvenum, dē quibus allātum erat, invēnisset, strictō super capita consultantium gladiō : “ Jūrāte,” inquit, “ vōs neque rempublicam populī Rōmānī dēsertūrōs, neque alium cīvem Rōmānum dēserere passūrōs ; quī nōn jūraverit, in sē hunc gladium strictum esse sciat.” Haud secus pavidī, quam sī victōrem Hannibalem cernerent<sup>1216</sup>, jūrant omnēs, custōdiendōsque sēmetipsōs Scīpiōnī trādunt.

**176.** Cum Rōmānī duās clādēs in Hispāniā accēpissent, duoque ibi summī imperātōrēs cecidissent, placuit exercitum augērī, eōque prōconsulem mittī ; nec tamen quem mitterent<sup>1214</sup> satis constābat. Eā dē rē indicta sunt comitia. Primō populus exspectābat, ut, quī sē tantō dignōs imperiō crēderent, nōmina profitērentur ; sed nēmo audēbat illud imperium suscipere. Maesta itaque cīvītās erat, et prope consilii inops. Subitō Cornēlius Scīpiō quattuor et vīgintī fermē annōs nātus, professus est sē petere, et in superiōre, unde<sup>722</sup> conspici posset<sup>1217</sup>, locō constitit : in quem omnium ōra conversa sunt. Deinde ad ūnum<sup>908</sup> omnēs Scīpiōnem in Hispāniā prōconsulem esse jussērunt. At postquam animōrum impetus resēdit, populum Rōmānum coepit facti poenitēre. Aetātī Scīpiōnis maximē diffidēbant. Quod ubi animadvertit Scīpiō, advocātā contiōne, ita magno ēlātōque animō disseruit de bellō quod gerendum erat, ut hominēs cūrā liberāret, spēque certā implēret.

**177.** Profectus igitur in Hispāniā Scīpiō Karthāginem Novam, quō diē vēnit, expugnāvit. Eō congestae erant omnēs paene Africae et Hispāniae opēs, quibus potitus est. Inter captivos ad eum adducta est eximiae formae adulta virgō. Postquam comperit eam illustrī locō<sup>867</sup> inter Celtibērōs nātam, principique ejus gentis adolescentī dēsponsam fuisse, arcessītis parentibus et sponsō eam reddidit. Parentēs virginis, quī ad eam redimendam satis magnum aurī pondus attulerant, Scīpiōnem ōrābant, ut id ā sē dōnum reciperet. Scīpiō aurum pōnī ante pedēs jussit, vocātōque ad sē virginis sponsō : “ Super dōtem,” inquit, “ quam acceptūrus ā socerō es, haec tibi ā mē dōtālia dōna accēdent ;” aurum-

que tollere ac sibi habere jussit. Ille domum reversus, ad referendam Scipionī grātiā, Celtibēros Rōmānīs conciliāvit.

**178.** Deinde Scipio Hasdrubalem victum ex Hispāniā expulit. Castris hostium potitus, omnem praedam militibus concessit: captivos Hispānōs sine pretio domum dimisit; Afrōs vērō vendi jussit. Erat inter eōs puer adultus, regii generis, formā insigni, quem percontātus est Scipio, ‘quis et cūjās esset, et cūr id aetātis’<sup>178</sup> in castris fuisset?’ Respondit puer: “Numida sum; Massivam populārēs vocant: orbus ā patre relictus apud avum maternum, Numidiae rēgem educātus sum, cum avunculō Masinissā, qui nuper subsidiō Karthāginiensibus vēnit, in Hispāniā trājēci; prohibitus propter aetātem ā Masinissā, nunquam ante proelium inii. Eō diē quō pugnātum est cum Rōmānīs, in sciō avunculō, clam armīs equōque sumptō in aciem exii: ibi prōlapsō equō, captus sum ā Rōmānīs.” Scipio eum interrogāvit, ‘velletne ad avunculum reverti?’ ‘Id vērō cupere se’ dixit puer, effūsis gaudiō lacrimis. Tum Scipio eum anulō aureō et equō ornātō dōnāvit, datisque, qui tūtō dēdūcerent, equitibus dimisit.

**179.** Cum Publius Cornēlius Scipio sē ergā Hispānōs clēmēter gessisset, circumfūsa multitūdō eum rēgem ingentī consensū appellāvit; at Scipio, silentiō per praecōnem factō, dixit: “Nōmen imperātōris, quō mē mei militēs appellārent, mihi maximum est: rēgium nōmen alibi magnum, Rōmae intolerābile est. Si id amplissimum iudicātis, quod rēgāle est, vōbīs licet<sup>179</sup> existimāre rēgālem in mē esse animum; sed orō vōs, ut ā rēgis appellātiōne abstinētis<sup>179</sup>.” Sensere etiam barbari magnitudinem animi, quā Scipio id aspernābatur, quod ceteri mortālēs admirantur et concupiscunt.

**180.** Scipio, receptā Hispāniā, cum jam bellum in ipsam Africā transferre meditārētur, conciliandōs prius rēgum et gentium animōs existimāvit. Syphācem, Maurōrum rēgem, primum tentāre statuit. Eum, rēgem tōtius Africae

opulentissimum, magnō ūsu<sup>100</sup> sibi fore spērābat. Itaque lēgātum cum dōnīs ad eum mīsīt. Syphāx amīcitiā Rōmānōrum sē accipere annuit, sed fidem nec dare nec accipere, nisi cum ipsō cōram duce Rōmānō, voluit. Scīpiō igitur in Africam trājēcit. Forte incidit, ut<sup>104</sup> eō ipsō tempore Hasdrubal ad eundem portum appelleret, Syphācis amīcitiā pariter petitūrus. Uterque ā rēge in hospitium invitātus. Cēnātum simul apud rēgem est, et eōdem lectō Scīpiō atque Hasdrubal accubuērunt. Tanta autem inerat cōmitās Scīpiōnī, ut nōn Syphācem modo sed etiam hostem infestissimum, Hasdrubalem, sibi conciliāret. Scīpiō, foedere ictō cum Syphāce, in Hispāniam ad exercitum rediit.

**181.** Masinissa quoque amīcitiā cum Scīpiōne jungerē jamdūdum cupiēbat. Quārē ad eum trēs Numidārum principēs mīsīt, ad tempus locumque colloquiō statuendum. Duōs prō obsidibus retinērī ā Scīpiōne voluit, remissō tertio, quī Masinissam in locum constitūtum addūceret. Scīpiō et Masinissa cum paucīs in colloquium vērērunt. Cēperat jam ante Masinissam ex fāmā rērū gestārū admirātiō virī, sed mājor praesentis venerātiō cēpit: erat enim in vultū multa mājestās; accēdēbat prōmissa caesariēs habitusque corporis nōn cultus munditiīs, sed virilis vērē ac militāris, et flōrens juventā. Prope attonitus ipsō congressū Numida grātiās dē filiō frātris remissō agit: affirmat ‘sē ex eō tempore eam quaesivisse occāsiōnem, quam tandem oblātā nōn omīserit; cupere sē illi et populō Rōmānō operam nāvāre.’ Laetus eum Scīpiō audīvīt, atque in societātem recēpit.

**182.** Scīpiō deinde Rōmam rediit, et ante annum lēgitimum consul factus est. Eī Sicilia prōvincia dēcrēta est, permissumque est, ut in Africam inde trāiceret. Quī, cum vellet ex fortissimīs peditibus Rōmānīs trecentōrum equitum numerum complēre, nec posset illōs statim armīs et equīs instruere, id prudentī consiliō perfēcīt. Trecentōs juvenēs ex omnī Siciliā nōbilissimōs et ditissimōs lēgit, velut eōs ad oppugnandam Karthāginem sēcum ductūrus,

eōsque jussit quam celerrimē arma et equōs expedire. ēdictō imperātōris pārūerunt juvenēs, sed longinquum et grave bellum reformidābant. Tunc Scīpiō remīsīt illīs istam expeditiōnem, sī arma et equōs militibus Rōmānīs vellent trādere. Laetī condiçiōnem accēpērunt juvenēs Siculī. Ita Scīpiō sine publicā impensā suōs instruxit ornāvitque equitēs.

**183.** Tunc Scīpiō ex Siciliā in Africam ventō secundo profectus est. Tantus erat militum ardor, ut nōn ad bellum dūcī vidērentur, sed ad certa victōriæ præmia. Celeriter nāvēs ē conspectū Siciliæ ablātæ sunt, conspectaque brevī Africae litora. Expositis cōpiīs, Scīpiō in proximīs tumulīs castra mētātus est. Ibi speculātōrēs hostium, in castrīs dēprehensōs et ad sē perductōs, nec suppliciō affēcīt, nec dē consiliīs ac vīribus Poenōrum percontātus est; sed circū omnēs Rōmānī exercitūs manipulōs cūrāvit dēdūcendōs: dein interrogāvit, num ea satis considerāssent, quæ jussī erant speculārī; tum, prandiō datō, eōs incolumēs dīmīsīt. Quā suī<sup>77</sup> fidūciā prius<sup>127</sup> animōs hostium, quam arma contudit.

**184.** Scīpiōnī in Africam advenienti Masinissa sē conjunxit cum parvā equitum turmā. Syphax vērō ā Rōmānīs ad Poenōs dēfēcērat. Hasdrubal, Poenōrum dux, Syphāx que sē Scīpiōnī opposuērunt: at Scīpiō utriusque castra unā nocte perrūpit et incendit. Syphāx ipse captus est, et vīvus ad Scīpiōnem pertractus. Quem cum in castra Rōmāna addūcī nuntiātum esset, omnis, velut ad spectāculum triumphī, multitudō effūsa est: præcēdēbat is vinctus; sequēbātur nōbīlium Numidārum turba. Movēbat omnēs fortūna viri, cūjus amīcitiam ōlim Scīpiō petierat. Rēgem aliōsque captīvōs Rōmam mīsīt Scīpiō: Masinissam, quī ēgregiē rem Rōmānam adjūverat, aureā corōnā dōnāvit.

**185.** Haec clādēs Karthāginiensibus tantum terrōris intulit, ut Hannibalem ex Italiā ad tuendam patriam revocārent: quī, frendens gemensque, ac vix lacrimīs<sup>86</sup> temperans, mandātīs pāruit. Respexit saepe Italiae litora, sēmet

accūsans quod nōn exercitum victōrem statim ā pugnā Cannensī Rōmam duxisset. Jam Zamam vēnerat Hannibal (quae urbs quinque diērum iter ā Karthāgine abest), inde nuntium ad Scīpiōnem mīsīt, ut colloquendī sēcum potestātem faceret. Colloquium nōn abnuit Scīpiō. Diēs locus que constituitur. Itaque congressī sunt duo clārissimī suae aetātis ducēs. Stetērunt aliquamdiū mūtūā admirātiōne dēfixī. Cum vērō dē condiciōnibus pācis inter illōs nōn convēnisset, ad suōs sē recēpērunt, renuntiantēs armīs rem esse dirimendam. Proelium commissum est, victusque Hannibal cum quattuor tantum equitibus fūgit.

**186.** Karthāginiensēs, metū percursī, ad petendam pacem orātōrēs mittunt trigintā seniōrum principēs: quī ubi in castra Rōmāna vēnērunt, mōre adūlantium prōcubūere. Conveniens orātiō tam humili adūlātiōnī fuit. Veniam cīvitatī petēbant nōn culpam purgantēs, sed initium culpae in Hannibalem transferentēs. Victīs lēgēs imposuit Scīpiō. Lēgātī, cum nullās condiciōnēs recūsārent, Rōmam profectī sunt, ut, quae ā Scīpiōne pacta essent, ea patrum ac populī auctōritāte confirmārentur. Ita pācē terrā marīque partā, Scīpiō, exercitū in nāvēs impositō, Rōmam revertit. Ad quem advenientem concursus ingens factus est. Effūsa nōn ex urbibus modo, sed etiām ex agrīs, turba viās obsidēbat. Scīpiō inter grātulantium plausūs, triumphō omnium clārissimō, urbem est invectus, prīmusque nōmine victae ā sē gentis est nōbilitātus, Africānusque appellātus

## BOOK IV.

FROM THE SECOND PUNIC WAR TO THE GRACCHI.—

B.C. 201-134.

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P. CORNELIUS SCIPIO AFRICANUS. WAR WITH ANTIOCHUS.—

B.C. 192-190.

**187.** Hannibal ā Scīpiōne victus, suisque invīsus, ad Antiochum, Syriae rēgem, confūgit, eumque hostem Rōmānis fēcīt. Missī sunt Rōmā<sup>888</sup> lēgātī ad Antiochum, in quibus erat Scīpiō Africānus, quī, cum Hannibale collocūtus, ab eō quaesīvit, ‘quem fuisse<sup>1076</sup> maximum imperātōrem crēderet<sup>1113</sup>?’ Respondit Hannibal, ‘Alexandrum, Macedonum rēgem, maximum sibi vidērī, quod parvā manū innumerābilēs exercitūs fūdisset<sup>1180</sup>.’ Interrogantī deinde, ‘quem secundum pōneret,’ ‘Pyrrhum,’ inquit, ‘quod prīmus castra mētārī docuit<sup>1242</sup>, nēmōque illō<sup>861</sup> elegantius loca cēpit, et praesidia disposuit.’ Sciscitantī dēmum, ‘quem tertium dūceret,’ ‘sēmetipsum’ dixit. Tum rīdens Scīpiō : “Quidnam,” inquit, “igitur tū dīceres<sup>1188</sup>, sī mē vīcissēs?” “Mē vērō,” respondit Hannibal, “et ante Alexandrum et ante Pyrrhum et ante aliōs omnēs posuissem.” Ita imprōvisō assentātiōnis genere, Scīpiōnem ē grege imperātōrum, velut inaeestimābilem, sēcernēbat.

**188.** Dēcrētō adversus Antiochum bellō, cum Syria prōvincia obvēnisset Lūciō Scīpiōnī, quia parum in eō putābātur esse animī<sup>788</sup>, parum rōboris, senātus bellī hūjus gerendī cūrā mandārī volēbat collēgae ejus Caiō Laeliō. Surrexit tunc Scīpiō Africānus, frāter māior Lūciī Scīpiōnis, et illam familiae ignōminiam dēprecātus est : dixit in frātre

su summam esse virtutem, summum consilium, sēque eī lēgātum fore prōmīsit; quod cum ab eō esset dictum, nihil est dē Lūciī Scīpiōnis prōvinciā commūtātum: itaque frāter nātū māior, minōri lēgātus, in Asiam profectus est, et tam-diū eum consiliō operāque adjuvit, dōnec eī triumphum et cognōmen Asiāticī peperisset<sup>132</sup>.

**189.** Eōdem bellō filius Scīpiōnis Africānī captus est, et ad Antiochum dēductus. Benignē et cōmiter adolescentem rēx habuit, quamvis ab ējus patre tunc finibus<sup>864</sup> imperiī pellerētur<sup>1221</sup>. Cum deinde pācem Antiochus ā Rōmānīs peteret, lēgātus ējus Publium Scīpiōnem adiit; ‘eīque filium sine pretiō redditūrum rēgem’ dixit, ‘sī per eum pācem impetrāset.’ Cui Scīpiō respondit: “Abi, nuntiā rēgi mē prō tantō mūnere grātiās agere; sed nunc aliam grātiā nōn possum referre, quam ut<sup>1089</sup> eī suādeam bellō absistere, nullamque pācis condiōnem recūsāre.” Pāx nōn convēnit; Antiochus tamen Scīpiōnī filium remisit, tantique virī mājestātem venerārī quam dolōrem ulciscī māluit.

**190.** Victō Antiochō, cum praedae Asiaticae ratio a duōbus Scīpiōnibus reposcerētur, Africānus prōlātum ā frātre discerpit librum, quō acceptae et expensae summae continēbantur, indignātus scilicet eā dē rē dubitārī, quae sub ipsō lēgātō administrāta fuisset, et ad hunc modum verba fēcit: “Nōn est quod quaerātis<sup>1178</sup>, Patrēs conscripti, parvamne pecūniā in aerārium rettulerim, quī antea illud Pūnicō aurō replēverim, neque mea innocentia potest in dubium vocārī. Cum Africā tōtam potestātī vestrae subjēcerim, nihil ex eā praeter cognōmen rettulī. Nōn igitur mē Pūnicāe, nōn frātre meum Asiaticāe gāzae avārum reddidērunt; sed uterque nostrum magis invidiā quam pecūniā est onustus.” Tam constantem dēfensiōnem Scīpiōnis ūniversus senātus comprobāvit.

**191.** Deinde Scīpiōnī Africānō duo tribūnī plēbis diem dixērunt, quod praedā ex Antiochō captā aerārium fraudāset<sup>1161</sup>: ubi causae dicendae diēs vēnit, Scīpiō magnā homi-

num frequentia in forum est deductus. Jussus causam dicere, sine ulla criminis mentione, magnificam orationem de rebus a se gestis habuit. "Hoc die," inquit, "Karthaginem vici: eamus<sup>1123</sup> in Capitolium, et dis<sup>806</sup> supplicemus." e foro statim in Capitolium ascendit. Simul se universa contio ab accusatoribus avertit, et secuta Scipionem est, nec quisquam praeter praecōnem, qui reum citabat, cum tribunis mansit. Celebratior is dies favore hominum fuit, quam quo triumphans de Syphace rege et Karthaginiensibus urbem est ingressus. Inde, ne amplius tribuniciiis injuriis vexaretur, in Linternam villam concessit, ubi reliquam egit aetatem sine urbis desiderio.

**192.** Cum Scipio Africanus Linterni degeret, complures praedonum ducēs ad eum videndum forte confluxerunt. Scipio, eos ad vim faciendam venire ratus, praesidium servorum in tecto collocavit, aliaque parabat, quae ad eos repellendos opus erant<sup>806</sup>. Quod ubi praedonēs animadvertērunt, abjectis armis, januae appropinquant, nuntiantque 'se non vitae ejus hostēs sed virtutis admiratores venisse, conspectum tanti viri expetentes; proinde ne gravaretur se spectandum<sup>1010</sup> praebere.' Id postquam audivit Scipio, forēs reserari eosque intrōdūci jussit. Illi postēs januae tanquam religiōsissimam aram venerati, cupidē Scipionis dexteram apprehēderunt, ac diū deosculati sunt: deinde positīs ante vestibulum dōnīs, laeti quod Scipionem vidēre contigisset, domum revertērunt. Paulō post mortuus est Scipio, moriensque ab uxore petiit ne corpus suum Rōmam referrētur.

LUCIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO ASIATICUS.—B.C. 192-190

**193.** Lūcius Scipio, frater Africanī, infirmō erat corpore; tamen consul, lēgātō fratre, contrā Antiochum missus est. Cum in Asiam advēnisset, duō fermē millia<sup>808</sup> ab hoste castra posuit. Antiochus coepit aciem instruere, nec Scipio detrectavit certāmen. Cum autem duae aciēs in conspectū essent, coorta nebula caliginem dedit, quae nihil admodum Rōmānis, eadem plurimum regiis nocuit; nam humor gla-



diōs aut pīla Rōmānōrum nōn hebetābat ; arcūs vērō, quibus Antiochī militēs ūtēbantur, fundāsque et jaculōrum āmenta ēmollierat. Itaque fūsus est rēgis exercitus fugātusque. Ipse Antiochus, cum paucīs fugiens, in Lȳdiam concessit. Tum Asiae urbēs victōrī sē dēdidērunt. Lūcius Scīpiō, Rōmam reversus, ingentī glōriā triumphāvit, et Asiaticī cognōmen accēpit.

**194.** Postēā Lūcius Scīpiō simul cum frātre accūsātus est acceptae ab Antiochō pecūniae, et quamvis contenderet omnem praedam in aerārium fuisse illātā, damnātus tamen est, et in carcerem dūcī coeptus. Tunc Tiberius Gracchus, licet Scīpiōnis inimicus esset, dixit ‘sibi quidem esse cum Scīpiōne simultātem, nec sē quidquam grātiaē quaerendae causū facere ; sed nōn passūrum Lūcium Scīpiōnem in carcere atque in vinculis esse,’ jussitque eum dīmitti. Grātiaē ingentēs ā senātū actae sunt Tiberiō Gracchō, quod rempublicam privātis simultātibus<sup>851</sup> potiōrem habuisset<sup>151</sup>. Missī deinde quaestōrēs in domum Scīpiōnis nullum pecūniae rēgiae vēstīgium repperērunt. Lūciō Scīpiōnī collāta est ab amicīs propinquisque ea pecūnia, quā<sup>792</sup> multātus erat ; eam vērō Scīpiō nōluit accipere.

PUBLIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA. CONSUL B.C. 191. CENSOR B.C. 159.

**195.** Publius Scīpiō Nāsica, patrui Scīpiōnis Africānī filius, cum adolescens aedilitātem peteret, manumque cūjuscumque cīvis Rōmānī rusticō opere dūrātā mōre candidātōrum apprehendisset, jocans interrogāvit eum ; ‘num manibus solitus esset ambulare?’ quod dictum ā circumstantibus exceptum ad populum mānāvit, causamque repulsae Scīpiōnī attulit. Namque omnēs rusticae tribūs, paupertātem sibi ab eō exprobrātā jūdicantēs, iram suam adversus contumēliōsum ejus dictērium exercuerunt. Quae repulsa nōbilis adolescentis ingenium ab insolentiā revocāvit, eumque magnum et ūtilem cīvem fēcit.

**196.** Cum Hannibal Italiam dēvastāret, responsum ōrāculī ēditum esse ferunt : ‘hostem Italiā<sup>854</sup> pellī vincique

posse, si māter Idaca ā Pessinūnte Rōmam advecta foret, et hospitio apud cīvem optimum reciperetur.' Lēgātī eā dē rē ad Attalum, Pergamī rēgem, missi sunt. Is lēgātōs cōmiter acceptōs Pessinūntem dēduxit. Quaerendus deinde fuit vir, quī eam rīte hospitio exciperet. Publium Scīpiō-nem Nāsīcam senātus iūdicāvit virum esse tōtā cīvitātē<sup>828</sup> optimum. idem consul imperātōris nōmen ā militibus et triumphum ā senātū oblātum recūsāvit, dixitque 'satis glōriæ sibi<sup>814</sup> in<sup>864</sup> omnem vītam eō diē quaesitum esse, quō vir optimus ā senātū iūdicātus esset<sup>1160</sup>: hōc titulō<sup>836</sup>, etsi nec consulātus nec triumphus adderetur, satis honorātam Publii Scīpiōnis Nāsīcae imāginem fore.'

**197.** Scīpiō Nāsica, censor factus, gravem sē ac sevērūm praebuit. Cum equitū censum ageret, equitem quemdam vīdit obēsō et pingui corpore, equum vērō ējus strigōsum et male habitum; "Quidnam causae est," inquit censor, "cūr sis tū, quam equus, pinguior?" "Quoniam," respondit eques, "ego mē ipse cūrō, equum vērō servus." Minus<sup>706</sup> verēcundum vīsum est responsum; itaque graviter objurgātus eques, et multā damnātus. idem Scīpiō Nāsica cum Enniō poēta vīvēbat conjunctissimē. Cum ad eum vēnisset, eīque ab ostiō quaerenti ancilla dixisset, 'Ennium domī nōn esse,' Nāsica sensit illam dominī jussū dixisse, et illum intus esse. Paucis post diēbus cum ad Nāsīcam vēnisset Ennius, et eum ā jānuā quaereret, exclāmāvit ipse Nāsica, 'sē domī nōn esse.' Tum Ennius: "Quid! ego nōn cognoscō," inquit, "vōcem tuam?" Hic Nāsica: "Homo es impudens: ego, cum tē quaerirem, ancillae tuae crēdidī tē domī nōn esse; tū nōn mihi crēdis ipsi?"

MARCUS PORCIUS CATO. CONSUL B.C. 195. CENSOR B.C. 184.

**198.** Marcus Porcius Catō, ortus mūnicipiō Tusculō, adolescentulus priusquam honōribus operam daret<sup>1237</sup>, rūrī<sup>823</sup> in praediis paternis versātus est, deinde Rōmam dēmigrāvit, et in forō esse coepit. Prīmum stīpendium meruit annōrum<sup>778</sup> decem septemque, Quintō Fabiō consule, cui postea semper adhaesit. Inde castra secūtus est Claudii Nerōnis.

ejusque opera magni<sup>793</sup> aestimāta est in proeliō apud Sēnam, quō cecidit Hasdrubal, frāter Hannibalis. Ab adolescentiā frūgālītatem temperantiamque coluit. Pellibus haedīnis pro strāgulā veste ūtēbatur; eōdem cibō, quō milītēs, vescēbatur; aquam in bellicīs expeditiōnibus pōtābat; sī nimiō aestū torquēbatur<sup>799</sup>, acētum; sī virēs dēficiēbant, paululum vilis vinī.

**199.** Quaestor Scīpiōnī Africānō obtigit, et cum eō parum amicē vixit: nam parsimōniae<sup>792</sup> amans nōn probābat sumptūs, quōs Scīpiō faciēbat. Quārē, eō relictō, Rōmam rediit, ibique Scīpiōnis vītā palam et apertē reprehendit, quod milītārem disciplīnam corrumpere. Dictitābat ‘illum cum palliō et crepidis solitum ambulāre in gymnasiō, palaestrae operam dare, milītum licentiae<sup>800</sup> indulgēre.’ Quod crīmen nōn verbō, sed factō, diluit Scīpiō. Nam cum eā dē rē lēgātī Rōmā Syracūsās missī essent, Scīpiō exercitum omnem eō convenīre et classem expēdīre jussit, tanquam dīmīcandum eō diē terrā marīque cum Karthāgīniensibus esset<sup>791</sup>; postrīdiē, lēgātīs inspec-tantibus, pugnae simulācrum exhibuit. Tum eis armāmentāria, horrea, omnemque bellī apparātum ostendit. Reversī Rōmam lēgātī omnia apud exercitum Scīpiōnis praeclārē sē habēre renuntiāruunt.

**200.** Eādē asperitāte Catō mātērōnārum luxum insec-tātus est. Scilicet in mediō ardōre bellī Pūnicī, Oppius, tribūnus plēbis, lēgem tulerat, quā vetābantur mulierēs Rōmānae plūs sēmānciā auri habēre, vestimentō variī colōris ūtī, et junctō vehiculō in urbe vehī. Confectō autem bellō, et flōrente rēpublicā, mātērōnae pristina ornā-menta sibi reddī postulābant; omnēs viās urbis obsidēbant, virōsque ad forum descendētēs ōrābant, ut lēgem Oppiam abrogārent. Quibus ācerrimē restitit Catō, sed frustrā; nam lēx fuit abrogāta.

**201.** Catō creātus consul in Hispāniam adversus Celti-bērōs profectus est. Quōs ācrī proeliō vīcit, et ad dēditiō-nem compulit: eō in bellō Catō cum ultimīs milītum parsi-

mōniā, vigiliis, et labōre certāvit, nec in quenquam grāvius sevēriusque imperium exercuit, quam in sēmetipsum. Cum Hispānōs ad dēfectiōnem prōnōs vidēret, cavendum jūdicāvit, nē deinceps rebellāre possent. Id autem effectūrus sibi vidēbātur, si eōrum mūrōs dirueret. Sed veritus nē<sup>1096</sup>, si id ūniversis civitātibus imperāret commūnī ēdictō, nōn obtemperārent, scripsit ad singulās sēparātīm ut mūrōs diruerent, epistolāsque omnibus simul eōdemque diē reddendās<sup>1010</sup> cūravit. Cum ūnaquaeque sibi solī imperārī<sup>796</sup> putāret, ūniversae pārūerunt. Catō, Rōmam reversus, dē Hispāniā triumphāvit.

**202.** Postea Catō censor factus sevērē eī praefuit potestātī. Nam, et in complūrēs nōbilēs animadvertit, et imprīmīs Lūcium Flāmininum virum consulārem senātū<sup>664</sup> mōvit. Cui inter alia facinora illud<sup>661</sup> objecit. Cum esset in Galliā Flāmininus, mulierem, cūjus amōre dēperibat, ad cēnam vocāvit, eīque forte inter cēnandum dixit ‘multōs capitīs<sup>799</sup> damnātōs in vinculis esse, quōs secūrī<sup>644</sup> percussūrus esset.’ Tum illa negāvit ‘sē unquam vidisse quenquam secūrī ferientem, et perville id vidēre.’ Statim Flāmininus ūnum ex hīs, quī in carcere dētīnēbantur, addūcī jussit, et ipse secūrī percussit. Tam perditam libīdinem eō<sup>663</sup> magis notandam putāvit Catō, quod cum probrō prīvātō conjungeret<sup>1160</sup> imperiī dēdecus. Quid enim crudēlius quam inter pōcula et dapēs ad spectāculum mulieris hūmānam victimam mactāre, et mensam cruōre respargere?

**203.** Cum in senātū dē tertiō Pūnicō bellō agerētur, Catō jam senex ‘dēlendā Karthāginem’ censuit, negāvitque, ‘eā stante, salvam esse posse rempublicam.’ Cum autem id, contrādicente Scīpiōne Nāsicā, nōn facile patribus persuādēret, deinceps quotiēs dē rē aliquā sententiam dixit in senātū, addidit semper: “Hōc censeō, et Karthāginem esse dēlendā.” Tandem in cūriam intulit ficum praecocem et excussā togā effūdīt: cūjus cum pulchritūdinem patrēs admirārentur, interrogāvit eōs Catō quandō ex arbore lectam putārent? Illis ficum recentem vidērī affirmantibus: “Atquī,” inquit, “diēs abhinc trēs<sup>666</sup> scītōte dē-

cerptam esse Karthāgine<sup>679</sup>; tam prope ab hoste absumus.” Mōvit ea rēs patrum animōs, et bellum Karthāgiensibus indictum est.

**204.** Fuit Catō ut senātor ēgregius, ita bonus pater: cum eī nātus esset filius, nullis negōtiis nisi publicis impediēbatur, quōminus<sup>1166</sup> adesset mātī infantem abluenti et fasciis involventi. Ubi aliquid intelligere potuit puer, eum pater ipse in litteris instituit, quamvis<sup>1221</sup> idōneum et eruditum domi servum habēret. Nōlēbat enim servum filiō maledicere, vel aurem vellicāre, si tardior<sup>708</sup> in discendō esset; neque etiam filium volēbat tantī beneficii, hōc est doctrīnae, dēbitōrem esse servō. Ipse itaque ejus lūdī magister, ipse lēgum doctor, ipse lanista fuit. Conscripsit manū suā grandibus litteris historiās, ut etiam in paternā domō ante oculōs p̄proposita habēret veterum institūta et exempla.

**205.** Cum postea Catōnis filius in exercitū Pompiliī tīrō militāret, et Pompiliō vīsum esset ūnam dīmittere legiōnem, Catōnis quoque filium dīmīsit, sed cum is amōre pugnandī in exercitū remansisset, Catō pater ad Pompiliū scripsit, ut, si filium paterētur in exercitū remanēre, secundō eum obligāret militiae sacrāmētō, quia, priōre āmissō, cum hostibus jūre pugnāre nōn poterat. Exstat quoque Catōnis patris ad filium epistola, in quā scribit ‘sē audīvisse eum missum factum esse ā Pompiliō impetrātore,’ monetque eum, ut caveat, nē proelium ineat. Negat enim ‘jūs esse, quī miles nōn sit, eum pugnāre cum hoste.’

**206.** Agricultūrā plūrimum dēlectābātur Catō, mālēbatque agrōrum et pecorum fructū quam faenore dītescere. Cum ab eō quaererētur, ‘quid maximē in rē familiārī expēdīret?’ Respōndit, ‘bene pascere.’ ‘Quid secundum?’ ‘Satis bene pascere.’ ‘Quid tertium?’ ‘Male pascere.’ ‘Quid quartum?’ ‘Arāre.’ Et quum ille, quī quacsierat, dixisset, ‘quid faenerārī?’ Tum Catō, “Quid,” inquit, “hominem occīdere?” Scripsit ipse, ‘villās suās nē tec-

tōriō quidem fuisse perlitās,' atque postea addidit: "Neque mihi aedificatiō, neque vās, neque vestimentum ullum est pretiōsum; sī quid est, quō ūti possim<sup>113</sup>, ūtor; sī nōn est, facile careō. Suō quemque ūti et fruī per mē<sup>114</sup> licet: mihi vitiō<sup>115</sup> quidam vertunt, quod multis rēbus egeō; at ego illis vitiō tribuō, quod nequeunt egēre."

**207.** Injūriarum<sup>116</sup> patientissimus fuit Catō. Ab homine improbō contumeliis prōscissus: "Iniqua," inquit, "tēcum mihi est pugna: tū enim probra facile audīs, et dīcis libenter; mihi vērō et dicere ingrātum, et audire insolitum." Dicere solēbat 'acerbōs inimicōs melius dē quibusdam merērī, quam eōs amīcōs, quī dulcēs videantur; illōs enim saepe vērū dicere, hōs nunquam.' Catō ab adolescentiā usque ad extrēmam aetātem inimicitias, reipublicae causā, suscipere nōn dēstitit: ipse ā multis accūsātus, nōn modo nullum existimātionis dētrīmentum fēcit, sed, quoad vixit, virtūtum laude crēvit. Quartum et octōgēsimum annum agens, ab inimicīs capitālī crīmīne accūsātus, suam ipse causam perōrāvit, nec quisquam aut memoriam ejus tardiorē, aut lateris firmitātem imminūtā, aut ōs haesitationē impeditum, animadvertit. Nōn illum ēnervāvit nec afflixit senectūs; cū aetate aderat amīcīs; veniēbat in senātum frequens<sup>117</sup>. Graecās etiam litterās senex didicit. Quandō obrēperet senectūs, vix intellexit. Sensim sine sensū aetās ingravescēbat; nec subitō fracta est, sed diūturnitate quasi exstincta. Annōs quinque et octōgintā nātus excessit ē vitā.

TITUS QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS. MACEDONIAN WAR.—B.C. 197.

**208.** Titus Quinctius Flāmininus, consul missus est adversus Philippum Macedonum rēgem, quī Hannibalem pecūniā et cōpiis jūverat, Athēniensēsque, populī Romanī sociōs, armīs lacessiverat. Contraxerant autem bellum cum Philippō Athēniensēs haudquāquam dignā causā. Duo juvenēs Acarnānēs, nōn initiātī, templum Cereris ex cēterā turbā ingressi sunt. Facile cōs sermō prō-

Perducti ad antistites templi, etsi manifestum erat eos per errorem ingressos, tanquam ob infandum scelus interfecti sunt: Acarnanes, suorum nece commoti, ad vindicandos illos auxilium a Philippo petierunt, qui terram Atticam igni ferroque vastavit, urbes complures cepit, Athenas ipsas oppugnavit.

**209.** Quinctius, exercitum conscripto, maturius quam soliti erant priores consules profectus, in Graeciam magnis itineribus contendit. Tunc caduceator a rege venit, locum ac tempus colloquendi postulans. Flamininus, victoriae quam pacis avidior, tamen ad constitutum tempus venit in colloquium, postulavitque ut Philippus omni Graecia decederet. Accensus indignatione rex exclamavit: "Quid victo imperares<sup>174</sup> gravius, Tite Quincti?" Et cum quidam ex circumstantibus aeger oculis<sup>174</sup> adjecisset, aut bello vincendum, aut melioribus parendum esse, "Apparet id quidem," inquit Philippus, "etiam caeco," jocans in ejus valetudinem oculorum. Erat Philippus dicacior natura, quam regem decet, et ne inter seria quidem satis risu temperans. Dein, re infecta, se ex colloquio proripuit. Eum Flamininus bis proelio fudit, castrisque exiit.

**210.** Quinctius Flamininus Graeciae veterem statum reddidit, ut<sup>109</sup> legibus suis viveret, et antiqua libertate frueretur. Aderat ludorum Isthmiorum tempus, ad quod spectaculum Graecia universa convenerat. Tum praeco in mediam arenam processit, tubaque silentio facto, haec verba pronuntiavit: "Senatus populusque Romanus et Titus Quinctius Flamininus imperator, Philippo rege et Macedonibus devictis, omnes Graeciae civitates liberas esse jubet<sup>78</sup>. Audita voce praeconis, majus gaudium fuit, quam quod universum homines possent<sup>174</sup> capere: vix satis credebatur se quisque audivisse: alii alios<sup>77</sup> intuebantur mirabundi: revocatus praeco, cum unusquisque non audire tantum, sed videre etiam libertatis suae nuntium averet, iterum pronuntiavit eadem. Tum tantus clamor ortus est, ut certo constet aves, quae supervolabant, attonitas paventesque decidisse.

**211.** Quinctiō Flāminīno triumphus ā senātū dēcrētus est. Pōsteā cum Prūsias, Bithŷniae rēx, lēgātōs Rōmam mīsisset, cāsū accidit, ut<sup>1084</sup> lēgātī apud Flāminīnum cēnārent, atque ibi dē Hannibale mentiōne factā, ex hīs ūnus dīceret eum in Prūsiae regnō esse. Id posterō diē Flāminīnus senātui dētulit. Patrēs, quī, vivō Hannibale, nunquam metū vacuī erant, lēgātōs in Bithŷniam mīserunt, in hīs Flāminīnum, quī Hannibalem sibi dēdī poscerent. ā prīmō colloquiō Flāminīnī ad domum Hannibalis custodiendam militēs ā rēgo missī sunt. Hannibal septem exitūs ē domō fēcerat, ut semper aliquod<sup>1085</sup> iter fugae praeparātum habēret. Postquam nuntiātum est ei militēs rēgiōs in vestibulō esse, cōnātus est posticō occultō fugere : ubi vērō id quoque obsaeptum sensit, et omnia clausa esse, haustō, quod sub ānulī gemmā habēbat, venēnō, absumptus est.

LUCIUS AEMILIUS PAULUS. CONQUEST OF MACEDONIA.—B.C. 168.

**212.** Aemilius Paulus ējus, quī ad Cannās cecidit, filius erat. Consul sortitus est Macedoniam prōvinciam, in quā Perseus, Philippī filius, paternī in Rōmānōs odiī hērēs bellum renovāverat. Cum adversus Perseum profectūrus esset, et domum suam ad vesperum redīret, filiolam suam Tertiam, quae tunc erat admodum parva, osculans, animadvertit tristiculam; “Quid est,” inquit, “mea Tertia, quid tristis es?” “Mī pater,” inquit illa, “Persa periit:” (erat autem mortuus catellus eō nōmine.) Tum ille arctius puellam complexus; “Accipiō ōmen,” inquit, “mēa filia.” Ita ex fortuitō dictō quasi spem certam clārissimī triumphī animō praesumpsit. Ingressus deinde Macedoniam, rectā ad hostem perrexit.

**213.** Cum duae aciēs in conspectū essent, Sulpicius Gallus, tribūnus militum, Rōmānum exercitum magnō metū liberāvit. Is enim, cum lūnae dēfectiōnem nocte sequenti futūram praescīret, ad contiōnem vocātis militibus, dixit: “Nocte proximā, nē quis id prō portentō accipiat, ab hōrā secundā usque ad quartam lūna dēfectūra est. Id,



quia nātūrālī ordine et statīs fit temporibus, et scīrī ante et praedicī potest. Itaque, quemadmodum nēmō mīrātūr lūnam nunc plēnō orbe, nunc senescentem exiguō cornū fulgēre, sic mīrum nōn est eam obscurārī, quandō umbrā terrae conditur.” Quāpropter Rōmānōs nōn mōvit illa dēfectiō; Macedonēs vērō eadem, ut triste prōdigium, terruit.

**214.** Aemilius Paulus cum Perseō<sup>666</sup> ācerrimē diricāvit a. d. x. Kal. Quint. ; Macedonum exercitus caesus fugātusque est: rēx ipse cum paucīs fūgit. Fugientēs persecūtus est Aemilius usque ad initium noctis. Tum sē in castra victor recēpit. Reversum gravis cūra angēbat, quod filium in castris nōn invēnisset. Is erat Publius Scīpiō, postea Africānus dēlētā Karthāgine appellātus, quī decimum septimum tunc annum agens, dum ācrius sequitur hostēs, in partem aliam turbā abreptus erat. Mediā tandem nocte in castra rediit. Tunc, receptō sospite filiō, pater tantae victōriae gaudium sensit. Victus Perseus in templum confūgerat, ibique in angulō obscurō dēlitescēbat: dēprehensus et cum filiō nātū maximō ad consulem perductus est.

**215.** Perseus pullā veste amictus castra ingressus est. Nōn aliās ad ullum spectāculum tanta multitudō occurrit. Rēx captivus prōgredi prae turbā nōn poterat, dōnec consul lictōrēs mīsīt, quī iter ad praetōrium facerent. Aemilius Paulus, ubi audīvit Perseum adesse, consurrexit, prōgressusque paulum introēuntī rēgī manum porrexit: ad genua prōcumbentem ērexit; intrōductum in tabernāculum suō laterī assidēre iussit. Deinde eum interrogāvit, ‘quā inductus injūriā bellum contrā populum Rōmānum tam infestō animō suscēpisset?’ Rēx, nullō datō responsō, terram intuens, diū flēvit. Tum consul: “Bonum,” inquit, “animum habē; populī Rōmānī clēmētia nōn modo spem tibi, sed prope certam fidūciā salutis praebet.”

**216.** Postquam Perseum consōlātus est Aemilius Pau-

lus, sermōnem ad circumstantēs Rōmānōs convertit: “Vidētis,” inquit, “exemplum insigne mūtātiōnis rērum hūmānarum: vōbīs haec praecipuē dicō, juvenēs; ideō nēmīnem aecet in quenquam superbē agere, nec praesentī crēdere fortunae.” Eō diē Perseus ā consule ad cēnam invitātus est, et alius omnis eī honor habitus est, quī habērī in tālī fortunā poterat. Deinde cum ad consulem multārum gentium lēgātī grātulandī causā vēnissent, Aemilius Paulus lūdōs magnō apparātū fēcīt, lautumque convīvium parāvit: quā in rē cūram et diligentiam adhibēbat, dicere solitus et convīvium instruere et lūdōs parāre virī<sup>74</sup> ējusdem esse, quī scīret bellō vincere.

**217.** Confectō bellō Aemilius Paulus rēgiā nāve ad urbem est subvectus. Complētae erant omnēs Tiberis ripae, obviam effūsā multitudīne. Fuit ējus triumphus omnium longē magnificentissim<sup>109</sup>. Populus, exstructīs per forum tabulātīs in modum theātrōrum, spectāvit in candidīs togīs. Aperta templa omnia et sertīs coronāta tūre fūmābant. In trēs diēs distribūta est pompa spectāculī. Prīmus diēs vix suffēcit transvehendīs signīs tabulisque; sequentī diē translāta sunt arma, galeae, scūta, lōricae, pharetrae, argentum aurumque. Tertiō die, primō statim māne<sup>640</sup> dūcere agmen coepēre tībīcinēs nōn festōs sollemnium pompārum modōs, sed bellicum sonantēs, quasi in aciem prōcēdendum<sup>1012</sup> foret<sup>1216</sup>. Deinde agēbantur pingvēs cornibus aurātīs et vittīs redimītī bovēs centum et vīgintī.

**218.** Sequēbantur Perseī liberī, comitante educātōrum et magistrōrum turbā, quī manūs ad spectātōrēs cum lacrimīs miserābiliter tendēbant, et puerōs docēbant implōrandam suppliciter victōris populī misericordiam. Pōne filiōs incēdēbat cum uxōre Perseus stupentī et attonitō similis. Inde quadringentae coronae aureae portābantur, ab omnibus ferē Graeciae cīvitatibus dōnō<sup>820</sup> missae. Postrēmō ipse in currū Paulus aurō purpurāque fuigens ēminēbat, quī magnam cum dignitatē aliā corporis, tum senectā ipsā, mājestātem prae sē ferēbat. Post currum inter aliōs illus-

trēs virōs filiī duo Aemiliī; deinde equitēs turmātim, et cohortēs peditum suis quaeque ordinibus. Paulō ā senātū et ā plēbe concessum est ut in lūdīs Circensibus veste triumphālī ūterētur, eīque cognōmen Macedonicī<sup>77</sup> inditum.

**219.** Tantaē huīc laetitiae gravis dolor admixtus est. Nam Aemilius Paulus, duōbus filiīs in adoptionem datis, duōs tantum nōminis hērēdēs domī retinuerat. Ex hīs minor, fermē duodecim annōs natus, quinque diēbus ante triumphum patris, māior autem trīduō post triumphum dēcessit. Erat porrō Aemilius liberōrum<sup>78</sup> amantissimus; eōs ērudiendōs cūrāverat nōn solum Rōmānā vetere disciplinā, sed etiam Graecīs litterīs. Optimōs adhibuerat magistrōs, eōrumque exercitiīs omnibus ipse intererat, cum eum rēspública aliō non vocārat<sup>79</sup>. Eum tamen cāsum fortiter tulit, et in ōrātiōne, quam dē rēbus ā sē gestīs apud populum habuit: “Optāvī,” inquit, “ut, siquid adversī imminēret ad expiandam nimiam fēlicitātem, id in domum meam potius quam in rempublicam recideret. Nēmo jam ex tot liberīs superest, quī Aemiliī Paulī nōmen ferat; sed hanc prīvātā calamitātem vestra fēlicitās et secunda fortūna publica consōlātur.”

**220.** Aemilius Paulus omnī Macedonum gāzā, quae fuit maxima, potītus erat: tantam in aerārium populī Rōmānī pecūniā invexerat, ut ūnūs imperātōris praeda finem attulerit<sup>108</sup> tribūtōrum; at hic nōn modo nihil ex thēsaurīs rēgiīs concupīvit, sed nē ipse quidem spectāre eōs dignātus est. Per aliōs hominēs cuncta administrāvit, nec quidquam in domum suam intulit, praeter memoriā nōminis sempiternā: mortuus est adeō pauper, ut dōs ējus uxōrī, nisi venditō, quem ūnum reliquerat, fundō, non potuerit exsolvi. Exsequiae ējus nōn tam aurō et ebore, quam omnium benevolentīā et studiō fuērunt insignēs. Macedoniae prīncipēs, quī tunc Rōmae erant lēgātiōnis nōmine, humerōs suōs fūnebrī lectō sponte subjēcērunt. Quem enim in bellō ob virtutē timuerant, eundem in pāce ob justitiā diligēbant.

CAIUS POPILIUS LAENAS.—B.C. 168.

**221.** Aemiliō Paulō consule, Rōmam vērunt lēgātī ā Ptolemaeō rēge Aegyptī, quī, pulsō frātre mājore, Alexandriam tenēbat. Nam Antiochus, rēx Syriac, per speciem reducendī in regnum mājoris Ptolemaei, Aegyptum invādere cōnābatur. Jam nāvālī proeliō vicerat minōrem Ptolemaeum et Alexandriam obsidēbat: nec procul abesse vidēbatur, quā regnō opulentissimō potirētur<sup>1172</sup>. Lēgātī sordidātī, barbā et capillō prōmissō<sup>600</sup>, cum rāmīs oleae ingressī cūriam prōcubuērunt. ōrātiō fuit etiam miserābilior quam habitus. ōrābant senātum, ut opem regnō Aegyptī ferret. Mōtī Patrēs lēgātōrum precibus extemplō lēgatiōnem misērunt, cūjus princeps C. Popilius Laenās, ad bellum inter frātrēs compōnendum. Jussus est Popilius adire prius Antiochum, deinde Ptolemaeum, eisq̄e dēnuntiāre ut bellō absisterent: quī secus fēcisset<sup>1180</sup>, eum prō hoste ā senātū habitum irī<sup>1017</sup>.

**222.** Prope Alexandriam Antiochō occurrērunt lēgātī, quōs advenientēs Antiochus amicē salūtāvit, et Popiliō dextram porrexit; at Popilius suam rēgī nōluit porrigere, sed tabellās, in quibus erat senātūsconsultum, eī trādīdit, atque statim legere jussit. Quibus perlectīs, Antiochus dixit ‘sē, adhibitīs amicīs, cōsīderātūrum, quid faciendum sibi esset.’ Indignātus Popilius, quod rēx aliquam moram interpōneret<sup>1181</sup>, virgā quam manū gerēbat, rēgem circumscripsit; ac, “Prius,” ait, “quam hōc circulō excēdās<sup>1188</sup>, dā responsum, quod senātūī referam.” Obstupefactus Antiochus, cum parumper haesitasset, “Faciam,” inquit, “quod censet senātus.” Tum dēmum Popilius dextram rēgī, tanquam sociō et amicō, porrexit. Eōdem diē, cum Antiochus excessisset Aegyptō, lēgātī concordiam inter frātrēs auctōritāte suā firmāvērunt. Clāra ea lēgatiō fuit, quod Aegyptus Antiochō adempta, redditumque regnum patrium stirpī Ptolemaei fuerat.

PUBLIUS SCIPIO AFRICANUS AEMILIANUS. THIRD PUNIC WAR.—

B.C. 149-146.

**223.** P. Scīpiō Aemiliānus, Paulī Macedonicī filius,

adoptiōne Scīpiōnis Africānī nepōs, ā tenerā aetāte Graecīs litterīs ā Polybiō, praestantis ingenī virō, ēruditus est. Ex ējus doctrinā tantōs fructūs tulit, ut nōn modo aequālēs suōs, sed etiam mājorēs nātū, omnī virtūtum genere superāret. Temperantiae et continentiae laudem ante omnia comparāre studuit, quod quidem tunc difficile erat. Mirum enim est, quō impetū ad libidinēs et epulās juvenēs Rōmānī eō tempore ferrentur. At Scīpiō, contrārium vītae institūtum secūtus, publicam modestiae et continentiae fāmam est adeptus. Polybium semper domī militiaeque sēcum habuit: semper inter arma ac studia versātus, aut corpus periculīs aut animum disciplinīs exercuit.

**224.** Scīpiō Aemiliānus primum in Hispāniā, Lūcullō duce, militāvit; cōque in bellō ēgregia fuit ējus opera. Nam rēx quīdam barbarus, mīrae prōcēritātis, splendidīs armīs ornātus, saepe Rōmānōs prōvocābat, sī quis<sup>994</sup> singulārī certāmine sēcum vellet<sup>1120</sup> congredi. Cumque nēmo contrā eum exīre audēret, Rōmānīs ignāviam cum irrīsū et lūdibriō exprobrābat. Nōn tulit indignitatem rei Scīpiō, prōgressusque ad hostem, consertā pugnā eum prōstrāvit, parī Rōmānōrum laetitīā et hostium terrōre, quod ingentis corporis virum ipse exiguae statūrae dējēcisset. Scīpiō multō mājus etiam adiit periculum in expugnātiōne urbis, quam tunc obsidēbant Rōmānī: nam ipse prīmus mūrum conscendit, viamque aliīs militibus aperuit. Ob haec praeclārē gestā, Lūcullus dux juvenem, prō cōntiōne laudātum, mūrālī coronā dōnāvit.

**225.** Tertiō bellō Pūnicō, cum clārum esset Scīpiōnis nōmen, juvenis adhūc factus est consul, eīque Africa prōvincia extrā sortem data est, ut quam urbem avus ējus concusserat, eam nepōs ēverteret. Tunc enim Rōmānī, suādente Catōne, dēliberātum habēbant Karthāginem dīruere. Karthāginiensibus igitur imperātum est, ut, sī salvī esse vellent, ex urbe migrārent, sēdemque aliō in locō ā marī remōtō constituerent. Quod ubi Karthāgine<sup>979</sup> audītum est, ortus statim est ululātus ingens, clāmorque 'bellum

esse gerendum, satiusque esse extrēma omnia patī, quam patriam relinquere.’ Cum vērō neque nāvēs neque arma habērent, in ūsum novae classis tecta domōsque rescidērunt; aurum et argentum prō aere ferrōque conflātum est; virī fēminae, puerī senēs simul operī instābant: nōn diē, nōn noctū, labor intermissus. Ancillās primō totondērunt, ut ex eārum crīnibus fūnēs facerent; mox etiam mātṛōnae ipsae capillōs suōs ad eundem ūsum contulērunt.

**226.** Scīpiō exercitum ad Karthāginem admōvit, eamque oppugnāre coepit: quae urbs, quanquam summā vī dēfenderētur, tandem expugnāta est. Rēbus despērātis, quadrāgintā millia hominum sē victōrī trādiderunt. Dux ipse Hasdrubal, insciā uxōre, ad genua Scīpiōnis cum rāmīs oleae supplex prōcubuit. Cum vērō ejus uxor sē ā virō relictam vīdisset, dīris omnibus eum dēvōvit; tum duōbus liberis dextrā laevāque comprehensīs, ā culmine domūs sē in medium flagrantis urbis incendium immisit. Dēlētā Karthāgine, Scīpiō victor Rōmam revertit. Splendidum ēgit triumphum, Africānusque est appellātus. Ita cognōmen Africānī<sup>77</sup>. Karthāgō capta Scīpiōnī mājōrī, eadem ēversa Scīpiōnī minōrī peperit.

CAPTURE OF NUMANTIA.—B.C. 134.

**227.** Postea Scīpiō iterum consul creātus, contrā Numantīnōs in Hispāniam profectus est. Ibi multiplex clādēs, priōrum ducum inscitiā, ā Rōmānīs accepta erat. Scīpiō, ubi primum advēnit, corruptum licentiā exercitum ad pristinam disciplinā revocāvit. Omnia deliciārum instrūmenta ē castrīs ejēcit. Quī mīles extrā ordinem fuerat<sup>138</sup> dēprehensus, eum virgīs caedēbat: jūmenta omnia vendī jussit, nē oneribus portandīs ūsuī essent: militem quemque trīgintā diērum frūmentum ac septēnōs vallōs ferre coēgit. Cuīdam propter onus aegrē incēdentī dixit: “Cum tē gladiō vallāre scieris, tunc vallum ferre dēsinitō.” Ita redactō in disciplinā exercitū, urbem Numantiam obsēdit. Numantīnī, famē adactī, sē ipsī trucidāverunt. Captam urbem Scīpiō dēlēvit, et dē eā triumphāvit.

**228.** Scipiō censor fuit cum Mummiō virō nōbilī, sed segniōre. Tribū<sup>84</sup> mōvit quendam, quī ordinēs dūcens proeliō nōn interfuerat. Cumque ille quaereret cūr notārētur, quī custōdiae causā in castris remansisset, Scipiō respondit: “Nōn amo nimium diligentēs.” Equum adēmit adolescentī<sup>85</sup>, quī in obsidiōne Karthāginis, vocātis ad cēnam amīcis, diripiendam sub figūrā urbis Karthāginis placentam in mensā posuerat; quaerentīque causam: “Quia,” inquit Scipiō, “mē prior Karthāginem diripui-isti.” Contrā Mummius, Scipiōnis collēga, neque ipse notābat quenquam, et notātōs ā collēgā, quōs poterat, ignōminiae<sup>86</sup> eximēbat. Unde Scipiō, cum eī cupientī censūram ex<sup>87</sup> mājestate reīpublicae gerere impedimentō esset Mummiī signitiēs, in senātū ait: “Utinam mihi collēgam dedissētis<sup>88</sup>, aut nōn dedissētis!”

**229.** In Scipiōne Aemiliānō etiam multa privātae vitae dicta factaque celebrantur. Cāiō Laeliō familiāriter ūsus est. Ferunt cum eō Scipiōnem saepe rusticātum fuisse, eōsque incrēdibiliter repuerascere solitōs esse, cum rūs ex urbe, tanquam ē vinctis, evolāvissent<sup>89</sup>. Vix audeō dicere dē tantis viris; sed ita narrātur conchās eōs ad litus maris legere consuēvisse, et ad omnem animī remissiōnem lūdumque dēscendere. Mortuō Aemiliō Paulō, Scipiō, cum frātre hērēs relictus, animum vērē frāternum in eum ostendit; nam ūniversam eī hērēditatē trādīdit, quod illum vidēret rē familiārī minus quam sē instructum. Pariter, dēfunctā mātrem, omnia bona māterna sorōribus concessit, quanquam nulla pars hērēditātis ad eas lēge pertinēret.

**230.** Cum in contiōne interrogārētur, quid sentīret dē morte Tiberiī Gracchī, quī populī favōrem prāvīs largitiōnibus captāverat, palam respondit, ‘eum jūre caesum vidērī.’ Quō responsō exacerbāta contio acclāmāvit; tum Scipiō clāmōrem ortum ā vili plēbēculā animadvertens: “Taceant,” inquit, “quibus Italia noverca est, nōn mātēr.” Cum magis etiam obstreperet populus, ille vultū constantī: “Hostium,” inquit, “armātōrum totiēs clāmōre nōn ter-ritus, quī<sup>91</sup> possum vestrō movērī?” Tum constantiā et

auctōritāte virī perculsa plēbs conticuit. Deinde, quasi vim sibi mox allātum irī<sup>1017</sup> animō praesāgīret, ‘malam sibi rependī grātiā labōrum prō rēpublicā susceptōrum ab ingrātīs cīvibus’ questus est. Maximā patrum frequentiā domum dēductus est.

**231.** Postridiē quam domum sē validus recēperat, Scīpiō repente in lectulō exanimis est inventus. Dē tantī virī morte nulla habita est quaestiō, ējusque corpus vėlātō capite est ēlātum, nē livor in ōre appārēret. Metellus, licet Scīpiōnis inimīcus hanc necem adeō graviter tulit, ut, eā audītā, in forum advolāret, ibique maestō vultū clāmāret: “Concurrīte, cīvēs; moenia urbis nostrae ēversa sunt; Scīpiōnī intrā suōs Penātēs quiescentī nefāria vīs illāta est.” idem Metellus filiōs suōs iussit fūnebrī ējus lectō humerōs sūbicere, eīsque dixit: “Nunquam ā vōbīs id officium mājōrī virō praestārī poterit.” Scīpiōnis patrimōnium tam exiguum fuit, ut trīgintā duās librās argentī, duās et sēlibrās aurī tantum relinqueret.

**232.** Cum duo consulēs, quōrum alter inops erat, alter autem avārus, in senātū contenderent, uter<sup>99</sup> in Hispāniam ad bellum gerendum mitterētur, ac magna inter patrēs esset dissensiō, rogātus sententiam Scīpiō Aemiliānus: “Neutrum<sup>1077</sup>,” inquit, “mihi mittī placet; quia alter nihil habet, alterī nihil est satis.” Scīlicet ad rem bene gerendam iudicābat pariter abesse dēbere inopiam et avāritiam. Aliōquīn maxime verendum est nē<sup>1096</sup> publicum mūnus quaestui<sup>990</sup> habeātur, et praeda commūnis in prīvātum imperātōris lucrum convertātur. Longē ab hāc culpā aliēnus fuit Scīpiō; nam post duōs consulātūs et totidem triumphōs officio<sup>937</sup> lēgatiōnis fungens, septem tantum servōs sēcum duxit. ē Karthāginis et Numantiae spoliis comparāre plūrēs certē potuerat; sed nihilō<sup>992</sup> locuplētior, Karthāgine ēversā, fuit, quam ante. Itaque cum per populī Rōmānī sociōs et exterās nātiōnēs iter faceret, nōn mancipia ējus, sed victōriae numerābantur, nec quantum aurī et argentī sed quantum dignitātis atque glōriae sēcum ferret<sup>1139</sup> aestimābātur.



## LUCIUS MUMMIUS ACHAICUS. CONQUEST OF GREECE.—B.C. 146.

**233.** Cum Corinthiī adversus Rōmānōs rebellāssent, eōrumque lēgātīs injūriam fēcissent, Lūcius Mummius consul, conscriptō exercitū, Corinthum profectus est. Corinthiī, velut sī bellum Rōmānum nihil sibi negōtiī allātūrum esset<sup>1216</sup>, omnia neglexerant praesidia. Praedam, nōn proelium cōgitantēs, vehicula duxerant ad spolia Rōmānōrum reportanda. Conjugēs liberōsque ad spectāculum certāminis in montibus posuērunt. Quam vēcordiam celerrima poena consecūta est; nam proeliō ante oculōs suōrum commissō caesi lūgubre hīs spectāculum et gravem luctūs memoriam reliquērunt. Conjugēs et liberī eōrum, dē spectātōribus captīvī factī, praeda victōrum fuēre. Urbs ipsa Corinthus direpta primum, deinde tubā praecinente dīruta est: populus omnis sub corōnā venditus; dux eōrum victus domum refūgit eamque incendit; conjugem interfēcit et in ignem praecipitāvit; ipse venēnō interiit.

**234.** Erat Corinthī<sup>878</sup> magna vīs signōrum tabulārumque pretiōsārum, quibus Mummius urbem et tōtam replēvit Italiam, nihil vērō in domum suam intulit: sed hārum rērum adeō rudis et ignārus erat Mummius, ut, cum eas tabulās Rōmam portandās<sup>1010</sup> locāret, ēdiceret condūcentibus, ‘sī eas perdidissent<sup>1160</sup>, novās esse redditūrōs.’ ūna eximii pictōris tabella lūdētibz āleā militibus alvei vicem praestitit. Quae tabella deinde, cum praeda venderētur, ab Attalō rēge sex millibus nummōrum empta est. Mummius pretium admirātus, ex aliēnō jūdiciō pulchritūdinem tabellae suspicātus, venditiōnem rescidit, et tabellam jussit Rōmam dēferri.

## QUINTUS CAECILIUS METELLUS MACEDONICUS.—B.C. 148-143.

**235.** Quintus Metellus, ā domitā Macedoniā dictus Macedonicus, missus est adversus Pseudophilippum, hominem humili locō<sup>887</sup> nātum, quī sē Persei rēgis filium mentiēbātur, eāque fraude Macedoniam occupāverat. Fābulam autem hūjusmodi finxerat: praedicābat ‘sē ex Perseō rēge

ortum, et ab eō fidei cūjſdam viri Crētensis commiſſum, ut in<sup>864</sup> belli cāſus, quod tunc ille cum Rōmānīs gerēbat<sup>1163</sup>, aliquod velutī ſēmen ſtirpis rēgiae reſervārētur; datum ei inſuper libellum ſignō Perſei impreſſum, quem puerō trāderet, cum ad pūberem aetātem vēniſſet. Mortuō Perſeō, ſē Hadrumētī<sup>878</sup> educātum uſque ad duodecimum aetātis annum ignārum fuiſſe generis ſui, eumque exiſtimāviſſe patrem, ā quō educārētur. Ab eō tandem, cum jam mortem expectāret, dētectam eſſe originem ſuam, ſibique libellum trāditum.' Erat praetereā juveni forma, quae Perſei filium nōn dēdecēret<sup>1173</sup>. Hunc Metellus bis proeliō fūdit, et diē triumphī ante currum ēgit.

**236.** Poſteā Quintus Metellus bellum in Hiſpāniā contrā Celtibērōs gēſſit; et cum urbem, quae erat caput gentis, obſidēret, jamque admōtā māchinā, partem mūrī, quae ſōla convelli poterat, brevī diſjectūrus vidērētur, hūmānitātem certae victōriae praetulit. Vir quidam in obſeſſā cīvitate nōbilis, nōmine Rethogenēs ad Metellum transierat, relictis in oppidō filiis. Irātī cīvēs Rethogenis filiōs māchinae ictibus objēcērunt. Nihil mōtus periculō filiōrum pater hortābātur Metellum, nē oppugnātiōne dēsisteret; at Metellus obſidiōnem māluit ſolvere, quam puerōs in conſpectū patris crūdēli nece interficī: atque hūjus manuētūdinis fructum tulit; namque multae aliae urbēs admirātiōne hūjus facti ſē ſponte<sup>449</sup> ei dēdidērunt.

**237.** Metellus, cum urbem Contrebiā viribus expugnāre nōn poſſet, ad fallendum hoſtem convertit animum, et viam repperit, quā prōpoſitum ad exitum perdūceret. Itinera magnō impetū ingrediēbatur, deinde aliās atque aliās regiōnēs petēbat; modo hōs occupābat montēs, modo ad illōs transgrediēbātur. Cum interim et ſuis et hoſtibus ignōta eſſet cauſa, cūr ſic ſua<sup>940</sup> mūtāret conſilia, ā quōdam amīcō interrogātus, 'quid ita incertum belli genus ſeque-rētur?' "Abſiſte," inquit Metellus, "iſta quaerere; namque tunicam meam exūrerem<sup>1188</sup>, ſi eam conſilium meum ſcīre exiſtimārem." Poſtquam vērō et exercitum ſuum ignōrantīā et hoſtēs errore implicāvit, cum aliō curſum

direxisset, subitō ad Contrebiā reflexit, camque inopinātem et attonitā oppressit.

**238.** Rāram Metellī Macedonicī fēlicitātem multī scriptōrēs concelebrant: namque omnia eī contigērunt, quae beātā vītā videntur efficere. Fortūna eum nascī voluit in urbe terrārum principe: parentēs nōbilissimōs dedit; adjēcit animī eximiās dōtēs et corporis vīrēs, quae tolerandis labōribus sufficere possent; multa decora in ējus domum conguessit: nam cum ipse consul, censor, augur<sup>617</sup> fuisset, et triumphāset; trēs filiōs consulēs vīdit, ē quibus ūnum etiam et censōrem et triumphantem, quartum autem praetōrem; trēs quoque filiās bene nuptās. Hunc autem vītae cursum consentāneus finis excēpit; nam Metellum ultimae senectūtis spatiō dēfunctum, et lēnī mortis genere inter oscula complexūsque nātōrum exstinctum, filiī et generī humerīs suis per urbem sustulērunt, et rogō imposuērunt.

## BOOK V.

FROM THE TIMES OF THE GRACCHI TO THE DEATH OF  
AUGUSTUS.—B.C. 133—A.D. 14.

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TIBERIUS GRACCHUS AND CAIUS GRACCHUS.—B.C. 133—121.

**239.** Tiberius Gracchus et Caius Gracchus Scīpiōnis Africānī ex filiā nepotēs erant. Hōrum adolescentia bonīs artibus et magnā omnium spē flōruit: ad ēgregiam enim indolem accēdēbat optima educātiō. Exstant Cornēliae māt̄ris epistolae, quibus appāret eōs nōn solum in gremiō māt̄ris educātōs fuisse, sed etiam ab eā sermōnis ēlegantiam hausisse. Maximum māt̄rōnis ornāmentum esse liberōs bene institūtōs meritō putābat sapientissima illa mulier; cum Campāna māt̄rōna, apud illam hospita, ornāmenta sua, quae erant illā aetāte pretiōsissima, ostentāret cī muliebriter, Cornēlia traxit eām sermōne, quousque ā scholā redirent liberī; quōs reversōs hospitae exhibens: “ēn haec,” inquit, “mea ornāmenta.” Nihil quidem istīs adolescentibus neque ā nātūrā neque ā doctrīnā dēfuit; sed ambō rempublicam, quam tuērī poterant, perturbāre māluerunt.

**240.** Tiberius Gracchus, cum esset tribūnus plēbis, ā senātū dēscīvit: populī favōrem profūsīs largitīōnibus sibi conciliāvit; agrōs plēbī dīvidēbat; dabat cīvitatē omnibus Italicīs; prōvinciās novīs colōniīs replēbat: quibus rebus viam sibi ad regnum parāre vidēbātur. Quārē convocātī patrēs dēliberābant quidnam faciendum esset. Tiberius in Capitōlium vēnit, manum ad caput referens; quō signō salūtem suam populō commendābat: hōc nōbilitās ita accēpit, quasi diadēma<sup>\*\*\*</sup> posceret. Tum Scīpiō Nāsica,

cum esset<sup>122</sup> consobrīnus Tiberiī Gracchī, patriam cognātiōnī praetulit, sublātāque dexterā prōclāmāvit: “Quī rempublicam salvam esse volunt, mē sequantur;” dein Gracchum fugientem persecūtus in eum irruit, suāque manū eum interfecit. Mortuī Tiberiī corpus in flūmen prōjectum est.

**241.** Cāium Gracchum idem furor, quī frātre Tiberium, invāsit: seu vindicandae frāternae necis, seu comparendae rēgiae potentiae causā, vix tribūnātum adeptus est, quum pessima coepit inire consilia: maximās largitiōnēs fecit: aerārium effūdīt: lēgem dē frūmentō plēbī dīvidendō tulit. Perniciōsis Gracchī consiliis, quantā poterant contentiōne, obsistēbant omnēs bonī, in quibus maximē Pīsō, vir consulāris. Is, cum multa contrā lēgem frūmentāriam dixisset, lēge tamen lātā, ad frūmentum cum cēteris accipiendum vēnit: Gracchus animadvertit in contiōne Pīsōnem stantem; eum sīc compellāvit, audiente populō Rōmānō. “Quī<sup>91</sup> tibi constās, Pīsō, cum<sup>124</sup> eā lēge frūmentum petās, quam dissuāsisti?” Cui Pīsō: “Nōlim<sup>107</sup> quidem, Gracche,” inquit, “mea bona tibi viritim dīvidere liceat<sup>101</sup>: sed si faciēs, partem petam.” Quō responsō apertē dēclārāvit vir gravis et sapiens lēge, quam tulerat Gracchus, patrimonium publicum dissipārī.

**242.** Dēcrētum ā senātū est, ut vidēret consul Opīmius, nē quid dētrimentī rēspública caperet; quod dēcrētum, nisi in maximō discrimine, ferri nōn solēbat. Cāius Gracchus, armātā familiā, Aventinum occupāverat. Quamobrem consul, vocātō ad arma populō, Cāium aggressus est, quī pulsus, dum ā templō Diānae dēsilit, tālum intorsit, et cum jam ā satellitibus Opīmiī comprehenderētur, jugulum servō praebeuit, quī dominum et mox sēmetipsum super dominī corpus interēmit. Consul prōmiserat sē prō capite Gracchī aurum repensūrum esse; quārē Septimulēius quīdam lanceā praefixum Cāiī caput attulit, eīque aequāle aurī pondus persolūtum est. aiunt etiam illum prius cervice perforātā cerebrōque exemptō, plumbum infūdisse, quō gravius efficerētur.

**243.** Occisō Tiberiō Gracchō, cum senātus consulibus mandāasset, ut in eōs, quī cum Tiberiō consenserant, animadverteretur, Blossius quīdam, Tiberiī amicus, prō sē dēprecātum<sup>1016</sup> vēnit; hancque, cūr sibi ignosceretur<sup>1017</sup>, causam afferēbat, ‘quod tantī<sup>1018</sup> Gracchum fēcisset, ut, quidquid ille vellet, sibi faciendum putāret.’ Tum consul: “Quid?” ait, “sī tē in Capitōlium facēs ferre vellet, obsecūturusne voluntātī illius fuisti<sup>1019</sup> propter istam, quam jactās, familiāritatem?” “Nūquam,” inquit Blossius, “id quidem voluisset; sed, sī voluisset<sup>1020</sup>, pāruiissem.” Nefāria est ista vōx; nulla enim est excūsatiō peccātī, quod<sup>1021</sup> amīcī causā peccāverīs<sup>1022</sup>.

QUINTUS CAECILIUS METELLUS. WAR WITH JUGURTHA.—B.C. 109-108.

**244.** Quintus Metellus consul cum Jugurthā, Numidārum rēge, bellum gessit: is, ā Micipsā adoptātus, duōs ejus filiōs frātrēs suōs interfēcerať, ut sōlus Numidiae imperiō potirētur. Micipsa in amīcitiā et societāte populī Rōmānī semper permanserat. Postquam igitur Rōmae cognitum est nefārium Jugurthae scelus, placuit illud ulcisci. Metellus cum exercitū in Africam nāvigāvit, et cum hoste manūs conseruit. Quā in parte Jugurtha affuit, ibi aliquamdiū certātum est, neque hic ullum bonī ducis aut militis officium praetermīsit. Cēterī vērō ejus mīlites primō congressū pulsī fugātique sunt; Jugurtha in oppidum mūnitum perfūgit. Paucīs post diēbus Metellus eum insecūtus, iterum proeliō fūdit: Numidiam vastāvit, urbēs amplās et mūnitissimās cēpit; quae victōria eī nōmen Nūmidici<sup>1023</sup> fēcit.

**245.** Postea Q. Metellus censor factus est, ejusque egregia fuit censūra, et omnis vīta plēna gravitātis. Cum ab inimicīs accūsātus causam de pecūniīs repetundīs dīceret, et ipsiūs tabulae circumferrentur jūdicibus inspiciendae, nēmo ex illis fuit, quī nōn removēret oculōs, et sē tōtum āverteret, nē quisquam dubitāre vidērētur, vērūmne an falsum esset, quod ille rettulerat in tabulās. Cum Sāturnīnus, tribūnus plēbis, lēgem senātus mājestātī adversam

et reipublicae perniciosam tulisset, Metellus in eam legem jūrare nōluit, eāque dē causā in exsilium actus est. Honestum Rhodī<sup>878</sup> sēcessum invēnit, ibique litteris operam dedit. Ita vir fortissimus dē civitate māluit dēcedere quam dē sententiā, eique salūs patriae dulcior quam conspectus fuit.

**246.** Metellī filius precibus et lacrimis ā populō impetravit ut pater ab exsilio revocārētur. Is forte lūdōs spectābat, cum ei redditae sunt litterae, quibus scriptum erat, maximō senātūs et populī consensū reditum illi in patriam datum esse. Nihil eō nuntiō movērī vīsus est: nōn prius ē theātrō abiit, quam spectāculum cōderētur; nōn laetitiam suam proximē sedentibus ullā ex parte ostendit, sed summum gaudium intrā sē continuit, parīque vultū in exsilium abiit, et fuit restitutus; adeō moderātum inter secundās et adversās rēs gessit animum! Tantus vērō ad eum advenientem concursus est factus, ut diēs tōtus consūmerētur in grātulatiōnibus illum ad portam urbis excipientium; inde in Capitōlium ascendentem et larēs repetentem ūniversa propemodum civitās dēduxit.

MARCUS AEMILIUS SCAURUS.—B.C. 115.

**247.** Marcus Aemilius Scaurus nōbili familiā ortus est, sed paupere. Nam pater ejus, quamvis patricius, ob rei familiāris inopiam carbōnārium negōtium exercuisse dicitur. Filius ipse dubitāvit primō utrum honōrēs peteret, an argentāriam faceret; sed cum eloquentiā valeret, ex eā glōriam et opēs peperit. Consul factus, sevērū sē prō tuendā militārī disciplinā prae-buit: cūjus disciplinae exemplum admiratiōne dignum referēbat ipse in iīs librīs, quōs dē vitā suā scripserat; cum in eō locō, ubi posuerat castra, arbor esset mātūrīs fructibus onusta, postridiē abeunte exercitū, arbor intactis fructibus relicta est. idem Publīo Deciō praetōrī, quod sē transeunte sederet, et assurgere jussus nōn pāruiisset, vestem scidit, sellam frēgit, et, nēquis ad eum in jūs iret, edixit.

**248.** M. Scaurus, ut in tuendā militārī disciplinā, sic in pūniendā filiī suī ignāviā, fuit sevērus. Cum enim in quōdam proeliō Rōmānī equitēs pulsī, dēsertō imperātōre, Rōmam pavidī repeterent, in quibus erat ipse Scaurī filius, mīsīt pater, quī eī dicerent ‘sē libentius occursūrum esse filiī in aciē interfectī ossibus, quam vīsūrum reducem reum tam turpis fugae<sup>791</sup>; adeōque conspectum irātī patris dēgenerī filiō esse vitandum, si quid verēcundiae in animō superesset.’ Nōn tulit juvenis ignōminiae dolōrem, et maerōre confectus interiit.

**249.** M. Scaurus, cum esset summā senectūte et adversā valētūdine, pristinum animī vigōrem retinuit. Varius quīdam, patriā Hispānus, vetus Scaurī inimīcus, senem opprimere cōnātus est. Accūsābat eum acceptae ab hostibus pecūniae ad prōdendam rempublicam. Scaurus, nōbilissimīs juvenibus innixus, dēscendit in forum, datāque respondendī facultāte, paucīs verbīs ita causam ēgit: “Varius Hispānus ait, Marcum Scaurum, senātūs principem, ab hoste corruptum esse, et populī Rōmānī imperium prōdidisse; Marcus vērō Scaurus, princeps senātūs, nēgat sē esse huic culpae<sup>803</sup> affinem; testis nēmo est; utrī vōs potius crēdendum putātis?” Quā dictī gravitāte periculum intentātum prōpulsāvit: nam statim populus accūsātōrem ab illā actiōne dēpulit.

PUBLIUS RUTILIUS RUFUS.—B.C. 92.

**250.** Publius Rutilius Rūfus vitae innocentīā ēnīuit: cum nēmo esset in cīvitatē illō integrior, omnī honōre<sup>844</sup> dignus est habitus et consul factus. Cum eum amīcus quīdam rem injustam aliquandō rogāret, et Rutilius constanter negāret, indignātus amīcus dixit: “Quid igitur mihi opus<sup>895</sup> est tuā amīcitiā, si quod rogō nōn facis<sup>1183</sup>?” “Immō,” respondit Rutilius, “quid mihi opus sit tuā, si propter tē aliquid inhonestē facere mē oporteat<sup>1184</sup>?” Sciēbat enim vir sanctus tam contrā officium esse amīcō tribuere quod aequum nōn sit<sup>1186</sup>, quam nōn tribuere id, quod rectē possimus, atque si forte amīcī ā nobīs postulent, quae



honesta nōn sunt<sup>114</sup>, religiōnem et fidem esse amīcitiae antepōnendam.

**251.** Rutilius tamen in invidiam equitum Rōmānōrum vēnit, quod ab eōrum injūriis Asiam, cui tunc praeerat, dēfendisset: quārē ab iis repetundārum<sup>791</sup> accūsātus est. Rutilius, innocentia<sup>898</sup> frētus, senātōris insignia nōn dēposuit; jūdicibus<sup>806</sup> nōn supplicāvit; nē ornātius quidem causam suam dīcī voluit, quam simplex vēritātis ratiō ferēbat; itaque damnātus est, et Mitylēnās exsulātum<sup>1016</sup> abiit. Illi Asiam petentī omnēs illius prōvinciae cīvitatēs lēgātōs mīserunt. Hospitiō eum, opibus, omnī auxiliō<sup>917</sup> jūvērunt. Cum Rutilium quīdam consōlārētur, et diceret instāre arma cīvilia, brevīque futūrum<sup>887</sup> ut omnēs exsulēs reverterentur: “Quid tibi,” inquit Rutilius, “malī fēcī, ut mihi pējōrem reditum optārēs, quam exitum? Mālō patria meō exsiliō ērubescat<sup>1161</sup>, quam reditū maereat.”

MARCUS LIVIUS DRUSUS.—B.C. 91.

**252.** Marcus Līvius Drūsus, patre consulārī genitus, relictum sibi patrimōnium profūsis largitiōnibus dissipāvit, adeō ut ipse profitērētur, nēminī sē ad largiendum quidquam reliquisse praeter caelum et caenum. Unde, cum pecūniā egēret, multa contrā dignitātem fēcit. Tribūnus plēbis primō senātūs causam suscepit; sed audāx et vehemens, ut prōpositum assequerētur, lēgēs perniciosās tulit: quibus cum Philippus consul obsisteret, ei<sup>810</sup> Drūsus in comitiō ita collum obtorsit, ut plūrimus sanguis efflueret ē nāribus; additāque contumēliā, ‘nōn cruōrem, sed muriam dē turdis esse’ dixit. Philippus enim dēliciārū amans, turdōrumque imprimīs edāx<sup>782</sup> habēbātur. Alium etiam virum consulārem, iisdem lēgibus pariter adversantem, minātus est Drūsus sē dē saxō Tarpēiō praecipitātūrum.

**253.** Nec observantior ergā senātum fuit Drūsus: nam cum senātus ad eum mīsisset, ut in cūriam venīret: “Quārē,” inquit Drūsus, “nōn ipse senātus ad mē venit in Hostiliam propinquam rostrīs?” Pāruique tribūnō

senātus : quibus rēbus factum est, ut<sup>106</sup> Drūsus nec senātui, nec plēbi placēret. Unde cum ē forō magnā hominum frequentiā stipātus rediret, in atrio domūs suae cultellō percussus est; cultellus, lateri ejus affixus, relictus est, auctor verō necis in turbā latuit: Drūsus intrā paucās hōrās dēcessit. Quem nē mortī quidem proximum ea dēseruit superbia, quae eum in exitium impulerat; cum enim extrēmum jam redderet spīritum, circumstantium multitudinem intuens: “Ecquandō,” inquit, “amīci, similem mei<sup>803</sup> cīvem habēbit rēspública?”

**254.** Hunc vītae finem habuit juvenis clārissimus quidem, sed quem sua<sup>804</sup> semper inquitūm ac turbulentum fēcerat ambitio: ipse queri solitus est ‘sibi ūni, nē puerō quidem, feriās unquam contigisse:’ nam, adhuc praetextātus, per ambitionem coepit reōs jūdicibus commendāre. Laudantur tamen Drūsī quaedam facta dictaque; cum Philippō consuli insidiae parārentur, ejusque vīta in maximō esset periculō, Drūsus, rē cognitā, Philippum, quamvis inimicum, monuit ut sibi<sup>817</sup> cavēret. Exstat etiam Drūsī vōx ēgregia: cum enim domum aedificāret, prōmitteretque architectus, ‘sī quinque talenta sibi darentur, ita sē eam aedificātūrum, ut nēmo in eam dēspicere posset:’ “Immō,” inquit Drūsus, “decem dabō, sī eam ita composueris, ut quidquid agam nōn ā vicinīs tantum, sed ab omnibus etiam cīvibus possit perspicī.”

CAIUS MARIUS. DEFEAT OF JUGURTHA.—B.C. 107, 106.

**255.** Caius Marius, humili locō nātus, militiae tirōcīnium in Hispāniā, duce Scīpiōne, posuit: erat imprimis Scīpiōni cārus ob singulārem virtūtem et impigram ad pericula et labōrēs alacritātem. Scīpiō, cum inspicere voluisset quemadmodum ab ūnōquōque equi cūrārentur, Marii equum validum et bene cūrātum invēnit; quam diligentiam imperātor plūrimum laudāvit. Quōdam diē cum forte post cēnam Scīpiō cum amīcis colloquerētur, dixissetque aliquis, ‘siquid Scīpiōni accidisset, ecquem<sup>805</sup> alium similem imperātorem habitūra esset rēspública?’ Scīpiō, percussō lēniter

Mariī humerō, “Fortassis istum,” inquit. Quō dictō excitātus Marius dignōs rēbus, quās postea gessit, spīritūs concēpit.

**256.** Marius lēgātus Metellō in Numidiā, criminandō eum, adeptus est consulātum, et in ējus locum suffectus. Bellum Jugurthinum ā Metellō prosperē coeptum confēcit. Jugurtha ad Gaetūlōs profūgerat, eōrumque rēgem Bocchum adversus Rōmānōs concitāverat. Marius Gaetūlōs et Bocchum aggressus fūdit. Castellum in excelsā rūpe, positum, ubi rēgiī thēsaurī erant, nōn sine multō labōre expugnāvit. Bocchus, bellō dēfessus, lēgātōs ad Marium mīsīt, pācem ōrantēs. Sulla quaestor ā Mariō ad rēgem remissus est, quī Bocchō persuāsīt, ut Jugurtham Rōmānīs trāderet. Jugurtha igitur vinctus ad Marium dēductus est, quem Marius triumphans ante currum ēgit, et in carcerem caenosum inclūsīt, quō cum Jugurtha, veste dētractā, ingrederētur, ōs diduxit ridentis in modum, et stupens similisque dēsipienti exclāmāvit: “Proh! quam frīgidum est vestrum balneum.”

#### DEFEAT OF THE CIMBRI AND TEUTONES.—B.C. 102, 101.

**257.** Marius, post bellum Numidicum, iterum consul creatus est, eīque bellum contrā Cimbrōs et Teutonēs dēcretum est. Hī novī hostēs, ab extrēmīs Germāniae finibus profugī, novās sēdēs quaerēbant. Galliā exclusī, in Italiam transgressī sunt; nec primum impetum barbarōrum trēs ducēs Rōmānī sustinuerant; sed Marius primō Teutonēs sub ipsis Alpium\* rādicibus assecūtus proeliō oppressit: vallem fluviumque hostēs tenēbant, unde militibus Rōmānīs nulla aquae cōpia: aucta necessitāte virtus causa victōriae fuit; namque Marius sitim<sup>44</sup> metuentibus ait digitum prōtendens: “Virī estis: ēn illic aquam habēbitis.” Itaque tam ācritè pugnātum est, tantaque caedēs hostium fuit, ut Rōmānī victōrēs dē cruentō flūmine nōn plūs aquae biberent, quam sanguinis barbarōrum.

\* This battle was fought, B.C. 102, near Aquae Sextiae, A 1 x, seventeen miles north of Marseilles.

**258.** Delētis Teutonibus, Cāius Marius in Cimbrōs convertitur; hī ex aliā parte Italiam ingressi, Athesim flūmen nōn ponte nec nāvibus, sed ingestā obrutum silvā trājecerant; quibus occurrit Marius. Tum Cimbrī lēgātōs ad consulem mīserunt, agrōs sibi suisque frātribus postulantēs: ignōrābant enim Teutonum clādem. Cum Marius ab iīs quaesivisset ‘quōs illi frātrēs dicerent,’ Teutonēs nōmināvērunt. Rīdens Marius: “Omittite,” inquit, “frātrēs; tenent hī acceptam ā nōbīs terram, aeternumque tenēbunt.” Lēgātī sensere sē lūdibriō habērī, ultionemque Mariō statim minātī sunt simul ac Teutonēs advēnissent. “Atquī ad-sunt,” inquit Marius, “deceatque vōs hinc nōn discēdere, nisi salūtātis vestris frātribus.” Tum vinctōs addūci jussit Teutonum ducēs, quī in proeliō captī erant.

**259.** Hīs rēbus auditīs, Cimbrī castris ēgressi ad pugnam prōdiērunt. Marius aciem ita instituit, ut pulvis in oculōs et ōra hostium ferrētur. Incredibīlī strāge prostrāta est illa Cimbrōrum multitudō.\* Caesa trāduntur centum octōgintā hominum millia. Nec minor cum uxōribus pugna, quam cum virīs fuit: illae enim, objectīs undique plaustris, altae dēsuper, quasi ē turribus, pugnābant lanceīs contisque. Victae tamen lēgatiōnem ad Mariū mīserunt libertātem ōrantēs, quam cum nōn impetrāssent, suffōcātis ēlisisque infantibus, aut mūtuis concidēre vulneribus, aut vinculō ē crīnibus suis factō, ab arboribus jugisque plaustrōrum subrectīs pependērunt. Ferunt ūnam conspectam fuisse, quae pedibus suis duōs filiōs, seipsam vērō ex arbore, suspenderat.

CAIUS MARIUS. FIRST CIVIL WAR.—B.C. 88-86.

**260.** Tunc Rōmae primum cīvile bellum ortum est. Cum enim Sulla consul contrā Mithridātem rēgem Pontī missus esset, ei<sup>912</sup> Marius illud imperium ēripuit, fēcitque ut ipse locō Sullae imperātor creārētur; quā rē commōtus Sulla cum exercitū Rōmam vēnit, eam armīs occupāvit,

\* This decisive battle was fought, B.C. 101, in the Campi Raudii, near Vercellae, Vercelli, in Cisalpine Gaul.

Mariumque expulit. Marius in palūde aliquamdiū delituit; sed ibi paulō post deprehensus; et, ut erat, nudō corpore caenōque oblitus, injectō in collum lōrō, raptus est, et in custōdiam conjectus. Missus etiam est ad eum occidendū servus publicus, nātiōne Cimber, quem Marius vultūs mājestāte dēterrui. Cum enim hominem ad sē gladiō strictō venientem vīdisset: “Tūne,” inquit, “Marium audēbis occidere?” Ille attonitus ac tremens, abjectō ferrō, fūgit. Marius postea, ab iis etiam, quī prius eum occidere voluerant, ē carcere missus est.

**261.** Marius, acceptā nāviculā, in Africam trājēcit, et in agrum Karthāginiensem pervēnit. Ibi cum in locis sōlitariis sedēret, vēnit ad eum lictor Sextiliī praetōris, quī hanc prōvinciam administrābat. Marius ab eō, quem nunquam laeserat, aliquod hūmānitātis officium exspectābat; at lictor ‘dēcēdere eum prōvinciā’ jussit, ‘nisi vellet in sē animadvertī.’ Torvis oculis eum intuens Marius nullum dabat responsum. Interrogāvit igitur eum lictor, ‘ecquid praetōrī vellet renuntiārī?’ Cui Marius: “Abī,” inquit, “nuntiā tē vīdisse Cāium Marium in Karthāginis magnae ruīnis sedentem.” Duplici exemplō insignī eum admonēbat dē inconstantia rērum hūmānarum, cum et urbis maximae excidium et virī clārissimī cāsum ob oculōs pōneret.

**262.** Profectō ad bellum Mithridaticum Sullā, in Italiam rediit Marius efferātus magis calamitāte quam domitus. Cum exercitū Rōmam ingressus, eam caedibus et rapinīs vastāvit: omnēs adversae factiōnis nōbilēs variis suppliciōrum generibus affēcit: quinque diēs totidemque noctēs ista scelerum omnium dūrāvit licentia. Hōc tempore admiranda sānē fuit populī Rōmānī abstinētia: cum enim Marius objēcisset domōs occīsōrum diripiendās, nēmo fuit quī ullam ex hīs rēm attingeret; quae populī misericordia erat tacita quaedam Mariī crudelitātis vituperatiō. Tandem Marius, senio et labōribus confectus, in morbum incidit, et ingentī omnium laetitiā vitam finivit. Cūjus virī sī expendantur cum virtūtibus vitia, haud facile dictū<sup>1018</sup>

erit, utrum in bello hostibus, an<sup>1102</sup> in ōtiō cīvibus fuerit infestior: quam enim rempublicam contrā hostēs virtūte servāverat, eam togātus ambitione ēvertit.

**263.** Erat Mariō ingenuārum artium et liberālium studiōrum contemptor animus. Cum aedem Honōris dē manubiīs hostium vōvisset, sprētā peregrinōrum marmorum nōbilitāte artificumque Graecōrum peritiā, eam vulgārī lapide per artificem Rōmānum cūrāvit aedificandam. Graecās etiam litterās aspernābātur, ‘quod,’ inquit, ‘suīs doctōribus parum ad virtūtem prōdessent;’ at idem<sup>1103</sup> fortis, validus, et adversus dolōrem confirmātus. Cum eī varicēs in crūre secārentur, vetuit sē alligārī. ācrem tamen fuisse dolōris morsum ipse ostendit; nam medicō alterum crūs postulanti nōluit praebēre, quod mājorem esse remediī, quam morbī, dolōrem jūdicāret.

LUCIUS CORNELIUS SULLA. DICTATOR, B.C. 82.

**264.** Lūcius Cornēlius Sulla, patriciō genere nātus, bellō Jugurthīnō quaestor Marii fuit. Vitam antea lūdō, vīnō, libīdineque inquinātam dūxerat; quāpropter Marius molestē tulit, quod sibi, gravissimum bellum gerentī, tam dēlicātus quaestor sorte obtigisset. ējusdem tamen, postquam in Africam vēnit, virtūs ēnituit. Bellō Cimbricō lēgātus consulis bonam operam nāvāvit. Consul ipse deinde factus, pulsō in exsilium Mariō, adversus Mithridātem profectus est; ac primum illius rēgis praefectōs duōbus proeliis profligāvit: dein transgressus in Asiam, Mithridātem ipsum fūdit; quem prorsus oppressisset, nisi adversus Marium festinans quālemcunque pācem māluisset compōnere. Mithridātem tamen pecūniā multāvit, Asiā aliisque prōvinciīs, quās occupāverat, dēcēdere coēgit, cumque paternis finibus contentum esse jussit.

**265.** Sulla propter mōtūs urbānōs cum victōre exercitū Rōmam properāvit. Eōs, qui Mariō favēbant, omnēs superāvit: nihil illā victōriā fuit crudēlius. Sulla, dictātor creātus, novō et inaudītō exemplō tabulam prōscriptiōnis

prōposuit, quā nōmina cōrum, quī occidendī essent, continēbantur: cumque omnium esset orta indignātiō, pēstri diē plūra etiam adjēcit nōmina. Ingens caesōrum fuit multitudō. Saevitiae causam avāritia etiam praebuit, multōque plūrēs propter divitiās, quam propter odium victōris, necātī sunt. Cīvis quīdam innoxius, cui fundus in agrō Albānō erat, legens prōscriptōrum nōmina, sē quoque ascriptum vīdit: “Vae<sup>22</sup>,” inquit, “miserō mihi; mē fundus Albānus persequitur.” Neque longē prōgressus ā quōdam agnitus et percussus est.

**266.** Dēpulsīs prōstrātisque inimicōrum partibus, Sulla Fēlicem sē ēdictō appellāvit: cumque ējus uxor geminōs eōdem partū tunc ēdidisset, puerum Faustum puellamque Faustam nōminārī voluit. Tum repente, contrā omnium expectātiōnem, dictātūrā dēposuit, dīmīssisque lictōribus, diū in forō deambulāvit. Stupēbat populus, eum privātum videns, cūjus modo tam formīdolōsa fuerat potestās: quodque nōn minus mīrandum fuit, sua eī privātō nōn solum salūs sed etiam dignitās constitit, quī cīvēs innumerōs occiderat. ūnus tantum fuit adolescens, quī audēret querī, et recēdentem usque ad forēs domūs maledictīs incessere. Cūjus injūriās Sulla patienti<sup>23</sup> animō tulit: sed, domum ingrediens, dixit: “Hic adolescens efficiet, nēquis posthāc tāle imperium dēpōnat.”

**267.** Sulla deinde, in villam profectus, rusticārī et vēnandō vītā dūcere coepit. Ibi, morbo pediculārī correptus, interiit, vir ingentis animī, cupidus voluptātum, sed glōriāe cupidior; litterīs Graecīs atque Latīnīs ērudītus, et virōrum litterātōrum adeō amans, ut sēdilitātem etiam malī cūjusdam poētae aliquō praemiō dignam duxerit: nam cum ille epigramma ipsī obtulisset, jussit Sulla ‘praemium eī statim darī, eā tamen lēge<sup>24</sup>, nē quid postea scriberet<sup>25</sup>.’ Ante victōriam laudandus, in iīs vērō, quae secūta sunt, nunquam satis vituperandus: urbem enim et Italiam cīvium sanguine inundāvit. Non solum in vivōs saeviit, sed nē mortuīs quidem pepercit; nam Caii Marii, cūjus, etsi postea inimicus, aliquandō tamen quaestor fuerat, ērutōs cinerēs

in flūmen prōjēcit. Quā crūdēlitate rērum praeclārē gestārum glōriam corrūpit.

LUCIUS LICINIUS LUCULLUS. MITHRIDATIC WAR.—B.C. 74-67.

**268.** Lūcius Lūcullus ingeniō, doctrinā, et virtūte clāruit. In Asiam quaestor profectus, huic prōvinciae per multōs annōs cum laude praefuit. Postea consul factus ad Mithridaticum bellum ā senātū missus, opiniōnem omnium, quae dē virtūte ejus erat, vicit: nam ab eō laus imperatōria nōn admodum expectābatur, quī adolescentiam in pācis artibus consumpserat; sed incredibilis quaedam ingenii magnitūdō nōn dēsiderāvit tardam et indocilem ūsū disciplinam. Tōtum iter consumpsit partim in percontandō ā peritīs, partim in rēbus gestīs legendīs. Habēbat porrō admirābilem quandam rērum memoriam; unde factum est ut<sup>108</sup> in Asiam doctus imperatōr venīret, cum esset<sup>122</sup> Rōmā profectus rei<sup>70</sup> militāris rudis.

**269.** Lūcullus eō bellō magnās ac memorābilēs rēs gessit: Mithridatē saepe multīs locīs fūdit: Tigrānem rēgem maximum in Armeniā vicit, ultimamque bellō manum magis nōluit impōnere, quam nōn potuit; sed aliōquī per omnia laudābilis, et bellō paene invictus pecūniae cupīdinī nimium dēditus fuit, quam tamen idēo expectēbat, ut deinde per luxuriam effunderet: itaque postquam dē Mithridatē triumphāvit, abjectā omnium rērum cūrā, coepit dēlicatē ac molliter vīvere, ōtiōque et luxū diffnere; magnificē et immensō sumptū villās aedificāvit, atque ad eārum ūsum mare ipsum vexāvit. Nam in quibusdam locīs mōlēs marī injēcit, in aliīs vērō, suffossis montibus, mare in terrās induxit; unde eum haud infacētē Pompēius vocābat *Xerxem togātum*. Xerxēs enim Persārum rēx, cum pontem in Hellēspontō fēcisset, et ille tempestāte ac fluctibus esset disiectus, jussit marī trecentōs flagellōrum ictūs infligi, et compedēs immittī.

**270.** Habēbat Lūcullus villam prospectū et ambulatiōne pulcherrimam, quō cum vēnisset Pompēius, id ūnum repre-



hendit, quod ea habitatiō esset quidem aestate peramoena, sed hieme minus commoda vidērētur; cui Lūcullus: “Putāsne,” inquit, “mē minus sapere quam hirundinēs, quae, adveniente hieme, sēdem commūtant?” Villārum magnificentiae respondēbat epulārum sumptus: cum aliquandō modica cī, utpote sōlī, cēna esset posita, coquum graviter objurgāvit, cīque excūsantī ac dīcentī ‘sē nōn dēbuisse lautum parāre convīvium, quod nēmo esset ad cēnam invītātus:’ “Quid ais,” inquit irātus Lūcullus, “an<sup>108</sup> nesciēbās Lūcillum hodiē cēnātūrum esse apud Lūcillum?”

QUINTUS SERTORIUS. WAR IN SPAIN.—B.C. 77-72.

**271.** Quintus Sertōrius, ignōbili locō nātus, prīma stīpendia bellō Cimbricō fēcit, in quō honōs eī virtūtis causā habitus est. In primā adversus Cimbrōs pugnā, quamvis vulnerātus et equō āmissō, Rhodanum flūmen rapidissimum nandō trājēcit, lōricā et scūtō retentis<sup>99</sup>. ēgregia etiam fuit ējus opera bellō sociālī: dum enim nullum perīculum refūgit, alter eī<sup>102</sup> oculus effossus est; idque ille nōn dehonestāmentum ōrī, sed ornāmentum meritō arbitrābātur: dīcēbat enim ‘cētera bellicae fortitudinis insignia, ut armillās corōnāsve, nec semper nec ubique gestārī; sē vērō, quotiēscunque in publicum prōdīret, suae virtūtis pignus, vulnus scilicet ob rempublicam acceptum, in ipsā fronte ostentāre, nec quenquam sibi occurrere, quī nōn esset laudum suārum admirātor.’

**272.** Postquam Sulla, ē bellō Mithridaticō in Italiam reversus, coepit dominārī, Sertōrius, quī partium Mariānārum fuerat, in Hispāniam sē contulit. Ibi virtūtis admīratiōne Hispānōrum simul ac Rōmānōrum, quī in iīs locīs consēderant, animōs sibi conciliāvit, magnōque exercitū collectō, quōs adversus eum Sulla mīserat ducēs prōflīgāvit. Missus deinde ā Sullā Metellus ā Sertōriō fūsus quoque ac fugātus est. Pompēium etiam, quī in Hispāniam vēnerat, ut Metellō opem ferret, levibus proeliis laccessīvit Sertōrius. Is enim, nōn minus cautus quam ācer imperātor, ūniversae dīmīcatiōnis discrīmen vitābat, quod imparem sē ūniversō

Rōmānōrum exercitū sentīret; interim vērō hostem crēbris damnīs fatīgābat.

**273.** Cum aliquandō Sertōrii militēs pugnam inconsultē flāgitārent, nec jam eōrum impetus posset cohibērī, Sertōrius duōs in eōrum conspectū equōs constituit, praevalidum alterum, alterum vērō admodum exilem et imbēcillum; deinde equī infirmī caudam a rōbustō juvene tōtam simul abrumpī iussit; validī autem equī singulōs pilōs ab imbēcillō sene paulātīm vellī. Irritus adolescentis labor rīsum omnibus mōvit; senex autem, quamvis tremulā manū, id perfēcit, quod imperātum sibi erat. Cumque militēs nōn satis intelligerent, quorsum ea rēs spectāret, Sertōrius ad eos conversus: “Equī caudae,” inquit, “similis est hostium exercitus: quī partēs aggreditur, facile potest opprimere; contrā nihil prōficiet, quī ūniversum cōnābitur prōsternere.”

**274.** Erat Sertōriō<sup>113</sup> cerva candida eximiae pulchritudinis, quae ipsī magnō ūsui<sup>110</sup> fuit, ut obsequentiōrēs haberet militēs. Hanc Sertōrius assuēfēcerat sē vocantem audīre et euntem sequī. Diānae dōnum esse omnibus<sup>111</sup> persuāsit, sēque ab eā monērī, quae agenda aut vitanda essent. Sī quid dūrius vellet imperāre, sē ā cervā mōnitum praedicābat, statimque libentēs pārēbant. Cerva in quādam hostium incursiōne āmissa est, ac periisse crēdita; quod aegerimē tulit Sertōrius. Multis post diēbus ā quōdam homine inventa est. Sertōrius eum, quī id sibi nuntiābat, tacēre iussit, cervamque repente in locum, ubi jūs reddere solēbat, immittī. Ipse, vultū hilarī in publicum prōgressus, dixit sibi in quiete vīsam esse cervam, quae perierat<sup>114</sup>, ad sē revertī. Tunc ēmissa ex compositō cerva, ubi Sertōrium conspexit, laetō saltū ad tribūnal fertur, ac dexteram sedentis ore lambit; unde clāmor factus, ortaue omnium admīratiō est.

**275.** Victus postea ā Pompēiō Sertōrius pristinōs mōrēs mūtāvit, et ad irācundiam dēflexit. Multōs ob suspicionem prōditiōnis crudēlīter interfēcit; unde odiō<sup>115</sup> esse coepit

exercituī. Rōmānī molestē ferēbant, quod Hispānīs magis quam sibi<sup>99</sup> confideret, hōsque habēret corporis custōdēs. In hāc animōrum aegritūdine nōn dēserēbant Sertōrium, quem necessārium sibi ducem jūdicābant, sed eum amāre dēsierant. Deinde in Hispānōs quoque saeviit Sertōrius, quod iī tribūta nōn tolerārent; ipse etiam Sertōrius, cūrīs jam et labōribus fessus, ad obeunda ducis mūnia segnior, ad luxum et libidinēs dēclināvit. Quārē, aliēnātīs omnium animīs, jussa imperātōris contemnēbantur; tandem factā adversus eum conjūratiōne, Sertōrius in conviviō ā suis est interfectus.

CNAEUS POMPEIUS MAGNUS. FIRST CIVIL WAR.—B.C. 88-82.

**276.** Cnaeus Pompēius, stirpis senātōriæ adolescens, in bellō cīvili sē et patrem consiliō servāvit. Pompēiī pater suō exercituī ob avāritiam erat invīsus; itaque facta est in eum conspiratiō. Terentius quīdam, Cnaei Pompēiī contubernālis, eum occidendum<sup>1010</sup> suscepērat, dum aliī tabernāculum patris incenderent<sup>1011</sup>. Quæ rēs juveni Pompēiō cēnantī nuntiāta est. Ipse, nihil periculō mōtus, solitō hilarius bibit, et cum Terentiō eādē, quā antea, cōmitātē ūsus est. Deinde cubiculum ingressus, clam subduxit sē tentōriō, et firmam patrī circumposuit custōdiam. Terentius tum, dēstrictō ense, ad lectum Pompēiī accessit, multisque ictibus strāgula percussit. Ortā mox sēditiōne, Pompēius sē in media conjecit agmina, militesque tumultuantes precibus et lacrimis placāvit, ac duci reconciliāvit.

**277.** Pompēius, eōdē bellō cīvili partēs Sullæ secūtus, ita ēgit, ut ab eō maximē diligeretur. Annōs trēs et viginti nātus, ut Sullæ auxiliō veniret, paterni exercitūs reliquiās collēgit, statimque dux peritus exstitit. Illius magnus apud militem amor, magna apud omnes admiratiō fuit; nullus ei labor taediō, nulla dēfatigatiō molestiae erat. Cibi vīnīque temperans, somnī parcus, inter milites corpus exercēbat. Cum alacribus saltū, cum vėlōcibus cursū, cum validis luctatiōne certābat. Tum ad Sullam iter intendit nōn per loca dēvia, sed palam incēdens trēs hostium exercitūs aut

fūdīt aut sibi adjunxit. Quem ubi Sulla ad sē accēdere audīvit, ēgregiamque sub signīs juventūtem aspexit, dēsiliit ex equō, Pompēiumque salūtāvit imperātorem: deinceps ei venientī solēbat assurgere dē sellā et caput aperire; quem honōrem nēmīnī, nisi Pompēiō, tribuēbat.

**278.** Postea Pompēius in Siciliam profectus est, ut cam ā Carbōne, Sullae inimicō, occupātam reciperet. Carbō comprehensus et ad Pompēium ductus est. Quem Pompēius, postquam acerbē in eum invecus est, ad supplicium dūcī jussit. Longē moderātior fuit Pompēius, ergā Sthenium Siculae cūjusdam cīvitātis principem. Cum enim in eam cīvitātem animadvertere dēcrēvisset, quae sibi adversāta erat, exclāmāvit Sthenius, ‘eum iniquē factūrum<sup>1208</sup>, sī ob culpam ūnūs omnēs plecteret.’ Interrogantī Pompēiō ‘quisnam ille ūnus esset?’ “Ego,” inquit Sthenius, “quī meōs cīvēs ad id induxī.” Tam liberā vōce dēlectātus Pompēius omnibus et Stheniō ipsī pepercit.

**279.** Transgressus inde in Africam Pompēius, Iarbam, Numidiaē rēgem, quī Mariī partibus favēbat, bellō persecūtus est. Intrā diēs quadrāgintā hostem oppressit, et Africam subēgit, adolescens quattuor et vīginti annōrum. Tum ei litterae ā Sullā redditae sunt, quibus jubēbātur exercitum dīmittere, et cum ūnā tantum legiōne successōrem exspectāre. Id aegrē tulit Pompēius: pārui tamen, et Rōmam revertit. Revertentī incrdibilis multitūdō obviam iit. Sulla quoque eum laetus excēpit, et Magnī cognōmine appellāvit: nihilōminus Pompēiō triumphum petentī restitit; neque cū rē ā prōpositō dēterrītus est Pompēius; aususque est dīcere ‘plūrēs sōlem orientem adōrāre, quam occidentem:’ quō dictō innuēbat Sullae potentiam minui, suam vērō crescere. Eā vōce audītā, Sulla, juvenis constantiam admirātus, exclāmāvit: “Triumphet, triumphet.”

gerentī, collēga datus est Pompēius, ibique adversus Sertōrium variō ēventū dīmīcāvit. In quōdam proeliō maximum subiit pericūlum: cum enim in eum vir, vastā corporis magnitudīne, impetum fēcisset, Pompēius manum hostis amputāvit, sed, multīs in eum concurrentibus, vulnus in femore accēpit, et, ā suīs fugientibus dēsertus, in hostium potestāte erat. At praeter spem ēvāsit: illī enim equum Pompēiī aurō phalerīsque eximiīs instructum cēperant. Dum vērō praedam inter sē altercantēs partiuntur, Pompēius illōrum manūs effūgit. Alterō proeliō, cum Metellus Pompēiō labōrantī auxiliō vēnisset, fūsusque esset Sertōrii exercitus, is dixisse fertur: “Nisi ista anus supervēnisset, ego hunc puerum verberibus castigātum Rōmam dīmīsissem.” Metellum anum appellābat, quia is, jam senex, ad mollem et effēmīnātam vītā dēflexerat. Tandem, Sertōriō interfectō, Pompēius Hispāniam recēpit.

POMPEIUS: WAR WITH THE PIRATES.—B.C. 67.

**281.** Cum pīrātae maria omnia infestārent, et quāsdam etiam Italiae urbēs diripuissent, ad eōs opprimendōs cum imperiō extraordināriō missus est Pompēius. Nimiae virī potentiae obsistēbant quīdam ex optimātibus, et imprimīs Quintus Catulus; quī cum in contiōne dixisset, ‘esse quidem praeclārū virū Cnaeum Pompēiū, sed nōn esse ūnī omnia tribuenda,’ adjēcissetque: “Siquid eī acciderit, quemnam in ejus locum substituētis?” acclāmāvit ūniversa contiō: “Tē ipsum, Quinte Catule.” Tam honōrificō cīvium testimōniō victus Catulus ē contiōne discessit. Pompēius, dispositō per omnēs maris recessūs nāvium praesidiō, brevī terrārum orbem illā peste liberāvit; praedōnēs multīs locīs victōs fūdit; eōsdem, in dēditionem acceptōs, in urbibus et agrīs procul ā mari collocāvit. Nihil hāc victōriā celerius; nam intrā quadrāgēsimum diem pīrātās tōtō mari expulit.

POMPEIUS: WAR WITH MITHRIDATES.—B.C. 66-63.

**282.** Confectō bellō pīraticō, Cnaeus Pompēius contrā Mithridātem profectus est, et in Asiam magnā celeritāte

contendit. Proelium cum rēge conserere cupiēbat, neque opportūna dabātur pugnandī facultās, quia Mithridātēs interdiū castrīs sē continēbat, noctū vērō haud tūtum erat congregī cum hoste in locīs ignōtīs. Quādam tamen nocte Mithridātem Pompēius aggressus est. Lūna magnō fuit Rōmānīs adjūmentō: nam cum eam Rōmānī ā tergō habērent, umbrae corporum longius prōjectae ad primōs usque hostium ordinēs pertinēbant; unde dēceptī rēgiī milītēs, in umbrās, tanquam in propinquum hostem, tēla mittēbant. Victus Mithridātēs in Pontum profūgit. Adversus eum filius Pharnacēs rebellāvit, quia, occisis ā patre frātribus, vitae<sup>117</sup> suae ipse timēbat. Mithridātēs, ā filiō obsessus, venēnum sumpsit, quod cum tardius subiret, quia adversus venēna multis antea medicāminibus corpus firmāverat, ā milite Gallō volens interfectus est.

**283.** Pompēius deinde Tigrānem, Armeniae rēgem, quī Mithridātis partēs secūtus erat, ad dēditionem compulit; quem tamen ad genua prōcumbentem ērexit, benignīs verbīs recreāvit, et in regnum restituit; aequē pulchrum esse iūdicans et vincere rēgēs et facere. Tandem rēbus Asiae compositis in Italiam rediit. Ad urbem vēnit, nōn, ut plērīque timuerant, armātus, sed dīmissō exercitū, et tertium triumphum bīduō duxit. Insignis fuit multis novīs inūsītātisque ornāmentīs hic triumphus; sed nihil illustrius vīsum, quam quod<sup>1001</sup> tribus trinmphīs trēs orbis partēs dēvictae causam praebeērunt: Pompēius enim, quod antea contigerat nēminī, primō ex Africā, iterum ex Eurōpā, tertiō ex Asiā triumphāvit, fēlix opīnione hominum futūrus, sī, quem glōriae, eundem vitae finem habuisset<sup>1184</sup>, neque adversam fortūnam esset expertus jam senex.

SECOND CIVIL WAR. CNAEUS POMPEIUS MAGNUS.—B.C. 49, 48.

**284.** Postea orta est inter Pompēium et Caesarem gravis dissensiō, quod hic superiōrem, ille vērō parem, ferre nōn posset: et inde bellum cīvile exarsit. Caesar cum infestō exercitū in Italiam venit. Pompēius, relictā urbe ac deinde Italiā ipsā, Thessaliam petiit, et cum eō consulēs senātus-

que omnis: quem insecutus Caesar apud Pharsūliam aciē fudit. Victus Pompēius ad Ptolemaeum, Alexandriae regem, cui tutor a senatu datus erat, profugit; sed ille Pompēium interfici iussit. Latus Pompēii sub oculis uxoris et liberorum mucrone confossum est, caput abscissum, truncus in Nilum coniectus. Dein caput, velamine involutum, ad Caesarem delatum est, qui, eo viso, lacrimas fudit, et illud cum pretiosissimis odoribus cremandum curavit.

**285.** Is fuit viri praestantissimi post tres consulatus et totidem triumphos vitae exitus. Erant in Pompēio multae ac magnae virtutes, ac praecipue admiranda frugalitas. Cum ei aegrotanti praecepisset medicus, ut turdum ederet, negarent autem servi eam avem usquam aestivo tempore posse reperiri, nisi apud Lucillum, qui turdos domi saginaret, vetuit Pompēius, turdum inde peti, medicoque dixit: “Ergo nisi Lucillus perditus deliciis esset<sup>1166</sup>, non viveret Pompēius!” Aliam avem, quae parabilis esset<sup>1166</sup>, sibi iussit apponi.

**286.** Viris doctis magnum honorem habebat Pompēius. ē Syriā decedens, confecto bello Mithridatico, cum Rhodum venisset, nobilissimum philosophum Posidonium cupiit audire: sed cum is diceretur<sup>1097</sup> tunc graviter aegrotare, quod maximis podagrae doloribus cruciabatur, voluit saltem Pompēius eum visere. Mors erat, ut<sup>1084</sup>, consule aedes aliquas ingressuro<sup>1028</sup>, lictor forēs virgā percuteret, admonens consulem adesse: at Pompēius vetuit forēs Posidoniū percuti, honoris causā. Quem ut vidit et salutavit, ‘molestē sē ferre’ dixit, ‘quod eum non posset audire.’ At ille: “Tū verō,” inquit, “potes, nec committam, ut dolor corporis efficiat, ut<sup>1088</sup> frustrā tantus vir ad mē venerit.” Itaque cubans graviter et copiosē disseruit de hoc ipso: ‘nihil esse bonum, nisi quod honestum esset, et nihil malum dici posse, quod turpe non esset.’ Cum verō dolor interdum acriter eum pungeret, saepe dixit: “Nihil agis, dolor; quamvis sis<sup>1221</sup> molestus, nunquam tē esse malum confitebor.”

CAIUS JULIUS CAESAR—EARLY LIFE.—B.C. 100-60.

**287.** Caius Jūlius Caesar, nōbilissimā genitus familiā, annum agens sextum et decimum, patrem amiserat; paulō post Cornēliam duxit uxorem, cūjus cum pater esset Sullae inimicus, voluit Sulla Caesarem compellere, ut eam dimitteret; neque id potuit efficere. Ob eam causam Caesar bonis spoliātus, cum etiam ad mortem quaereretur, mūtātā veste, noctū ēlapsus est ex urbe, et quamquam tunc quartanae morbo laborābat, prope per singulās noctēs latebrās commūtāre cōgēbatur; tandem comprehensus ā Sullae libertō, vix, datā pecūniā, ēvāsit. Postrēmō per proximōs suōs veniam impetrāvit, diū repugnante Sullā, quī cum dēprecantibus ornātissimīs virīs dēnegāset, atque illi pertināciter contenderent, expugnātus tandem dixit, ‘eum, quem saluum tantopere cuperent, aliquandō optimātium partibus, quās simul dēfendissent, exitiō<sup>820</sup> futurum, multōsque in eō puerō inesse Mariōs.’

**288.** Caesar, mortuō Sullā et compositā sēditione cīvili, Rhodum sēcēdere statuit, ut per ōtium Apollōniō, tunc clārissimō dīcendī magistrō, operam daret; sed in itinere ā pirātis captus est, mansitque apud eōs quadrāgintā diēs. Ita tamen per illud omne spatium sē gessit, ut pirātis terroři pariter ac venerātiōnī esset. Interim comitēs servōsque dīmiserat ad expediendās pecūniās, quibus redimeretur. Vīgintī talenta piratae postulāverant; ille vērō quinquāgintā datūrum sē spopondit. Quibus numerātis, expositus est in litore. Caesar liberātus confestim Milētum, quae urbs proximē aberat, properāvit; ibique contractā classe, stantēs adhuc in eōdem locō praedōnēs noctū adortus, aliquot nāvēs, mersīs aliīs, cēpit, pirātāsque ad dēditionem redactōs eō affēcit suppliciō, quod illis saepe per jocum minātus erat, dum ab iis dētīnēbātur; crucibus illōs suffigī jussit.

**289.** Caesar, quaestor factus, in Hispāniam profectus est; cumque Alpēs transiret, et ad conspectum pauperis cūjusdam vicī comitēs ejus per jocum inter sē disputarent, num illic etiam esset ambiōnī locus, scriō dixit Caesar,



‘mälle sē ibi primum esse, quam Rōmae secundum.’ Ita animus, dominātiōnis avidus, ā primā aetāte regnum concupiscēbat, semperque in ōre habēbat hōs Euripidis, Graeci poētae, versūs: \* *Nam sī violandum est jūs, regnandī grātiā violandum est: aliīs rēbus pietātem colās*<sup>124</sup>. Cum vērō Gādēs, quod est Hispāniae oppidum, vēnisset, vīsā Alexandrī Magnī imāgine, ingemuit, et lacrimās fūdīt: causam quaerentibus amicīs: “Nōnne,” inquit, “idōnea dolendī causa est, quod nihildum memorābile gessi, eam aetātem adeptus, quā Alexander jam terrārum orbem subēgerat?”

C. JULIUS CAESAR, CONSUL, B.C. 59.

**290.** Caesar in captandā plēbis grātiā, et ambiendīs honōribus, patrimōnium effūdīt: aere aliēnō oppressus, ipse dicēbat sibi opus esse milliēs sestertiūm, ut habēret nihil. His artibus consulātum adeptus est: collēgaque eī datus Marçus Bibulus, cui Caesaris consilia minimē placēbant. Inītō magistrātū, Caesar lēgem Agrāriam tulit, hōc est dō dividendō egēnīs cīvibus agrō publicō: cui lēgī cum senātus repugnāret, Caesar rem ad populum dētulit. Bibulus collēga in forum vēnit, ut lēgī ferendae obsisteret, sed tanta commōta est sēditio, ut in caput consulis cophinus stercore<sup>842</sup> plēnus effunderētur, fascēsque frangerentur. Tandem Bibulus, ā satellitibus Caesaris forō expulsus, domī sē continēre per reliquum annī tempus coactus est, cūriāque abstinēre. Intereā ūnus Caesar omnia ad suum arbitrium in rēpublicā administrāvit; unde quīdam hominēs facētī, quae cō annō gesta sunt, nōn ut mōs erat, consulibus Caesare et Bibulo acta esse dicēbant, sed Jūliō et Caesare, ūnum consulem nōmine et cognōmine (Gr., p. 242) pro duōbus appellantēs.

C. JULIUS CAESAR. WAR IN GAUL.—B.C. 58-50.

**291.** Jūlius Caesar, functus consulātū<sup>837</sup>, Galliam provinciam sorte obtinuit. Gessit autem novem annīs, quibus

\* Εἰπερ γὰρ ἂν κείν χρεὶ, τυραννίδος περὶ  
Κάλλιστον ἀόκειν τὰλλα δ' εὐσεβεῖν χρεῶν.

in imperiō fuit, haec ferē. Galliam in prōvinciae Rōmānae formam redēgit; Germānōs, quī trans Rhēnum incolunt, primus Rōmānōrum ponte fabricātō aggressus, maximis affēcit clādibus. Britannōs antea ignōtōs vicit, iisque<sup>799</sup> pecūniās et obsidēs imperāvit; quō in bellō multa Caesaris facta ēgregia narrantur. Inclīnante in fugam exercitū, rapuit ē manū militis fugientis scūtum, et, in prīmam aciem volitans, pugnam restituit. In aliō proeliō aquiliferum, terga vertentem, faucibus comprehendit, in contrāriam partem retraxit, dexteramque ad hostem prōtendens: “Quorsum tu,” inquit, “abīs? Illic sunt cum quibus dīmicāmus.” Quō factō militibus animōs addidit.

## CIVIL WAR. MURDER OF CAESAR.—B.C. 49-44.

**292.** Caesar, cum adhūc in Galliā dētinerētur, nē imperfectō bellō discēderet, postulāvit ut sibi liceret, quamvis absentī, secundum consulātum petere; quod ei ā senātū est negātum. Eā rē commōtus in Italiam rediit, armīs injūriam acceptam vindicātūrus<sup>1028</sup>, plūrimisque urbibus occupātis, Brundisium contendit, quō Pompēius consulēque confūgerant. Tunc summae audāciae facinus Caesar ēdidit: ā Brundisiō Dyrrachium inter oppositās classēs gravissimā hieme transmīsit, cessantibusque cōpiis, quās subsequi jusserat, cum ad eas arcessendās frustrā mīsisset, morae impatiens, castris noctū ēgreditur, clam sōlus nāviculam conscendit obvolūtō capite, nē agnoscerētur. Mare, adversō ventō vehementer flante, intumescēbat; in altum tamen prōtinus dīrigi nāvigium jubet; cumque gubernātor paene obrutus fluctibus adversae tempestātī cēderet; “Quid timēs?” ait: “Caesarem vehis.”

**293.** Deinde Caesar Thessaliam petiit, ubi Pompēium Pharsalicō proeliō fūdīt, fugientem persecūtus est, cumque in itinere cognōvit occisum fuisse. Tum bellum Ptolemaeo, Pompēiī interfectōrī, intulit, ā quō sibi quoque insidiās parārī videbat; quō victō, Caesar in Pontum transiit, Pharnacemque, Mithridātis filium, rebellantem aggressus, intrā quintum ab adventū diem, quattuor vērō quibus<sup>808</sup> in con-

spectum venerationis, uno proelio profugavit. Quam victoriae celeritatem inter triumphandum notavit, inscripto inter pompae ornamenta trium verborum titulo, *Veni, vidi, vici*. Sua<sup>99</sup> deinceps Caesarem ubique comitata est fortuna. Scipionem et Jubam, Numidiae regem, reliquias Pompeianarum partium in Africa refoventes, prope Thapsum devicit. Pompeii liberis apud Mundam in Hispania superavit. Clementer usus est victoria, et omnibus, qui contra se arma tulerant, pepercit. Regressus in urbem, quinque triumphavit.

**294.** Bellis civilibus confectis, Caesar, dictator in perpetuum creatus, agere insolentius coepit: senatum ad se venientem sedens excipit, et quendam, ut assurgeret, monentem, irato vultu respexit: cum Antonius, Caesaris in omnibus expeditionibus comes et tunc in consulatu collega, ei in sella aurea sedenti pro rostris diadema, insigne regium, imponeret, non visus est eo facto offensus. Quare conjuratum est in eum a sexaginta amplius viris, Cassio et Bruto ducibus conspirationis. Cum igitur Caesar Idibus<sup>100</sup> Martiis in senatum venisset, assidentem specie officii circumsteterunt, illicoque unus e conjuratis, quasi aliquid rogaturus, propius accessit, renuentique togam ab<sup>101</sup> utroque humero apprehendit. Deinde clamantem: "Ista quidem vis est," Cassius vulnerat paulo infra jugulum. Caesar Cassii brachium arreptum graphio trajecit, conatusque prosilire aliud vulnus accepit. Cum Marcum Brutum, quem loco filii habebat, in se irruentem vidisset, dixit: "Tu quoque, fili mi!" Dein ubi animadvertit undique se strictis pugionibus peti, togam caput obvolvitur, atque ita tribus et viginti plagis confossus est.

**295.** Erat Caesar excelsa statura, nigris vegetisque oculis, capite calvo: quam calvitii deformitatem aegre ferebat, quod saepe obtrectantium jocis esset obnoxia. Itaque ex omnibus honoribus sibi a senatu populoque decretis non aliud recepit aut usurpavit libentius, quam jus laureae perpetuo gestandae. Eum vini parcissimum fuisse non inimici quidem negarunt: unde Catonem dicere

solēbat ūnum ex omnibus Caesarem ad ēvertendam rem-publicam sōbrium accessisse. Armōrum et equitandī peritissimus erat; labōris<sup>762</sup> ultrā fidem patiens: in agmine nōnnunquam equō, saepius pedibus anteibat, capite dētectō, sive sōl sive imber erat. Longissimās viās incrēdibilī celebritate confēcit, ita ut persaepe nuntiōs<sup>749</sup> dē sē praeveniret, neque eum morābantur flūmina, quae vel nandō vel innixus inflātis ūtribus trāciēbat.

MARCUS PORCIUS CATO UTICENSIS. DIED B.C. 46.

**296.** Marcus Catō, adhūc puer, invictum animī rōbur ostendit. Cum in domō Drūsī avunculī suī educārētur, Latīnī dē cīvitate postulandā Rōmam vēnērunt. Popedius, Latīnōrum princeps, quī Drūsī hospes erat, Catōnem puerum rōgāvit, ut Latīnōs apud avunculum adjuvāret. Catō vultū constantī negāvit id sē factūrum. Iterum deinde ac saepius precibus fatigātus in prōpositō perstitit. Tunc Popedius puerum, in excelsam aedium partem levātum, tenuit et abjectūrum inde sē minātus est, nisi precibus obtemperāret; neque hōc metū ē sententiā eum potuit dīmovēre. Tunc Popedius exclāmāsse fertur: “Grātulēmur<sup>1123</sup> nōbīs, Latīnī, hunc esse tam parvum; sī enim senātor esset<sup>1186</sup>, nē spērāre quidem jūs cīvitatīs nōbīs licēret.”

**297.** Catō, cum salūtandī grātiā ad Sullam ā paedagōgō dūcerētur, et in atrīō cruenta prōscriptōrum capita vīdisset, Sullae crudelitatem exsecrātus est; sēque eōdem esse animō significāvit, quō puer alius nomine Cassius, quī tunc publicam scholam cum Faustō, Sullae filiō, frequentābat. Cum enim Faustus prōscriptiōnem paternam in scholā laudāret, dīceretque ‘sē, cum per aetātem posset, eandem rem esse factūrum,’ eī sodālīs gravem colaphum impēgit.

**298.** Insignis fuit et ad imitandum praepōnenda Catōnis ergā frātre benevolentia. Cum enim interrogārētur, ‘quem omnium maximē diligeret,’ respondit, ‘frātre.’ Iterum interrogātus, ‘quem secundum maximē diligeret,’

iterum, 'fratrem,' respondit. Quaerentī tertiō idem responsum dedit, dōnec ille ā percontandō dēsisteret. Crēvit cum actāte ille Catōnis in frātre amor: ab ējus latere nōn discēdēbat, ei in omnibus rēbus mōrem gerēbat. Annōs nātus vīgintī nunquam sine frātre cēnāverat, nunquam in forum prōdierat, nunquam iter suscepērat. Dīversum tamen erat utriusque ingenium: in utrōque probī mōrēs erant, sed Catōnis indolēs sevērior.

**299.** Catō, cum frāter, quī erat tribūnus militum, ad bellum profectus esset, nē cum dēsereret, voluntāria stīpendia fēcit. Accidit postea, ut<sup>1084</sup> Catōnis frāter in Asiam proficisci cōgerētur, et iter faciens in morbum incideret: quod ubi audivit Catō, licet tunc gravis tempestās saeviret, neque parāta esset magna nāvis, solvit ē portū Thessalonīcae exiguā nāviculā cum duōbus tantum amīcis tribusque servīs, et paene haustus fluctibus tandem praeter spem incolumis ēvāsīt. At frātre modo dēfunctum vitā reperit. Tunc questibus et lacrimīs tōtum sē trādīdit: mortuū corpus quam magnificentissimō potuit fūnere extulit, et marmoreum tumulum exstruendum cūrāvīt suīs impensis. Vēla deinde factūrus, cum suādērent amīcī, ut frātris reliquiās in aliō nāvigiō pōneret, animam sē prius quam illās relictūrum respondit, atque ita solvit.

**300.** Catō quaestor in insulam Cyprum missus est ad colligendam Ptolemaei rēgis pecūniam, ā quō populus Rōmānus hērēs institūtus erat. Integerrimā fidē eam rem administrāvīt. Ferē septem millia talentōrum nāvibus imposuit Catō: atque ut naufragii pericula vitāret, singulis vāsīs<sup>525</sup>, quibus inclūsa erat pecunia, corticem sūberis longo fūniculō alligāvit, ut, sī forte mersum nāvīgium esset, locum āmissae pecūniae cortex supernatans indicāret. Catōnī advenientī senātus et tōta fermē civitās obviam effūsa est, nec erat rēs triumphō absimilis. Actae sunt Catōnī ā senātū grātia, praetūraque illi et jūs spectandī lūdōs praetextātō extrā ordinem data. Quem honōrem Catō nōluit accipere, inīquum esse affirmans, 'sibi dēcernī quod nullī aliī tribuerētur.'

**301.** Cum Caesar consul lēgem reipublicae perniciosam tulisset, Catō sōlus, cēteris exterritis, huic lēgī obstitit. irātus Caesar Catōnem extrahī cūriā, et in vincula rapī, iussit: at ille nihil dē libertate linguae remisit, sed in ipsā ad carcerem viā dē lēge disputābat, cīvēsque commonēbat, ut tālia mōlientibus adversārentur. Catōnem sequēbantur maestī patrēs, quōrum ūnus objurgātus ā Caesare, quod nondum missō senātū discēderet; “Mālō,” inquit, “esse cum Catōne in carcere, quam tēcum in cūriā.” Exspectābat Caesar, dum ad humilēs precēs Catō sēsē dēmitteret<sup>122</sup>: quod ubi frustrā ā sē spērārī intellexit, pudōre victus ūnum ē tribūnīs mīsīt, quī Catōnem dīmitteret.

**302.** Catō Pompēiī partēs bellō cīvili secūtus est, eoque victō, exercitūs reliquiās in Africam cum ingentī itinerum difficultate perduxit. Cum vērō ei summum ā militibus dēferrētur imperium, Scīpiōnī, quod vir esset consulāris, pārere māluit. Scīpiōne etiam dēvictō, Uticam, Africae urbem, petīvit, ubi filium hortātus est, ut clēmentiam Caesaris experīrētur; ipse vērō cēnātus<sup>103</sup> deambulāvit, et cubitum<sup>104</sup> itūrus arctius diūtiusque in complexū filiī haesit, deinde ingressus cubiculum ferrō sibi ipse mortem conscīvit. Caesar, audītā Catōnis morte, dixit illum glōriae suae invīdisse, quod sibi laudem servātī<sup>105</sup> Catōnis eripuisset. Catōnis liberōs, cīsque patrimōnium incolume, servāvit.

MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO.—B.C. 106-75.

**303.** M. Tullius Cicerō, equestrī genere, Arpinī, quod est Volscōrum oppidum, nātus est. Ex ējus avīs ūnus verūcam in extrēmō nāsō sitam habuit ciceris grānō similem, inde cognōmen Cicerōnis<sup>77</sup> gentī inditum. Cum id Marcō Tullio ā nonnullis probro<sup>82</sup> verterētur; “Dabō operam,” inquit, “ut istud cognōmen nōbilissimōrum nōminum splendōrem vincat.” Cum cās artēs disceret, quibus actās puerilis ad hūmānitatem solet informārī, ingenium ējus ita eluxit, ut eum aequālēs ē scholā redeuntēs medium, tan-

quam rēgem, circumstantēs dēducerent domum: immō eorum parentēs puerī fāmā commōtī, in lūdum litterārium ventitābant, ut eum vīserent. Ea rēs tamen quibusdam rusticī et incultī ingenii<sup>778</sup> stomachum movēbat, quī cēterōs puerōs graviter objurgābant, quod tālem condiscipulō suō honōrem tribuerent.

**304.** Cicerō adolescens ēloquentiam et libertātem suam adversus Sullānōs ostendit. Chrēsogonum quendam, Sullae libertum, ācriter insectātus est, quod, dictātōris potentiā frētus, in bona cīvium invādēbat. Ex quō veritus invidiam Cicerō Athēnās petivit, ubi Antiochum philosophum studiōsē audīvit. Inde ēloquentiae grātiā Rhodum sē contulit, ubi Molōne, rhētore tum disertissimō, magistrō ūsus est. Quī, cum Cicerōnem dicentem audīvisset, flēvisse dīcitur, quod praevidēret per hunc Graecōs ā Rōmānis ingenii et ēloquentiae laude superātum irī<sup>1017</sup>. Rōmam reversus, quaestor in Siciliā fuit. Nullius vērō quaestūra aut grātior, aut clārior fuit: cum in magnā annōnae difficultate ingentem frūmentī vim inde Rōmam mitteret, Siculōs initiō offendit; postea vērō ubi dīligentiam, justitiam et cōmitatem ejus expertī sunt, mājorēs quaestōrī suō honōrēs, quam ulli unquam praetōrī dētulērunt.

**305.** Cicerō, consul factus, Sergiī Catilinae conjūrātiōnem singulārī virtūte, constantiā, cūrā compressit. Is enim indignātus quod in petitiōne consulātus repulsum passus esset, et furōre āmens, cum plūribus viris nōbilibus Cicerōnem interficere, senātum trucidāre, urbem incendere, aerārium diripere constituerat. Quae tam atrōx conjūrātiō ā Cicerōne dēfecta est. Catilīna metū consulis Rōmā ad exercitum, quem parāverat, profūgit; sociī ejus comprehensī in carcere necātī sunt. Senātor quīdam filium suppliciō mortis ipse affēcit. Juvenis scilicet ingenio, litteris, formā inter aequālēs conspicuus, prāvō consiliō amicitiam Catilinae secūtus erat, et in castra ejus properābat: quem pater ex mediō itinere retractum occidit, hīs eum verbis increpans: “ Nōn ego tē Catilinae<sup>810</sup> adversus patriam, sed patriae adversus Catilīnam, genuī.”

**306.** Neque eō magis Catilīna ab inceptō dēstitit, sed infestīs signīs Rōmam petens cum exercitū caesus est. Adeō ācriter dīmīcātum est, ut nēmo hostium proeliō superesset : quem quisque in pugnandō cēperat locum, eum, āmissā animā, tegēbat. Ipse Catilīna longē ā suīs inter eōrum, quōs occiderat, cadāvera cecidit, morte pulcherrimā, sī prō patriā suā sic occubuisset. Senātus populusque Rōmānus Cicerōnem patriae patrem appellāvit : ea rēs tamen Cicerōnī postea invidiam creāvit, adeō ut abeuntem magistratū verba facere ad populum vetāret quīdam tribūnus plēbis, quod cīvēs, indictā causā, damnāvisset, sed solitum duntaxat jūrāmentum praestāre eī permetteret. Tum Cicerō magnā vōce : “ Jūrō,” inquit, “ rempublicam atque urbem Rōmam meā ūnīus<sup>12</sup> operā salvam esse :” quā vōce dēlectātus populus Rōmānus, et ipse jūrāvit vērū esse Cicerōnis jūrāmentum.

**307.** Paucīs post annīs Cicerō reus factus est ā Clōdiō, tribūnō plēbis, eādē dē causā, quod cīvēs Rōmānōs necāvisset. Tunc maestus senātus, tanquam in publicō luctū, vestem mūtāvit. Cicerō, cum<sup>126</sup> posset armīs salūtem suam dēfendere, māluit urbe cēdere, quam suā causā caedem fierī. Proficiscentem omnēs bonī flentēs prōsecūtī sunt. Dein Clōdius ēdictum prōposuit, ut Marcō Tulliō<sup>810</sup> ignī et aquā<sup>864</sup> interdicerētur<sup>976</sup> : illius domum et villās incendit ; sed vīs illa diūturna nōn fuit : mox enim maximō omnium ordinum studiō Cicerō in patriam revocatū est. Obviam eī redeuntī ab ūniversīs itum est<sup>975</sup>. Domus ējus publicā pecūniā restitūta est. Postea Cicerō, Pompēiī partēs secūtus, ā Caesare victōre veniam accēpit. Quō interfectō, Octāviānum hērēdem Caesaris fōvit atque ornāvit, ut eum Antōniō rempublicam vexantī oppōneret ; sed ab illō deinde dēsertus est et prōditus.

**308.** Antōnius, initā cum Octāviānō societāte, Cicerōnem jamdiū sibi inimicum, prōscripsit. Quā rē audītā, Cicerō transversīs itineribus fūgit in villam, quae ā marī proximē aberat, indeque nāvem conscendit, in Macedoniam transitūrus<sup>1028</sup>. Cum vērō jam aliquoties in altum prōvec-



tum ventī adversī rettulissent, et ipse jactātiōnem nāvis patī nōn posset, regressus ad villam: “Moriar,” inquit, “in patriā saepe servātā.” Mox adventantibus percussōribus, cum servī parātī essent ad dīmicandum fortiter, ipse lectīcam, quā vehēbātur, dēpōnī jussit, eōsque quiētōs patī, quod sors inīqua cōgeret. Prōminētī ex lectīcā et immōtam cervicem praebentī caput praecisum est. Manūs quae abscissae: caput relātum est ad Antōnium, ējusque jussū inter duās manūs in rostrīs positum. Fulvia, Antōniī uxor, quae sē ā Cicerōne laesam arbitrābātur, caput manibus sumpsit, in genua imposuit, extractamque linguam acū confixit.

**309.** Cicerō dicāx erat, et facētiarum amans, adeō ut ab inimicīs solitus sit appellārī Scurra consulāris. Cum Dolābellam, generum suum, exiguae statūrae hominem, vīdisset longō gladiō accinctum: “Quis,” inquit, “generum meum ad gladium alligāvit?” Mātrōna quaedam jūniōrem sē, quam erat, simulans, dietitābat sē trīgintā tantum annōs habēre. Cū Cicero: “Vērū est,” inquit, “nam hōc vīgintī annōs audiō.” Caesar, alterō consule mortuō diē Decembris ultimō, Canīnium consulem hōrā septimā in reliquam diēi partem renuntiāverat: quem quum plērīque īrent salūtātum dē mōre: “Festīnēmus,” inquit Cicerō, “priusquam abeat<sup>128</sup> magistrātū.” Dē eōdem Canīniō scripsit Cicerō: “Fuit mīrificā vigilantīā Canīnius, quī tōtō suō consulātū<sup>862</sup> somnum nōn viderit<sup>103</sup>.”

MARCUS JUNIUS BRUTUS. BATTLE OF PHILIPPI.—B.C. 42.

**310.** M. Brūtus ex illā gente, quae Rōmā Tarquiniōs ējēcerať, oriundus, Athēnīs philosophiam, Rhodī ēloquentiam, didicit. Sua<sup>88</sup> eum virtūs valdē commendāvit: ējus pater, quī Sullae partibus adversābātur, jussū Pompēiī interfectus erat; unde Brūtus cum eō gravēs gesserat simultātēs: bellō<sup>881</sup> tamen cīvilī Pompēiī causam, quod justior vidērētur<sup>1181</sup>, secūtus est, et dolōrem suum reīpublicae ūtilitātī posthabuit. Victō Pompēiō, Brūtus ā Caesare servātus est, et praetor etiam factus. Postcā

cum Caesar, superbiâ elātus, senātum contemnere et regnum affectāre coepisset, populus, praesenti statū laud<sup>612.</sup> laetus, vindicem libertātis requirēbat. Subscripsēre quīdam primī Brūtī statuae: *Utinam vīverēs*<sup>1138</sup>! Item ipsius Caesaris statuae: “Brūtus, quia rēgēs ejēcit, primus consul factus est; hic, quia consulēs ejēcit, postrēmō rēx factus est.” Inscriptum quoque est Marci Brūtī praetōris tribūnālī: *Dormīs, Brūte!*

**311.** M. Brūtus, cognitā populī Rōmānī voluntāte, adversus Caesarem conspirāvit. Prīdiē quam Caesar est occīsus, Porcia, Brūtī uxor, consiliī conscia, cultellum tonsōrium, quasi unguium resecandōrum causā, poposcit, eoque velut forte ē manibus elapsō sē ipsa vulnerāvit. Clāmōre ancillārum vocātus in cubiculum uxōris, Brūtus objurgāre eam coepit, quod tonsōris officium praeripere voluisset; at Porcia ei sēcrētō dixit: “Nōn cāsū, sed dē industria, mī Brūte, hōc mihi vulnus fēcī: experīri enim voluī, satisne mihi animī esset ad mortem oppetendam, sī tibi prōpositum ex sententiā<sup>920</sup> parum cessisset.” Quibus verbīs auditis, Brūtus ad caelum manūs et oculōs sustulisse dīcitur, et exclāmāvisse: “Utinam dignus tālī conjugē<sup>840</sup> maritus vidērī possim<sup>1138</sup>!”

**312.** Interfectō Caesare, Antōnius vestem ejus sanguinolentam ostentans, populum velutī furōre quōdam adversus conjūrātōs inflammāvit. Itaque Brūtus in Macedoniam concessit, ibique apud urbem Philippōs adversus Antōnium et Octāviānum dīmīcāvit. Victus acīē, cum in tumultum sē nocte recēpisset, nē in hostium manūs venīret, ūnī comitum latus transfodiendum praebuit. Antōnius, vīsō Brūtī cadāvere, ei suum injēcit purpureum palūdāmentum, ut in eō sepelīrētur. Quod cum postea surreptum audivisset, requīrī fūrem et ad supplicium dūcī jussit. Cremātī corporis reliquiās ad Serviliam, Brūtī mātrem, dēportandās cūrāvit. Nōn eadem fuit Octāviānī ergā Brūtum moderātiō: is enim avulsum Brūtī caput Rōmam ferri jussit, ut Cāiī Caecaris statuae sūbicerētur,

CAIUS JULIUS CAESAR OCTAVIANUS AUGUSTUS.—B.C. 43—A.D. 14.

**313.** C. Octāvius Jūliae, Cāiī Caesaris sorōris, nepōs patrem quadrīmus āmisit. Avunculum mājōrem in Hispāniam profectum secūtus est. Deinde ab eō Apollōniam missus est, ut militāribus studiīs et litterīs vacāret. Audītā morte avunculī ā quō per testāmentum adoptātus erat, Rōmam rediit, nōmen Caesaris sumpsit, collectōque veterānōrum exercitū, opem Decimō Brūtō tulit, quī ab Antōniō Mutinae obsidēbātur. Cum autem urbis aditū prohibērētur, ut Brūtum de omnibus rēbus certiōrem faceret, primō litterās lāminīs plumbeīs inscriptās mīsīt, quae per ūrinātōrem sub aquā flūminis dēferēbantur; ad id posteā columbīs usus est: iīs enim diū inclūsīs et famē affectīs litterās ad collum alligābat, eāsque ā proximō moenibus locō ēmittēbat. Columbae lūcis cibīque avidae, summa aedificia petentēs, ā Brūtō excipiēbantur, maximē cum ille, dēpositō quibusdam in locīs cibō, columbās illūc dēvolāre instituisset.

**314.** Octāviānus bellum Mutinense<sup>66</sup> duōbus proeliīs confēcit, in quōrum alterō nōn ducis modo, sed militis etiam functus est mūnere<sup>67</sup>: nam aquiliferō graviter vulnerātō, aquilam humerīs in castra reportāvit. Posteā reconciliātā cum Antōnio grātiā, junctisque cum ipsō cōpiis, ut Cāiī Caesaris necem ulciscerētur, ad urbem hostiliter accessit, inde quadringentōs militēs ad senātum mīsīt, quī sibi consulātum nōmine exercitūs dēposcerent. Cunctante<sup>68</sup> senātū, centuriō lēgatiōnis princeps, rejectō sagulō, ostendens gladii capulum, nōn dubitāvit<sup>170</sup> in cūrīā dicere: “Hic faciet, si vōs nōn fēcēritis.” Cui respondisse Cicerōnem ferunt: “Sī hōc modō petieritis Caesarī consulātum, auferētis.” Quod dictum eī posteā exitiō fuit: invīsus enim esse coepit Caesarī, quod libertātis esset amantior.

**315.** Octāviānus, nōndum vīgintī annōs nātus, consulātum invāsīt, novamque prōscriptionis tabulam prōposuit: quae prōscriptiō Sullānā longē crūdēlior fuit: nē tenerae quidem aetātī pepercit. Puerum quendam, nōminē Atī-

lium, Octāviānus coëgit togam virilem sūmere, ut tanquam vir prōscriberetur. Atilius, prōtinus ut ē Capitoliō descendit, dēdūcentibus ex mōre amicis, in tabulam relātus est. Dēsertum deinde ā comitibus nē māter quidem prae metū recēpit. Puer itaque fūgit, et in silvīs aliquamdiū delituit. Cum vērō inopiam ferre nōn posset, ē latebrīs exīvit, sēque praetereuntibus indicāvit, ā quibus interfectus est. Alius puer etiam impūbēs, dūm in lūdum litterārium it, cum paedagōgō, quī prō eō corpus objecerat, necātus est.

**316.** Octāviānus, initā cum Antōniō societāte, M. Brūtum Caesaris interfectōrem, bellō persecūtus est. Quod bellum, quanquam aeger atque invalidus, duplici proeliō transēgit, quōrum priōre castris exūtus vix fugā ēvāsit; alterō victor sē gessit acerbins. In nōbilissimum quemque captivum saeviit, adjectā etiam suppliciō verbōrum contumeliā. ūnī suppliciter precantī sepultūram respondit, ‘jam istam in volucrum atque ferārum potestāte futūram.’ Ambō erant captīvī pater et filius; cum autem Octāviānus nōllet, nisi ūnī, vītā concedere, eōs sortiri jussit, utri parceretur<sup>976</sup>. Pater, quī sē prō filiō ad mortem subeundam obtulerat, occisus est; nec servātus filius, quī prae dolore voluntariā occubuit nece: neque ab hōc tristī spectāculō oculos āvertit Octāviānus, sed utrumque spectāvit morientem.

**317.** Octāviānus ab Antōniō iterum abaliēnātus est, quod is, repudiātā Octāviā sorōre, Cleopatram Aegypti rēginam duxisset uxōrem: quae mulier cum Antōniō luxū et deliciis certābat. Glōriāta est aliquandō sē centiēs sesterterium ūnā cēnā absumptūram. Antōniō id fieri posse negantī magnificam apposuit cēnam, sed nōn tantī sumptūs, quanti prōmiserat. Irrisa igitur ab Antōniō jussit sibi afferrī vās acētō plēnum: exspectābat Antōnius quidnam esset actūra. Illa gemmās pretiōsissimās auribus appensās habēbat; protinus ūnam dētraxit, et acētō dilūtā absorbit. Alteram quoque simili modō parābat<sup>1196</sup> absumere, nisi prohibita esset.

**318.** Octāviānus cum Antōniō apud Actium, quī locus in Acarnāniā est, nāvālī prooliō\* dīmīcāvit; victum et fugientem Antōnium persecūtus, Aegyptum petiit, obses- sāque Alexandriā, quō Antōnius cum Cleopatrā confūgerat, brevī potītus est. Antōnius, despērātis rēbus, cum in soliō rēgālī sēdisset rēgiō diadēmate cinctus, necem sibi consci- vit. Cleopatra vērō, quam Octāviānus magnopere cupiēbat vivam comprehendī triumphōque servārī, aspidem sibi in cophinō inter ficūs afferendam cūrāvit, eamque ipsa brā- chiō applicuit: quod ubi cognōvit Octāviānus, medicōs vul- nerī remedia adhibere jussit. Admōvit etiam Psyllōs, quī venēnum exsūgerent, sed frustrā. Cleopatrae mortuae commūnem cum Antōniō sepultūrā tribuit.

**319.** Tandem Octāviānus, hostibus victīs, sōlusque im- periō potītus, clēmentem sē exhibuit. Omnia deinceps in eō plēna mansuetudinis et hūmānitātis. Multis ignōvit, ā quibus saepe graviter laesus erat, quō in numerō fuit Metel- lus, ūnus ex Antōnīi praefectis. Cum is inter captīvōs senex squālidus sordidātusque prōcessisset, agnōvit eum filius ējus, quī Octāviānī partēs secūtus erat, statimque exsiliens, patrem complexus, sic Octāviānum allocūtus est: “Pater meus hostis tibi fuit; ego miles: nōn magis ille poenam, quam ego praemium meritī sumus”<sup>77</sup>. Aut igitur mē propter illum occidī jubē, aut illum propter mē vivere. Dēliberā, quaesō, utrum sit mōribus tuīs convenientius.” Octāviānus postquam paulum addubitāvit, misericordiā mōtus, hominem sibi infensissimum propter filiī merita servāvit.

**320.** Octāviānus in Italiam rediit, Rōmamque trium- phans ingressus est. Tum bellis tōtō orbe compositis, Jānī geminī portās suā manū clausit, quae tantummodo bis antea clausae erant, primō sub Numā rēge, iterum post primum Pūnicum bellum. Tunc omnēs praeteritōrum malōrum obliviō cēpit, populusque Rōmānus praesentis ōtiī laetitiā perfruēbātur. Octāviānō maximī honōrēs ā senātū dēlātī

\* The battle of Actium was fought B.C. 31, Sept. 21.

sunt. Ipse Augustus cognōminātus est, et in ējus honōrem mensis Sextilis eōdem nōmine est appellātus, quod illō mense bellis cīvilibus finis esset impositus. Equitēs Rōmānī nātālem ējus bīduō semper celebrārent: senātus populusque Rōmānus ūniversus cognōmen Patris Patriae maximō consensū eī tribuērunt. Augustus prae gaudiō lacrimans respondit hīs verbīs: “Compos factus sum vōtōrum meōrum; neque aliud mihi optandum est, quam ut hunc consensum vestrum ad ultimum vītāe finem vidēre possim.”

**321.** Dictātūrā, quam populus magnā vī offerēbat, Augustus, genū nixus dējectāque ab humerīs togā, dēprecātus est. Dominī appellātiōnem<sup>748</sup> semper exhorruit, eamque sibi tribuī ēdictō vetuit. Immō de restituendā rēpublicā nōn semel cōgitāvit; sed reputans et se privātum nōn sine periculō fore, et rempublicam plūrium arbitriō commissum<sup>1017</sup> irī, summam retinuit potestātem; id vērō studuit, ne quem novī statūs poenitēret. Bene de iīs etiam, quōs adversāriōs expertus erat, et sentiēbat et loquēbātur. Legentem aliquandō ūnum ē nepōtibus invenit; cumque puer territus volūmen Cicerōnis, quod manū tenēbat, veste tegeret, Augustus librum cēpit, eoque statim redditō: “Hic vir,” inquit, “filī mī, doctus fuit et patriae amans.”

**322.** Pedibus saepe per urbem incēdēbat, summāque cōmitāte adeuntēs excipiēbat: unde cum quīdam, libellum supplicem porrigens, prae metū et reverentiā nunc manum prōferret, nunc retraheret; “Putāsne,” inquit jocans Augustus, “assem tē elephantō dare?” Eum aliquandō convēnit veterānus miles, quī vocātus in jūs periclitābātur, rogāvitque, ut sibi adesset. Statim Augustus ūnum ē comitatū suō elēgit advocātum, quī litigātorem commendāret. Tum veterānus exclamavit: “At nōn ego, tē periclitante bellō Actiacō, vicārium quaesivī, sed ipse prō tē pugnāvī;” simulque dētexit cicātrīcēs. ērubuit Augustus, atque ipse vēnit in advocātiōnem.

**323.** Cum post Actiacam victōriam Augustus Rōmam

ingrederetur, occurrit ei inter grātulantēs opifex quīdam corvum tenens, quem instituerat haec dicere: *Avē, Caesar victor, imperātor*. Augustus, avem officiōsam mirātus, eam vīginti millibus<sup>843</sup> nummōrum ēmit. Socius opificis, ad quem nihil ex illā liberālitate pervēnerat, affirmāvit Augustō illum habere et alium corvum, quem afferri postulāvit. Allātus corvus verba, quae didicerat, expressit: *Avē, Antōnī victor, imperātor*. Nihil eā rē exasperātus Augustus jussit tantummodo corvōrum doctōrem dividere acceptam mercēdem cum contubernālī. Salūtātus similiter ā psittacō, emī cum jussit.

**324.** Exemplō incitātus sūtor quīdam corvum instituit ad parem salūtatiōnem; sed, cum parum prōficeret, saepe ad avem nōn respondentem dicēbat: *Opera et impensa periit*. Tandem corvus coepit prōferre dictatā salūtatiōnem: quā audītā dum transit, Augustus respondit: “Satis domī tālium salūtātōrum habeō.” Tum corvus illa etiam verba adjecit, quibus dominum querentem audire solēbat: *Opera et impensa periit*: ad quod Augustus rīsit, atque avem emī jussit, quantī<sup>794</sup> nullam adhūc ēmerat.

**325.** Solēbat quīdam Graeculus dēscendentī ē palātiō Augustō honōrificum aliquod epigramma porrigere. Id cum frustrā saepe fēcisset, et tamen rursus idem factūrus vidēretur, Augustus suā manū in chartā breve exarāvit Graecum epigramma, et Graeculō venientī ad sē obviam mīsīt. Ille legens laudāre coepit, mirārīque tam vōce quam vultū gestūque. Dein cum accessit ad sellam, quā Augustus vehēbatur, dēmissā in pauperem crumēnam manū, paucōs dēnariōs prōtulit, quōs principī daret; dixitque ‘sē plūs datūrum fuisse<sup>1200</sup>, sī plūs habuisset.’ Secūtō omnium rīsū, Graeculum Augustus vocāvit, eīque satis grandem pecūniae summam numerārī jussit.

**326.** Augustus ferē nullī sē invitanti negābat. Exceptus igitur ā quōdam cēnā satis parcā et paene cotidiānā, hōc tantum insusurrāvit: “Nōn putāram mē tibi esse tam familiārem.” Cum aliquandō apud Polliōnem quendam

cēnāret, frēgit ūnus ex servīs vās<sup>525</sup> crystallinum: rapī illum prōtinus Polliō jussit, et, nē vulgārī morte perīret, ābici mūraenīs, quās ingens piscīna continēbat. ēvāsit ē manibus puer, et ad pedēs Caesaris confūgit, nōn recūsans morī, sed rogans nē piscium esca fieret. Mōtus novitāte crūdēlītatis Augustus servī infēlīcis patrōcīnium suscēpit: cum autem veniam ā virō crūdēlī nōn impetrāret, crystallina vāsa ad sē afferri jussit; omnia manū suā frēgit; servum manūmīsīt, piscīnamque complēri imperāvit.

**327.** Augustus in quādam villā aegrōtans noctēs inquiētās agēbat, rumpente somnum ējus crēbrō noctuae cantū; quā molestiā<sup>526</sup> cum liberārī sē vehementer cupere significāset, mīles quīdam aucupī perītus noctuamprehendendam cūrāvit, vīvamque Augustō attulit, spē ingentis praemii; cui Augustus mille nummōs darī jussit: at ille, minus dignum praemium existimans, dīcere ausus est: “Mālō<sup>527</sup> ut vīvat,” et avem dīmīsīt. Imperātōrī nec ad irascendum causa deerat, nec ad ulciscendum potestās. Hanc tamen injūriam aequō animō tulit Augustus, hominemque impūnītum abire passus est.

**328.** Augustus amīcitiās nōn facile admīsīt, et admissās constanter retinuit: imprīmīs familiārem habuit Maecēnātem, equitem Rōmānum, quī eā, quā apud principem valēbat, grātiā ita semper ūsus est, ut prōdesset omnibus quibus posset, nocēret nēmīnī. Mīra erat ējus ars et libertās in flectendō Augustī animō, cum eum irā incitātum vidēret. Jūs aliquandō dicēbat Augustus, et multōs morte damnātūrus vidēbātur. Aderat tunc Maecēnās, quī circumstantium turbam perrumpere, et ad tribūnal propius accēdere, cōnātus est; cum id frustrā tentāset, in tabellā scripsit haec verba: “Surge tandem, carnifex:” eamque tabellam ad Augustum prōjēcīt, quā lectā, Augustus statim surrexit, et nēmo est morte multātus.

**329.** Habitāvit Augustus in aedibus modicīs neque laxitāte neque cultū conspicuīs, ac per annōs amplius quadrāgintā in eōdem cubiculō hieme et aestate mansit. Supellex



quoque ejus vix privatae elegantiae erat. idem tamen Romanam, quam pro maiestate imperii non satis ornata invenerat, adeo excoluit, ut jure gloriaretur, 'marmoream se relinquere, quam latericiam accipisset.'

**330.** Augustus non amplius<sup>704</sup> septem horas dormiebat, ac ne eas quidem continuas, sed ita ut in illo temporis spatium ter aut quater expergisceretur. Si interruptum somnum recuperare non posset, lectores arcessibat, donec resumeret<sup>705</sup>. Cum audisset senatorem quendam, quamvis aere alieno oppressum, ac et graviter dormire solitum, culcitam ejus magno pretio emit: mirantibus dixit: "Habenda est ad somnum culcita, in qua homo, qui tantum debebat, dormire potuit."

**331.** Exercitationes campestris equorum et armorum statim post bella civilia omisit, et ad pilam primo folliculumque transiit: mox animi laxandi causa, modo piscabatur hamo, modo talis nucibusque ludibat cum pueris minutis, quos facie et garrulitate amabiles undique conquirebat. alea multum delectabatur; idque ei vitio datum est. Tandem afflictam valetudinem in Campaniam concessit, ubi remisso ad otium animo, nullo hilaritatis genere abstinuit. Supremo vitae die, petito speculo, capillum sibi comi jussit, et amicos circumstantes percontatus est, num vitae mimum satis commodum egisset; adjecit et solitam clausulam: "edite strepitum, vosque omnes cum gaudio applaudite." Obiit Nola sextum et septuagesimum annum agens.

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# VOCABULARY.

## EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.

abl., . . . .	ablative.	N., . . . .	north.
acc., . . . .	accusative.	n., . . . .	neuter.
act., . . . .	active.	nom., . . . .	nominative.
adj., . . . .	adjective.	part., . . . .	participle.
adv., . . . .	adverb.	perf., . . . .	perfect.
c., . . . .	common gender.	pass., . . . .	passive.
conj., . . . .	conjunction.	pl., . . . .	plural.
dep., . . . .	deponent.	prep., . . . .	preposition.
dim., . . . .	diminutive.	pron., . . . .	pronoun.
f., . . . .	feminine.	S., . . . .	south.
fr., . . . .	from.	sing. or s., . . . .	singular.
impers., . . . .	impersonal.	sc. = scilicet,	supply.
indecl., . . . .	indeclinable.	sts., . . . .	sometimes.
interj., . . . .	interjection.	subj., . . . .	subjunction, 625.
k., . . . .	king.	sup., . . . .	superlative.
locat., . . . .	locative.	usu., . . . .	usually.
m., . . . .	masculine.	w., . . . .	with.

The numerals I., II., III., IV., after verbs, imply that the Perfect Active and Perfect Passive stems are made like the corresponding stems of *ama-*, *mone-*, *reg-*, *audi-*, respectively.

Arabic numerals refer to the paragraphs of the Editor's Latin Grammar.

Adjectives with stems ending in *o-* have a corresponding feminine stem ending in *a-*. See 69.

A., an abbreviation for *Aulo-*.

ā, ab, abs, *prep.* w. abl.; 900,

917; *from; by; on the side of.*

ab-aliēna, I., *alienate, deprive.*

ab-dica, I., *renounce, abdicate;*  
854.

ab-d, abdid-, abdito-; 178; *put*  
*away, hide.*

ab-dūc-, -dux-, -ducto-, *lead off,*  
*draw away.*

ab-es-, -fu-; 144; *be absent, be*  
*away; be distant.*

ab-hinc, *adv., since, ago;* 866.

ab-i-, -iv-, -ito-; 495; *go away, de-*  
*part; issue.*

āb-ic(i-) [abjic(i-)], ab-jēc-, ab-  
jecto-, *cast away; throw off or*  
*aside; degrade* [jac(i-)].

ab-ig-, -ēg-, -acto-, *drive off* [ag-].

ab-jecto-, *downcast, dejected; de-*  
*graded* [āb-ic(i-)].

ablāto-, *part. fr. aufer-*.

ab-lu-, -lu-, -lūto-, *wash, wash*  
*clean; atone for.*

ab-nu-, -nu-, -nūto-, *nod away or*  
*off; refuse, reject.*

- ab-rip(i-), -ripu-, -repto-, *snatch away, hurry off*, [rap(i-)].
- ab-roga-, I., *repeal, annul; destroy*.
- ab-rump-, -rūp-, -rupto-, *break off; tear away*.
- abs, see ā.
- ab-scind-, -scid-, -scisso-, *cut off, tear away*.
- abs-cond-, -cond- *sts.* -condid-, -condito-, *hide, stow away*.
- absent(i-), *absent*, 146.
- ab-simili-, *unlike*.
- ab-sist-, -stit-, -stito-, *stand aloof; leave off; quit; be away from*.
- ab-solv-, -solv-, -solūto-, *loose from; acquit; complete*.
- ab-sorbe-, -sorbu-, -sorpto-, *absorb, swallow*.
- abs-terge-, -ters-, -terso-, *wipe off, cleanse*.
- abs-tine-, -tinu-, -tento-, *abstain, refrain, keep aloof from* [tene-].
- abstinentia-, *f.*, *abstinence; self-restraint*.
- abs-trah-, -trax-, -tracto-, *draw away, drag off*.
- abstul-, see aufer-.
- ab-sūm-, -sumps-, -sumpto-, *consume, destroy; spend*.
- abunda-, I., *overflow; abound*.
- ac (never used before words beginning with vowels) = *atque, and; as; than*; 616.
- Acarnān-, *Acarnanian*.
- Acarnānia-, *f.*, *Acarnania*, a country of N. W. Greece.
- Acca-, *f.*, *Acca*, the name of a woman.
- ac-cēd-, -cess-, -cesso-, *come to, advance to, approach*. Impersonal, 1087, *to be added*: 'hūc accedēbat,' *to this was added*.
- ac-celera-, I., *hasten up, make haste*.
- ac-cend-, -cend-, -censo-, *set on fire, kindle; excite, stir up*.
- accepto-, *part. fr.* accip(i-); *adj.*, *agreeable, acceptable*.
- ac-cid-, -cid-, *fall near; happen to, befall; occur* [cad-].
- ac-cing-, -cinx-, -cincto-, *gird on; prepare*.
- ac-ci-, IV., *call up, summon*.
- ac-cip(i-), -cēp-, -cepto-, *receive, accept; treat; hear, apprehend* [cap(i-)].
- accipitri-, *m.*, *hawk*.
- ac-clāma-, I., *raise a shout or clamor; applaud*.
- ac-cumb-, -cubu-, -cubito-, *recline near; lie, particularly at table*.
- ac-curr-, -curr- *sts.* -cucurr-, -curso-, *run to; come quickly*.
- accūsātiōn-, *f.*, *accusation, charge*.
- accūsātōr-, *m.*, *accuser*.
- ac-cūsa-, I., *accuse, reproach* [causa-].
- ācri-, 71, *sharp, keen; vehement, vigorous*.
- acerbē, *harshly, severely*.
- acerbitāt-, *f.*, *bitterness; harshness, rigor*.
- acerbo-, *bitter; harsh, austere*.
- ācerrimē, *sup. adv. fr.* ācritē, *most vigorously*.
- acervo-, *m.*, *heap; hoard*.
- acēto-, *n.*, *vinegar*.
- Achāico-, *m.*, *used as an agnomen of L. Mummius, Achaicus*.
- Achilli-, *m.*, 561; *Achilles*, a Greek hero at the siege of Troy.
- aciē-, *f.*, *sharp point, edge; keen glance of the eye; line of battle, army*.
- ac-quiēsc-, -quiēv-, *repose, rest; acquiesce in*.
- ācritē (ācrius, ācerrimē), *sharply, keenly, vehemently*.
- Actiaco-, *of, at, or belonging to Actium*.

**Actio**, *n.*, *Actium*, a town in Acarnania, at the entrance of the *Sinus Ambrācius*, Gulf of Arta

**actiōn**, *f.*, *action*, deed; indictment; rendering of thanks [ag].

**actōr**, *m.*, *agent*, doer.

**acu**, *acu*, *acūto*, *sharpen*; *arouse*.

**acu**, *f.*, *needle*, bodkin.

**acūtā**, *sharply*, *keenly*; *wittily*.

**acūto**, *sharp*, *pointed*; *acute*, *quick*.

**ad**, *prep.* w. acc., 900, 905, *to*, *toward*; *at*, *near*; *about*; *with a view to*; *tending to*.

**adactō**, *part. fr.* *adig*.

**ad ama**, *I love greatly*.

**ad dic**, *dix*, *dicto*, *give up to*, *surrender*; *devote*; *assent to*, *approve*.

**ad d**, *did*, *dito*, 178, *add*, *annex*; *bestow*.

**ad dubita**, *I incline to doubt*.

**ad dūc**, *dux*, *-ducto*, *lead* or *bring to*; *bring forward*; *induce*, *persuade*.

**adempto**, *part. fr.* *adim*.

**adeō**, *adv.* *so far*, *so much*; *besides*.

**adepto**, *part. fr.* *adipisc*.

**ad es**, *fu*, 144, *be present*, *be at hand to*; *help*.

**ad haere**, *haes*, *-haeso*, *cling to*, *be attached to*.

**ad hibe**, *II.*, *employ*, *use*; *exhibit*, *apply*, *admit*, *receive*.

**adhūc**, *adv.*, *hitherto*, *as yet*.

**ad i**, *IV*, *ito*, 495, *go to*, *approach*; *acost*, *address*; *enter upon*, *undertake*.

**ad ic(i)** [*ad jic(i)*], *-jēc*, *-jecto*, *cast towards*; *throw to*, *hurl*; *apply*; *add* [*jac(i)*].

**ad ig**, *-ēg*, *-acto*, *drive on*, *urge*; *force* [*ag*].

**ad im**, *-ēm*, *-empto*, *take away*, *remove* [*em*].

**ad ipisc**, *-epto*, *dep.*, 435, *obtain*, *get*; *reach*.

**aditu**, *m.*, *approach*, *entrance*; *access*.

**ad jace**, *-jacu*, *lie near*, *border on*.

**adjūmento**, *n.*, *aid*, *support*.

**ad jung**, *-junx*, *-juncto*, *join to*, *annex*, *unite to*.

**adjūtōr**, *m.*, *helper*, *aider*.

**ad juva**, *-jūv*, *-jūto*, *help*, *succor*, *assist*.

**ad ministra**, *I.*, *manage*; *execute*; *have charge of*.

**ad mira**, *I.*, *dep.*, *wonder at*; *admire*.

**admīrābili**, *admirable*, *wonderful*.

**admīrātiōn**, *f.*, *admiration*, *wonder*.

**admīrātōr**, *m.*, *admirer*.

**ad misce**, *-miscu*, *-mixto*, *mix with*, *mingle*.

**ad mitt**, *-mīs*, *-misso*, *admit*, *receive*; *permit*, *let go*; *join*, *contract*.

**admodum**, *adv.*, *very much*, *exceedingly*.

**ad mone**, *II.*, *remind*; *warn*; *admonish*.

**ad move**, *-mōv*, *-mōto*, *move near*; *bring to*; *apply*, *employ*.

**ad ole**, *-olu*, *-ulto*, *burn in sacrifice*.

**ad olesc**, *-olēv*, *-ulto*, *grow up*, *increase*.

**adolescent(i)**, *c.*, *young man*, *youth*.

**adolescentia**, *f.*, *youth*, *early manhood*.

**adolescentulo**, *m.*, *a mere youth*, *stripling*.

**ad operi**, *-operu*, *-operto*, *cover up*.

**ad opta**, *I.*, *adopt*, *assume as a child*.



**adoptiōn-, f., adoption,** the transfer of a son from the control of his natural father to that of another, who became thenceforward his legal father.

**ad-ōra-, I., worship, adore.**

**ad-ori-, -orto-, dep., 488, approach;** attack; undertake, accost.

**ad-sta-, -stit-, -stito-, stand near;** come forward.

**adūla-, I., dep., 818, flatter, fawn upon.**

**adūlātiōn-, f., flattery.**

**adūlātōr-, m., flatterer.**

**adulto-, part. fr. adolesc-; adj., mature.**

**ad-veh-, -vex-, -vecto-, convey to, bring up.**

**ad-veni-, -vĕn-, -vento-, come to, arrive.**

**adventa-, I., draw near, approach.**

**adventu-, m., arrival, approach.**

**adversa-, I., dep., oppose, resist [vert-].**

**adversārio-, m., adversary, enemy.**

**adverso-, part. fr. advert- and adj., turned towards, in front; opposite, 'rēs adversae,' adversity; 'vulnus adversum,' a wound in front; 'adversa valētūdo,' ill-health.**

**adversum, adversus, prep. w. acc., 900, against, opposed to.**

**ad-vert-, -vert-, -verso-, turn to; 'animum advert-,' observe, mark.**

**ad-voca-, I., summon, call upon.**

**advocātiōn-, f., pleading; legal defence.**

**advocāto-, m., counsellor, advocate.**

**ad-vola-, I., fly to; hasten up.**

**aedi-, f., 553, sing., temple; pl., house.**

**aedifica-, I., build, construct.**

**aedificātiōn-, f., act of building; building.**

**aedificio-, n., a building.**

**aedili-, m., aedile.** The aediles were officers at Rome (first appointed B.C. 494), who had the charge of public buildings (*aedēs*) and of police matters, as well as the regulation of festivals.

**aedilitāt-, f., office of aedile.**

**Aeduo-, m., Aeduan;** the Aeduans were a Gallic tribe, dwelling between the Loire and the Saône.

**Aegāt-, f. pl., the Aegates Islands,** off the western end of Sicily.

**aegrē (aegrius, aegerrimē), with difficulty, unwillingly; hardly, scarcely; 'aegrē ferre,' to take amiss, be vexed at.**

**aegritūdōn-, f., sickness; sorrow; vexation.**

**aegro-, sick, weak; sorrowful, troubled.**

**aegrōta-, I., be sick.**

**aegrōto- sick, diseased.**

**Aegyptio-, Egyptian.**

**Aegypto-, f., Egypt.**

**Aemiliāno-, m., Aemilianus, an agnōmen of P. Scipio Africānus Minor, as being the son of Aemilius Paulus.**

**Aemilio-, m., Aemilius.**

**aequa-, I., equalize, make equal.**

**acquāli-, equal, like; of the same age.**

**acquāliter, adv., equally, in the same degree.**

**aequē, adv., equally; 'aequē ac,' just as.**

**aequitāt-, f., fairness, equity.**

**Aequo-, m. pl., the Aequians, a tribe of ancient Italy.**

**aequo-, level; equal, fair; favorable; 'aequō animō,' with equanimity, calmly.**

**āēr-, m., 563, the air.**

aerārio-, *n.*, 635, *the treasury* [aes-].

aes-, *n.*, *copper, bronze*; 'aes ali-  
ēnum,' *debt*.

aestāt-, *f.*, *summer*.

aestima-, *I.*, *estimate, value, re-  
gard*.

aestimābili-, *estimable*.

aestimātiōn-, *f.*, *valuation, esti-  
mate*.

aestivo-, *belonging to or of sum-  
mer*.

aestu-, *m.*, *heat; violent agita-  
tion; the tide*.

aestua-, *I.*, *be hot, rage, burn*.

aetāt-, *f.*, *age; time; youth* [ae-  
vo-].

aeterno-, *eternal, everlasting* [ae-  
vo-].

aeternum, *adv.*, *forever, eternally*.

affābili-, *affable, courteous* [affa-].

affābilitāt-, *courtesy, affability*.

affecta-, *I.*, *strive after, covet*.

affectiōn-, *f.*, *state of mind, dispo-  
sition; good-will*.

affecto-, *part. fr. affic(i-), visited,  
treated*.

affer-, attul-, allāto-, 492, *bring  
to; offer, produce, cause; re-  
port, announce; apply*.

af-fic(i-), -fēc-, -fecto-, *affect, visit,  
treat*; 'afficere honōre,' *to ho-  
nor*; 'afficere poenā,' *to pun-  
ish*; 'beneficiō affici,' *to be  
treated with kindness*.

af-fig-, -fix-, -fixo-, *fix on, fasten to*.

affini-, 803, *related to; connected  
with, concerned in*.

affirma-, *I.*, *affirm, assert*.

affirmātiōn-, *f.*, *assertion*

afflātu-, *m.*, *breathing on; breath,  
breeze*.

af-flig-, -flix-, -flicto-, *strike down;  
harass, distress, ruin*.

af-flu-, -flux-, *flow to; assemble;  
abound*.

Africa-, *f.*, *Africa*.

Africāno-, *African*; *as agnōmen  
of two Scipios, Africanus*.

Afro-, *African*.

ag-, ēg-, acto-, *set in motion; do,  
act; spend, pass; manage,  
plead*; 'grātiās agere,' *to give  
thanks*; 'agere censum,' *to hold  
a census*; 'agere consulem,' *to  
act the (part of a) consul*; 'agere  
triumphum,' *to celebrate a tri-  
umph*; 'agitur,' *the question is  
raised*; 'agere annum deci-  
mum,' *to be in one's tenth year*;  
'actum est dē,' *it is all over  
with*.

age and agite, *imperat. of ag-,  
used as interjections, come!  
well! come on! agedum, come  
now!*

Agēsilāo- *m.*, *Agésilauus, a cele-  
brated king of Sparta, B.C.  
398-361*.

agello-, *m.*, *a little field or farm,  
dim. fr. agro-*.

agger-, *m.*, *heap; dike; rampart*  
[ad, ger-].

ag-gred(i-), -gresso-, *dep., ap-  
proach; accost; attack; enter  
upon* [grad(i-)].

agita-, *I.*, 429(1), *agitate, drive,  
pursue; disturb; ponder*.

agmen-, *n.*, *army on the march;  
army, host* [ag-].

ag-nosc-, -nōv-, -nito-, *acknow-  
ledge, recognize*.

agrārio-, *relating to lands, parti-  
cularly the ager publicus*; 'lēx  
agrāria,' *a law in regard to the  
division of the public land: an  
agrarian law* [agro-].

agresti-, *rustic, rural; boorish*  
[agro-].

agricola-, *m.*, *farmer, husband-  
man*.

agricultūra-, *agriculture, tillage*.

**Agrippa-**, *m.*, *Agrippa*.

**agro-**, *m.*, *field, ground, territory*.

**Ahāla-**, *m.*, *Ahala*.

**ai-**, 502, defective verb; *say, affirm*.

**al-, alu-, alto-** *sts.* *alito-*, *nourish, sustain*.

**āla-**, *f.*, *wing*; 'subter ālās,' *under the arms*.

**alacri-**, 71, *lively, brisk, spirited*.

**alacritāt-**, *f.*, *eagerness, ardor, spirit*.

**Alba-**, *f.*, *Alba*, an ancient city of Latium.

**Albāno-**, *Alban*, belonging to Alba.

**ālea-**, *f.*, *game at dice or hazard*.

**ālet-**, *c.*, *bird* [āla-].

**Alexandria-**, *f.*, *Alexandria*, a city of Egypt.

**Alexandro-**, *m.*, *Alexander*, son of Philip, king of Macedonia (B.C. 356-323).

**alge-, als-**, *feel cold, freeze*.

**aliās**, *adv.*, *in another way*; *at another time*.

**alibi**, *adv.*, *elsewhere*: repeated, *in one place—in another*; compare 970.

**alicubi**, *adv.*, *somewhere*.

**aliēna-**, *I.*, *estrangle, alienate*.

**aliēnigena-**, *of foreign birth*.

**aliēno-**, *belonging to another*; *strange*; *unfavorable*; *free from, exempt*; 'aes aliēnum,' *debt*.

**alimento-**, *n.*, *nourishment, food* [al-].

**alio-**, 74, *other, another*; 970-1.

**aliō**, *adv.*, *to another place, elsewhere*.

**aliōquā**, *adv.*, *otherwise, else, besides*.

**aliquamdiū**, *adv.*, *for a good while*.

**aliquandō**, *adv.*, *at some time*; *once*.

**aliquantulum**, *adv.*, *somewhat, a little*.

**aliquanto-**, *adj.*, *some, considerable*; **aliquantō**, **aliquantum**, *somewhat, a considerable degree*.  
**aliquo-**, *pron. indef.*, 966, *some, some one*.

**aliquot**, *indecl.*, *some, several*.

**aliquoties**, *adv.*, *several times*.

**aliter**, *adv.*, *otherwise*.

**allāto-**, *part. fr.* *affer-*.

**Allia-**, *f.*, 570, *Allia*, a river flowing into the Tiber.

**al-lic(i)-, -lex-, -lecto-**, *allure, entice* [lac(i)-].

**Alliensi-**, *adj.*, *of or belonging to the Allia*.

**alliga-**, *I.*, *bind to, attach, fasten*.

**al-loqu-, -locūto**, *dep.*, *address*.

**Alpi-**, *f. pl.*, 571, *the Alps*, mountains lying to the north of Italy.

**altāri-**, *n. pl.*, *altar*.

**altē**, *adv.*, *on high, highly, deeply*.

**altero-**, 74, *the other (of two)*; *second*; 970-1.

**alterca-**, *I.*, *dep.*, *dispute, wrangle*.

**altitūdō**, *f.*, *height, depth*.

**alto-**, *high, deep*; as noun, *n.*, *the deep*.

**alumno-**, *m.*, *nursling, foster-child*.

**alveo-**, *m.*, *a trouble*; *bed of a river*; *a gaming-board*.

**alvo-**, *f.*, 604, *the belly*.

**ama-**, *I.*, *love*.

**amābili-**, *lovely, amiable*.

**amant(i-)**, *part. and adj.*, *fond of*, 782.

**amb-i-**, *IV.*, 499, *go round, canvass*; *seek to gain* [i-].

**ambitiōn-**, *f.*, *a canvassing, ambition*.

**ambo-**, *both*, 121.

**ambula-**, *I.*, *walk*.

**ambulātiōn-**, *f.*, *walking*; *place for walking*; *promenade*.

**Ambusto-**, *m.*, *Ambustus*.

**āment(i-)**, *senseless, mad*.

**āmento-**, *n.*, *strap, thong*.

**Ameria**, *f.*, *Ameria*, an old town of Umbria.

**amicē**, kindly, amicably.

**am-ici-**, **-icu-** or **-ix-**, **-icto-**, clothe, wrap up.

**amīcitia**, *f.*, friendship.

**amico-**, friendly; as noun, *m.*, a friend.

**ā-mitt-**, **-mis-**, **-misso-**, send away; lose; annul.

**amni**, *m.*, river.

**amoeno**, pleasing, delightful.

**amōr**, *m.*, love.

**ā-move-**, **-mōv-**, **-mōto-**, remove, put aside.

**am-plect-**, **-plexo-**, dep., embrace.

**amplia**, *I.*, enlarge.

**amplitūdon**, *f.*, largeness; dignity.

**amplius**, adv., more, longer, 704.

**amplo**, large, liberal, abundant.

**am-puta**, *I.*, cut off, amputate.

**Amūlio**, *m.*, *Amulius*.

**an**, or, in disjunctive questions, 1102.

**anceps**, see *ancipit*.

**ancili**, *n.*, shield.

**ancilla**, *f.*, handmaiden.

**ancipit**, 535, twofold; doubtful.

**Anco**, *m.*, *Ancus*.

**ancora**, *f.*, anchor.

**ang-**, **anx-**, strangle, torment.

**angui**, *c.*, snake.

**angulo**, *m.*, corner, angle.

**angustia**, *f. pl.*, narrow place, defile; straits.

**angusto**, narrow, contracted.

**Aniēn**, *m.*, the *Anio*, a river flowing into the Tiber, three miles above Rome.

**anima**, *f.*, breath; soul, life.

**animad-vert-**, **-vert-**, **-verso-**, ob-serve; inflict punishment.

**animāl(i)**, *n.*, animal.

**animant(i)**, living creature.

**animo**, *m.*, spirit, soul; courage;

disposition; 'animus mihi est' or 'est mihi in animō,' I have an intention.

**annāli**, relating to a year; 'lex annālis,' the law which determined the earliest age at which the great offices at Rome could be held.

**an-nect**, **-nex-**, **-nexo-**, tie on, fasten.

**anniversārio**, annually returning.

**anno**, *m.*, year.

**annōn**, or not, 1102.

**annōna**, *f.*, the year's supply; 'annōnā gravi,' provisions being dear.

**an-nu**, **-nu**, **-nūto**, nod to; assent.

**annuo**, annual.

**anser**, *m.*, goose.

**ante**, adv. and prep., 900, before.

**anteā**, before, aforesaid.

**ante-cēd**, **-cess-**, **-cesso-**, go before; excel.

**ante-i**, **-iv**, **-ito**, go before, march in front.

**ante-pōn**, **-posu**, **-posito**, set before; prefer.

**antequam**, 1227, before, sooner than.

**Antigono**, *m.*, *Antigonus*, one of Alexander's generals.

**Antiocho**, *m.*, *Antiochus*, the name of several kings of Syria; also of a Platonic philosopher.

**antīquo**, ancient.

**antistēt**, *m.*, a chief-priest

**Antōnio**, *m.*, *Antonius*.

**anu**, *f.*, old woman.

**ānulo**, *m.*, ring.

**anxio**, anxious, uneasy.

**Apennino** (**mont-**), *m.*, the *Apennines*, a range of mountains, extending through the length of Italy.

**a-peri-, -peru-, -perto-,** *open; disclose; uncover* [par(i-)].  
**apertē,** *openly.*  
**Apollon-, m.,** *Apollo, a heathen god.*  
**Apollōnia-, f.,** *Apollonia.*  
**Apollōnio-, m.,** *Apollonius.*  
**apparātu-, m.,** *preparation; splendor; stores.*  
**ap-pāre-, -pāru-,** *appear; be manifest or visible.*  
**appāritōr-, m.,** *a public servant, officer.*  
**ap-pell-, -pul-, -pulso-,** *drive to; steer, direct, put in.*  
**ap-pella-, I.,** *call on, address; name.*  
**appellātiōn-, f.,** *calling; name; appeal.*  
**ap-pend-, -pend-, -penso-,** *hang on; weigh.*  
**ap-pet-, -petiv-, -petito-,** *seek for. desire; attack.*  
**appetent(i-),** *eager for, 782.*  
**appetitiōn-, f.,** *eager desire.*  
**appetitu-, m.,** *appetite, longing.*  
**Appio-, m.,** *Appius.*  
**ap-plaud-, -plaus-, -plauso-,** *clap; applaud.*  
**ap-plica-, -plicav- and -plicu-, -plicāto- and -plicito-,** *attach to, apply to, bring near.*  
**ap-pōn-, -posu-, -posito-,** *place near; set before; add.*  
**ap-porta-, I.,** *bring to, convey.*  
**ap-prehend-, -prehend-, -prehenso-,** *seize.*  
**ap-proba-, I.,** *approve; command; prove.*  
**ap-propera-, I.,** *hasten up.*  
**ap-propinqua-, I.,** *draw near* [prope].  
**Aprīli-, adj.,** 870, *April.*  
**apro-, m.,** *wild boar.*  
**aptē,** *fitly.*  
**apto-,** *fit, suitable.*

**apud, prep.,** 900, *at, near, among; in the house of.*  
**Apŭlia-, f.,** *Apulia, a district of S. Italy.*  
**aqua-, f.,** *water; 553.*  
**aquila-, f.,** *eagle; the banner of a legion.*  
**aquilifero-, m.,** *standard-bearer.*  
**ara-, I.,** *plough, till.*  
**āra-, f.,** *altar.*  
**arānea-, f.,** *spider.*  
**arbitra-, I., dep.,** *think, judge.*  
**arbitrio-, n.,** *decision; will, pleasure.*  
**arbitro-, m.,** *umpire, judge; witness.*  
**arbor-, f.,** *tree.*  
**arca-, f.,** *chest.*  
**Arcadia-, f.,** *Arcadia, in Peloponnesus.*  
**arce-, II.,** *keep off; confine.*  
**arcess-, arcessiv-, arcessito-,** *send for, invite; summon.*  
**Archimēdi-, m.,** *Archimedes, a famous mathematician at Syracuse.*  
**architecto-, m.,** *architect.*  
**archont-, m.,** 563; *archon, the name of Athenian magistrates.*  
**arctē,** *closely; soundly.*  
**arcto-,** *close, sound, deep.*  
**arcu-, m.,** *bow; arch.*  
**arde-, ars-, arso-,** *burn; glow.*  
**Ardea-, f.,** *Ardea, a town of the Rutuli.*  
**ardent(i-),** *fiery, eager.*  
**ardenter,** *hotly, eagerly.*  
**ardōr-, m.,** *heat; eagerness, impatience.*  
**arēna-, f.,** *sand; the arena.*  
**argentāria-, f.,** *the business of banking, exchange.*  
**argenteo-,** *made of silver.*  
**argento-, n.,** *silver; money.*  
**Argīvo-,** *Argive, Grecian.*  
**Argo-, m. pl.,** *Argos, a city in*

the Peloponnesus. Also Argos, *n.*, sing. nom. and acc.  
 argu-, argu-, argūto-, *show; charge; convict.*  
 ĕrido-, *dry; as noun, n., dry ground.*  
 Ariovisto-, *m., Ariovistus, a German chief.*  
 Aristidi-, *m., Aristidēs, a famous Athenian.*  
 Aristoteli-, *m., Aristotle, a Greek philosopher.*  
 arma-, *I., arm, equip.*  
 armāmentārio-, *n., arsenal.*  
 armo-, *n. pl., arms, weapons.*  
 Armenia-, *f., Armenia, a country in Asia.*  
 armento-, *n., herd.*  
 armilla-, *f., armlet, bracelet.*  
 Arpino-, *n., Arpinum, a Latin town.*  
 ar-rip(i)-, -ripu-, -repto-, *seize, grasp [rap(i-)].*  
 art(i)-, *f., art, craft; skill, talent.*  
 artifec-, *m., artisan, artist [fac(i-)].*  
 artu-, *m. pl., joints, limbs.*  
 Arunt-, *m., Aruns.*  
 arc(i)-, *f., lofty place; citadel.*  
 a-scend-, -scend-, -scenso-, *climb up [scand-].*  
 a-scrib-, -scrips-, -scripto-, *scribe; enroll.*  
 Asia-, *f., Asia; especially the Roman province.*  
 Asiātico-, *m., Asiaticus.*  
 asino-, *m., ass.*  
 asperitāt-, *f., roughness, harshness.*  
 asperna-, *I., dep., scorn; reject.*  
 aspero-, *rough, harsh.*  
 a-spic(i)-, -spex-, -specto-, *look at, see.*  
 aspid-, *f., asp, viper.*  
 ass(i)-, *m., 523, a pound, 921; the as, a small coin, two and a half of which made a sestertius.*

assentātiōn-, *f., flattery.*  
 assentātōr-, *m., a flatterer.*  
 as-sequ-, -secūto-, *dep., overtake, gain.*  
 as-side-, -sēd-, -sesso-, *sit near, sit [sede-].*  
 assiduitāt-, *f., constant attention.*  
 assigna-, *I., assign; attribute.*  
 assimula-, *I., pretend, feign.*  
 assuē-fac(i)-, -fēc-, -facto-, *habituate.*  
 as-sūm-, -sumps-, -sumpto-, *take in or up, adopt.*  
 as-surg-, -surrex-, -surrecto-, *rise up to.*  
 astūtia-, *f., shrewdness, craft.*  
 asylo-, *n., asylum, sanctuary.*  
 at-, *but, yet; at least, 619.*  
 Athēna-, *f. pl., Athens.*  
 Athēniensi-, *an Athenian.*  
 Athesi-, *m., the Adige, in N. Italy.*  
 Atilio-, *m., Atilius.*  
 atque-, *and; as; than, 616.*  
 atqui-, *but yet, still; 619.*  
 atrio-, *n., hall, vestibule.*  
 atrōc(i)-, *fierce, savage, stern.*  
 Attalo-, *m., Attalus, k. of Pergamum.*  
 at-tend-, -tend-, -tento-, *stretch toward, direct.*  
 attentē-, *attentively.*  
 Attico-, *Attic; also Atticus, the name of a friend of Cicero.*  
 at-tine-, -tinu-, *reach; be of moment, be worth while.*  
 at-ting-, -tig-, -tacto-, *touch, reach; come to.*  
 at-tona-, -tonu-, -tonito-, *thunder at, stupefy.*  
 at-tonito-, *astounded.*  
 at-trah-, -trax-, -tracto-, *attract, collect.*  
 attul-, *see affer-.*  
 Atto-, *m., Attus.*  
 auctōr-, *m., author, perpetrator; adviser.*

auctōritāt-, *f.*, *authority, influence.*

aucupio-, *n.*, *bird-catching, fowling.*

audāc(i-), *bold.*

audācia-, *f.*, *boldness; presumption.*

audacter, *boldly.*

aude-, auso-, 165, *dare, venture.*

audi-, IV., *hear; regard; 'dictō audient-', obedient.*

aufer-, abstul-, ablāto-, *bear away, carry off.*

au-fug(i-), -fūg-, *flee away.*

auge-, aux-, aucto-, *increase, enlarge; exalt.*

augur-, *m.*, *augur, a priest among the Romans, who foretold future events by observing the flight of certain birds (præpetēs) and the singing of others (oscinēs).*

augurio-, *n.*, *augury, divination.*

augusto-, *august, majestic.*

Augusto-, *Augustus* (1) a designation of Octavianus after he became sole ruler, and consequently a surname of the Roman Emperors; (2) the month *August*, the same as the ancient *Sextilis*.

aula-, *f.*, *hall, court; palace.*

aulaeo-, *n.*, *curtain; tapestry.*

Aulo-, *m.*, *Aulus, a Roman praenomen.*

aura-, *f.*, *breeze.*

aurāto-, *gilded.*

aureo-, *golden.*

auri-, *f.*, *ear.*

auro-, *n.*, *gold.*

ausim, *I would venture, 611.*

auspicio-, *n.*, *omen, auspice, see augur.*

aut, conj., *or; aut—aut, either—or.*

autem, conj., *but, 619.*

auxilia-, *I, dep., assist, aid.*

auxilio-, *n.*, *aid; pl., auxiliaries, 553.*

avāritia-, *f.*, *avarice.*

avāro-, *covetous, greedy.*

avē, *hail; farewell, 507.*

ave-, *long for, desire.*

ā-vell-, -vell- *sts.* -vuls-, -vulso-, *pull away, pluck off.*

Aventino-, *m.*, *the Aventine, one of the seven hills of Rome.*

āversa-, *I, dep., turn away from; shun.*

ā-vert-, -vert-, -verso-, *turn away; divert, embezzle.*

avi-, *f.*, *bird.*

avidē, *eagerly.*

avido-, *eager; greedy.*

avo-, *m.*, *grandfather.*

āvoca-, *I, call away, withdraw.*

āvola-, *I, fly away; hasten.*

avunculo-, *m.*, *uncle (mother's brother), 'avunculo mājor-', a maternal grand-uncle.*

Babylōn-, *f.*, *Babylon.*

baculo-, *n.*, *rarely m., a stick, staff.*

Bagrada-, *m.*, *Bagrada, a river of Numidia.*

ballista-, *f.*, *ballista, an engine for hurling stones, etc.*

balneo-, *n.*, *bath.*

barba-, *f.*, *beard.*

barbaro-, *m.*, *foreign; rude, barbarous. barbari, barbarians, the name applied by the Greeks and Romans to men of other nations.*

beāto-, *happy.*

bella-, *I, wage war.*

bellico-, *warlike; n., a signal for an attack.*

bellicōso-, *fond of war, warlike.*

bello-, *n.*, *war.*

bellua-, *f.*, *beast; monster.*

bene (melius, optimē), *well; successfully.*

**beneficio-**, *n.*, *benefit, kindness.*  
**benevolentia-**, *f.*, *benevolence,*  
*good will.*

**benignē**, *kindly, generously.*  
**benignitāt-**, *f.*, *kindness, bounty.*

**benigno-**, *kind, liberal, generous.*  
**bestia**, *f.*, *beast.*

**bib-**, *bib-*, *drink.*

**Bibulo-**, *m.*, *Bibulus.*

**bīduo-**, *n.*, *two days' space.*

**bīno-**, 118, *two apiece; two.*

**bis**, *twice.*

**Bithŷnia-**, *f.*, *Bithynia*, in Asia  
 Minor.

**blanditia-** *f. pl.*, *flattery, blandish-*  
*ment.*

**Blosio-**, *m.*, *Blosius.*

**Boccho-**, *m.*, *Bocchus*, k. of the  
 Gaetŷli.

**bono-**, (*melior*, *optimo-*) *good; n.*  
*sing. goodness; n. pl. goods,*  
*property; m. pl. honest men,*  
*the well-disposed.*

**bov-**, *c.*, 527, *ox, cow.*

**brāchio-**, *n.*, *the arm.*

**brevi-**, *short; brevi*, in a short time.

**brevitāt-**, *f.*, *shortness.*

**breviter**, *shortly.*

**Britanno-**, *British; Briton.*

**brūma**, *f.*, *midwinter.*

**Brundusio-**, *n.*, *Brundisium,*  
*Brindisi*, in S. Italy.

**Brūto-**, *m.*, *Brutus* (*fr. brūto-*,  
*stupid*).

**bullā-**, *f.* (*a bubble*), *a boss or knob,*  
*usu. of gold, worn round the*  
*neck of the children of wealthy*  
*persons.*

**C.**, an abbreviation for *Cāio-*.

**cad-**, *cecid-*, *cāso-*, *fall; perish;*  
*happen.*

**cadāver-**, *n.*, *corpse.*

**caeco-**, *blind; also Caecus.*

**cādūceātōr-**, *m.*, *a herald.*

**Caecilio-**, *m.*, *Caecilius.*

**caed-**, *cecid-*, *caeso-*, *cut, strike,*  
*lash; slay.*

**caedi-**, *f.*, *slaughter, carnage.*

**Caelio-**, *m.*, *Caclius; also the*  
*name of one of the seven hills*  
*of Rome.*

**caelo-**, *n.*, *sky, heaven.*

**caeno-**, *n.*, *mud; filth.*

**caenōso-**, *muddy, marshy.*

**Caepiōn-**, *m.*, *Caepio.*

**Caesar-**, *m.*, *Caesar.*

**caesariē-**, *f.*, *hair.*

**Cāio-**, *Caius*, a Roman praenomen.

**calamitāt-**, *f.*, *damage, misfortune.*

**Calatīno-**, *m.*, *Calatinus.*

**calcār(i)-**, *n.*, *spur.*

**calesc-**, 428, *grow warm.*

**calidē**, *warmly, eagerly.*

**Caligula-**, *m.*, *Caligula*, a sur-  
 name of the Emperor Caius,  
 A.D. 37-41.

**cāligon-**, *f.*, *darkness, mist.*

**callidē**, *skilfully, shrewdly.*

**callido-**, *experienced; shrewd,*  
*crafty.*

**Calpurnio-**, *m.*, *Calpurnius.*

**calvitio-**, *n.*, *baldness.*

**calvo-**, *bald.*

**Camillo-**, *m.*, *Camillus.*

**Campānia-**, *f.*, *Campania.*

**Campāno-**, *Campanian.*

**campestri-**, 71, *belonging to plains,*  
*especially of or in the Campus*  
*Martius [campo-].*

**campo-**, *m.*, *plain; especially the*  
*Campus Martius*, a plain in  
 Rome, by the Tiber, much used  
 for exercises.

**can-**, *cecin-*, *canto-*, *sing; play;*  
*blow.*

**cancro-**, *m.*, *crab.*

**candidāto-**, *clothed in white; m.,*  
*a candidate*, so called, from the  
 whitened toga worn in canvass-  
 ing.

**candido-**, *white; bright; sincere.*



- cani**, *c.*, *dog*.  
**Caninio**, *m.*, *Caninius*.  
**Canna**, *f. pl.*, *Cannae*, a village in S. Italy.  
**Cannensi**-, of or belonging to *Cannae*.  
**cantātiōn**-, *f.*, *singing, music*.  
**cantu**-, *m.*, *song; crow; screech*.  
**Canusio**-, *n.*, *Canusium*, a town in S. Italy.  
**cap(i-)**, *cēp*-, **capto**-, *take, capture; gain; enjoy; adopt*.  
**capess**-, **capessiv**-, **capessito**-, 429, 2, *seize, undertake*.  
**capillo**-, *m.*, *the hair of the head*.  
**capitāli**-, *relating to the head or civil life (caput), capital, deadly*.  
**Capitōlino**-, *Capitolinus*.  
**Capitōlio**-, *n.*, *the Capitol*, one of the seven hills of Rome. It had two summits, on one of which was the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, called specially the Capitol; on the other, the Arx or citadel.  
**capra**-, *f.*, *a she-goat*.  
**capta**-, *I.*, *catch at; court; watch for*.  
**captivo**-, *captured; m.*, *a prisoner*.  
**Capua**-, *f.*, *Capua*, the chief city of Campania.  
**capulo**-, *m.*, *hilt, handle [cap(i-)]*.  
**caput**-, *n.*, *head; life; civil life; main point*.  
**carbōn**-, *m.*, *charcoal; also Carbo*.  
**carbōnārio**-, 648, *relating to charcoal*.  
**carcer**-, *m.*, *prison*.  
**care**-, **caru**-, *be without, lack; be free from; 856*.  
**cāritāt**-, *f.*, *esteem, love; dearness*.  
**carmen**-, *n.*, *song, lay*.  
**carnifec**-, *m.*, *executioner*.  
**carp**-, **carps**-, **carpto**-, *pluck; gather; harass*.  
**carpento**-, *n.*, *wagon, carriage*.  
**cāro**-, *dear; precious*.  
**casa**-, *f.*, *hut, cottage*.  
**Casilināt(i-)**-, *m.*, *people of Casilinum*.  
**Casilino**-, *n.*, *Casilinum*, near Capua.  
**Cassio**-, *m.*, *Cassius*.  
**castello**-, *n.*, *fort*.  
**castiga**-, *I.*, *chastise; chide*.  
**castro**-, *n. pl.*, *camp*, 553.  
**cāsu**-, *m.*, *event, chance; mishap*.  
**catello**-, *m.*, *little dog, puppy*, 640.  
**catēna**-, *f.*, *chain*.  
**caterva**-, *f.*, *crowd; troop*.  
**Catilina**-, *m.*, *Catiline*.  
**Catōn**-, *m.*, *Cato*.  
**catulo**-, *m.*, *cub, whelp*.  
**Catulo**-, *m.*, *Catulus*.  
**cauda**-, *f.*, *tail*.  
**Caudec**-, *m.*, *Caudex*.  
**Caudino**-, *belonging to Caudium, Caudine*.  
**causa**-, *f.*, *cause, reason; occasion, motive, ground; law suit. causā, for the sake*, 797.  
**causa**-, *I.*, *dep.*, *allege a reason; pretend*.  
**cauto**-, *cautious, circumspect [cave-]*.  
**cave**-, **cāv**-, **cauto**-, *beware, be on one's guard*, 817.  
**cavea**-, *f.*, *hollow; coop; den*.  
**cecid**-, *see cad*-.  
**cecid**-, *see caed*-.  
**cecin**-, *see can*-.  
**cēd**-, **cess**-, **cesso**-, *yield, grant; go, turn out, depart; give way*.  
**cēla**-, *I.*, *conceal, hide*.  
**celebra**-, *I.*, *frequent, resort to; celebrate*.  
**celebrāto**-, *frequented; glorious*.  
**celebri**-, 71; *crowded; populous; famous*.  
**celebritāt**-, *f.*, *crowd; renown*.  
**celeri**-, 71, *swift, fleet, quick*.

celeritāt-, *f.*, *swiftness, quickness.*

celeriter, *quickly, speedily.*

celso-, *lofty, high.*

Celtibēro-, *m. pl., the Celtiberians, in Spain.*

cēna-, *f.*, *dinner, supper.*

cēna-, *I.*, *dine, sup; dine on.*

cēnāto-, *having dined, 1033.*

cense-, censu-, censo-, *judge, decide; vote, ordain; assess.*

censōr-, *m., censor.* The censors were two Roman magistrates (first appointed in B.C. 443), elected every five years, who held office for a year and a half. Their chief duty was to take the *census*, which contained not merely a list of the citizens, but an estimate of their property, and a determination of their status: a man being, for instance, degraded from the Senate, if his name was dropped from the Censor's list. They had thus a general supervision of morals; and had, besides, some control of the administration of public money, particularly in the construction and repair of roads, aqueducts, etc.

censu-, *m., census, registration.*

censūra-, *f., censorship.*

centēsimo-, *the hundredth.*

centiēs, *adv., a hundred times.*

centum, *a hundred.*

centuria-, *f., a body of one hundred; a century.*

centuriōn-, *m., centurion.*

cēp-, *see cap(i-).*

cerebro-, *n., brain.*

Ceres-, *f., the goddess Ceres.*

cern-, crēv-, crēto-, *separate; see; determine.*

certa-, *I.*, *contend; emulate.*

certāmen-, *n., contest, combat.*

certē, certō, *certainly, surely; at least.*

certo-, *certain; fixed.* 'certiōrem facere,' *to inform.*

cerva-, *f., hind, doe.*

cervic-, *f., neck.*

cessa-, *I.*, *leave off; delay; iciter.*

cētero-, *chiefly pl., other, the rest*

cēterum, *adv., for the rest, otherwise; furthermore, but.*

charta-, *f., paper.*

Chrȳsogono-, *m., Chrysogonus.*

cibo-, *m., food.*

cicāda-, *f., cicada, tree-cricket.*

cicātric-, *f., scar.*

cicer-, *n., chick-pea, vetch.*

Cicerōn-, *m., Cicero.*

Cimbrico-, *Cimbric.*

Cimbro-, *m., a Cimbrian.*

Cineā-, *m., 555, Cincas.*

Cincinnatiō-, *m., Cincinnatus.*

cing-, cinx-, cincto-, *gird, encompass.*

cinis- (ciner-), *m., 528, ashes, cinders.*

circā, *adv. and prep., 900, about, round.*

circensi-, *relating to the circus, Circensian.*

circiter, *adv., about.*

circulo-, *m., circle; company.*

circum, 900, *around, about.*

circumara-, *I., plough around.*

circum-da-, -ded-, -dato-, *surround.* for constr. see 819.

circum-dūc-, -dux-, -ducto-, *lead or draw around.*

circum-fer-, -tul-, -lāto-, *carry around.*

circum-fund-, -fūd-, -fūso-, *pour around; crowd.*

circum-i-, -iv-, -ito-, *go around; canvass.*

circum-jace-, -jacu-, *lie near, border on.*

circum-pūn-, -posu-, -posito-, *put around*.  
 circum-scrib-, -scrips-, -scripto-, *mark around ; circumscribe*.  
 circum-sede-, -sēd-, -sesso-, *sit around, besiege*.  
 circum-sta-, -stet-, *stand around ; besiege*.  
 circum-veh-, -vex-, -vecto-, *carry around*.  
 circum-veni-, -vēm-, -vento-, *come around ; beset ; circumvent*.  
 Cisalpino-, *Cisalpine, i.e., lying on the Roman side of the Alps*.  
 cita-, I., *stimulate, excite, summon, cite*.  
 citeriōr- (citimo-), *on this side, nearer, hither*.  
 citō, *quickly*.  
 citrā, 900, *on this side*.  
 cīvi-, c., *citizen*.  
 cīvico-, *civil, civic, 'corōna cīvica,' a civic crown, of oak leaves, given to one who had saved the life of a soldier in battle*.  
 cīvili-, *belonging to citizens, civil ; 'arma cīvilia,' civil war*.  
 cīvitat-, f., *citizenship ; constitution ; city, state*.  
 clādi-, f., *ruin, overthrow ; carnage*.  
 clam, adv. *secretly ; prep. 901, without the knowledge of*.  
 clāma-, I., *cry out, exclaim*.  
 clāmita-, I., 429 (1), *cry often ; vociferate*.  
 clāmōr-, m., *cry, shout ; uproar*.  
 clandestīno-, *secret, clandestine*.  
 clangōr-, m., *clang ; cry, scream*.  
 clāre-, claru-, *shine ; be famous*.  
 clārē, *clearly, brightly*.  
 clāritāt-, f., *clearness ; renown*.  
 clāro-, *clear, bright ; illustrious ; loud*.  
 classi-, f., *fleet ; class or rank of citizens*.

classico-, n., *a trumpet, signal*.  
 claud-, claus-, clauso-, *shut ; close in, close*.  
 Claudia-, f., *Claudia*.  
 Claudio-, m., *Claudius*.  
 claudo-, *lame*.  
 clauastro-, n., *bar, bolt ; barrier*.  
 clausula-, f., *finishing clause, conclusion*.  
 clāva-, f., *club*.  
 clāvi-, f., *key*.  
 clāvo-, m., *nail*.  
 clēment(i)-, *mild, gentle*.  
 clēmenter, *gently*.  
 clēmēntia-, *gentleness, clemency*.  
 Cleopatra-, f., *Cleopatra*.  
 client(i)-, m., *client ; a person who depended upon some patrician as his patrōnus, from whom he received support and protection, and to whom he owed corresponding services and respect*.  
 clientēla-, f., *clientship*.  
 clipeo-, m., *shield*.  
 cloāca-, f., *sewer, drain*.  
 Clōdio-, m., *Clodius*.  
 Cloelia-, f., *Cloelia*.  
 Clūsīno-, *Clusine*.  
 Clūsio-, n., *Clusium, a town in Etruria*.  
 Clypea-, f., *Clypea, a city of Africa*.  
 Cn., *an abbreviation for Cnaeus*.  
 coacto-, *see cōg-*.  
 coaequa-, I., *make level, equalize*.  
 Coclet-, m., *Cocles, prop. blind of one eye*.  
 cōdec-, m., *trunk or stock of a tree*.  
 coep-, coepto-, 505, *begin*.  
 co-erce-, II., *shut in, confine ; restrain*.  
 coetu-, m., *assembly, meeting*.  
 cōg-, cōēg-, coacto-, *bring together ; assemble ; constrain [con, ag]*.  
 cōgita-, I., *think ; ponder ; pur pose*.

cōgitātiōn-, *f.*, *thought; consideration.*

cognātiōn, *f.*, *kinship, relationship.*

cognito-, see cognosc-.

cognōmen-, *n.*, *a surname; that one of a Roman's three names which indicated the branch (familia) of the clan (gens) to which the person belonged.*

cognōmina-, *I.*, *give a surname or title.*

co-gnosc-, -gnōv-, -gnito-, *recognize; understand; know; get acquainted with; learn; investigate.*

co-hibe-, *II.*, *hold, contain; hold in check, hinder.*

cohort(i)-, *f.*, *a cohort, the 10th part of a legion; a division; body-guard.*

co-horta-, *I.*, *dep., encourage.*

col-, colu-, culto-, *cultivate; honor, worship.*

colapho-, *m.*, *blow, buffet.*

Collātia-, *f.*, *Collatia, in Latium.*

Collātino-, *m.*, *Collatinus.*

collāto-, see confer-.

col-lauda-, *I.*, *praise highly.*

collēga-, *m.*, *colleague.*

colli-, *m.*, *hill.*

col-lig-, -lēg-, -lecto-, *gather; collect; procure; recover.*

col-loca-, *I.*, *place, arrange; bestow (in marriage).*

col-loqu-, -locūto-, *converse, confer.*

colloquio-, *n.*, *conversation; discourse.*

collo-, *n.*, *neck.*

col-lūce-, -lux-, *shine, be bright.*

colōnia-, *f.*, *colony.*

colōno-, *m.*, *husbandmen; settler.*

colōr-, *m.*, *color; complexion.*

columba-, *f.*, *dove.*

olūmbārio-, *n.*, *dovecote.*

columna-, *f.*, *column.*

cōm-. comps., compto-, *comb, dress, adorn.*

comet-, *c.*, *companion, attendant.*

comita-, *I.*, *dep., accompany, attend.*

cōmi-, *kind, affable.*

cōmitāt-, *f.*, *kindness, courtesy.*

comitātu-, *m.*, *company, escort, retinue.*

cōmiter-, *courteously.*

comitio-, *the comitium, a part of the Roman forum where assemblies of the curiae were held; pl., the assembly of the Roman people. There were three kinds of comitia: (1) the c. cūrīāta, representing the old patrician houses, and originally the only popular assembly; (2) the c. centuriāta, in which the people, both patricians and plebeians, voted in centuries, or classes in which they were distributed according to age and wealth, as arranged by the constitution of Servius Tullius; (3) the c. tribūtā, in which the 30 tribes of Servius Tullius voted under the presidency of the tribūnī plēbis. The first of them (the c. cūrīāta) was gradually supplanted in its powers by the others, and passed into a merely formal gathering [com, i-].*

commēūtu-, *m.*, *passage, right of passage; furlough; supplies.*

commemora-, *I.*, *call to mind; mention, relate.*

commenda-, *I.*, *intrust, commit; commend.*

commigra-, *I.*, *remove, migrate.*

commilitōn-, *m.*, *comrade.*

com-minu-, -minu-, -minūto-, *lessen; crush; weaken.*

- com-mitt-, -mīs-, -misso-, *send together; begin; commit; give occasion; intrust.*
- commoda-, I., *adapt; afford; lend.*
- commodē, *fully, conveniently.*
- commoditāt-, *fitness, kindness, advantage.*
- commodo-, *adj., suitable, advantageous; noun, n., advantage, profit.*
- com-mone-, II., *remind, warn.*
- commora-, I., *dep., tarry; abide.*
- commōtiōn-, *f., movement, disturbance.*
- com-move-, -mōv-, -mōto-, *move, stir; agitate; excite, stir up.*
- commūni-, *common, general.*
- com-mūni-, IV., *fortify, secure.*
- commūniter, *in common, conjointly.*
- com-mūta-, I., *change, alter.*
- commūtātiōn-, *f., change, alteration.*
- compar(i)-, *equal, like; suitable.*
- com-para-, I., *procure, provide; collect.*
- comparātiōn-, *f., a procuring, provision.*
- com-pell-, -pul-, -pulso-, *drive together, force.*
- compella-, I., *accost, address.*
- com-peri-, -per-, -perto-, *ascertain, learn.*
- comped-, *f., usu. pl., fetter, chain.*
- com-pila-, I., *pillage, rob.*
- com-ple-, -plēv-, -plēto-, *fill, finish.*
- com-plect-, -plexo-, *dep., embrace; comprehend.*
- complexu-, *m., embrace.*
- complōrātiōn-, *f., complaint.*
- complōrātu-, *m., lamentation.*
- com-plūr-, *adj. pl., many, 72.*
- com-pōn-, -posu-, -posito-, *put together; arrange, compose, settle; conclude.*
- composito-, *part. fr. compōn-, 'ex compositō,' according to agreement.*
- compot-, *master of; possessed of.*
- com-prehend-, -prehend-, -prehenso-, *seize; arrest; comprise; comprehend.*
- com-prim-, -press-, -presso-, *press close; restrain; quell.*
- com-proba-, I., *approve; establish.*
- cōna-, I., *dep., attempt, venture.*
- con-cēd-, -cess-, -cesso-, *withdraw; yield; grant.*
- concelebra-, I., *frequent; celebrate.*
- concha-, *f., shell.*
- con-cid-, -cid-, *fall; fail, perish, [cad-].*
- concilia-, I., *win over, make friendly; gain.*
- concilio-, *n., assembly, meeting.*
- con-cip(i)-, -cēp-, -cepto-, *take up; seize; perceive; conceive, bear [cap(i-)].*
- concita-, I., *rouse, excite.*
- conclama-, I., *cry together; shout.*
- con-coqu-, -cox-, -cocto-, *digest.*
- concordia-, *f., concord, harmony.*
- con-cupisc-, -cupiv-, -cupito-, *long for; covet.*
- con-curr-, -curr-, -curso-, *run together; clash.*
- concur-su-, *m., running together; concourse; conflict; charge.*
- con-cut(i)-, -cuss-, -cusso-, *agitate, break down, weaken [quat(i-)].*
- cond-, condid-, condito-, 178, *put together; build, found; hide.*
- condemna-, I., *condemn.*
- condi-, IV., *season; embalm.*
- condiciōn-, *f., condition; agreement; proposal, terms.*
- condiscipulo-, *m., school-fellow.*
- conditōr-, *m., builder, founder.*
- condōna-, I., *forgive, pardon.*

con-dūc-, -dux-, -ducto-, *lead together; hire; contract for.*  
 con-fer-, -tul-, -lāto-, 492, *bring together; compare, contribute, pay; betake; join battle.*  
 conferto-, *crowded, close, dense.*  
 confessiōn-, *f., confession.*  
 confestim, *forthwith, immediately.*  
 con-fic(i-), *finish, work out; wear out, destroy; [fac(i-)].*  
 con-fid-, -fiso-, 165, *trust; feel confident.*  
 con-fig-, -fix-, -fixo-, *fasten; pierce.*  
 con-firma-, *I., strengthen; establish; encourage; assert.*  
 con-fite-, -fesso-, *acknowledge, confess.*  
 con-fla-, *I., blow up; kindle; excite; produce.*  
 con-flagra-, *I., burn; be consumed.*  
 con-flig-, -flix-, -flicto-, *dash against; struggle, fight.*  
 con-flu-, -flux-, *flow or crowd together.*  
 con-fod(i-), -fōd-, -fosso-, *dig; stab.*  
 con-fug(i-), -fūg-, *flee to; have recourse to.*  
 con-fund-, -fūd-, -fūso-, *pour together; mix; confound, perplex.*  
 con-ger-, -gess-, -gesto-, *heap up; amass.*  
 congestu-, *m., heap.*  
 con-gred(i-), -gresso-, *dep., go with; accost; fight, engage [grad(i-)].*  
 con-grega-, *I., collect, unite.*  
 congressiōn-, *f., meeting.*  
 congressu-, *m., meeting, conference; conflict, encounter.*  
 con-gru-, -gru-, *agree together; correspond.*  
 cōn-ic(i-), [con-jic(i-)], jēc-, -jecto-, *throw, hurl; force, thrust.*  
 conjugio-, *n., marriage.*

conjunctē, *conjointly; intimately, closely.*  
 conjunctiōn-, *f., meeting; union, agreement.*  
 con-jung-, -junx-, juncto-, *join together; connect.*  
 con-jūra-, *I., swear together; conspire.*  
 conjūrātiōn-, *f., conspiracy, plot.*  
 conjūrāto-, *m. pl., conspirator.*  
 See 1033.  
 conjug-, *c., consort; husband; wife.*  
 connūbio-, *n., marriage.*  
 con-quiesc-, -quiēv-, -quiēto-, *rest, repose.*  
 con-quir-, -quisiv-, -quisito-, *seek for; collect [quaer-].*  
 con-salūta-, *I., salute, greet.*  
 con-scend-, -scend-, -scenso-, *mount; embark on [scand-].*  
 conscio-, *privity to, conscious or aware of.*  
 con-scisc-, -sciv-, -scito-, *resolve; contrive, execute.*  
 con-scrib-, -scrips-, -scripto-, *enroll, levy; compose.*  
 conscripto-, *enrolled, elected.* 'Patres conscripti,' properly 'Patres et conscripti,' *lit., the 'Fathers and those enrolled with them'; i.e., those added to their number.* After this was forgotten, it became the practice to address the whole body of the Senate by the title 'Patres Conscripti.'  
 consecra-, *I., consecrate, devote.*  
 consecta-, *I., dep., pursue; obtain; imitate.*  
 con-senesc-, -senu-, *grow old, fade.*  
 consensu-, *m., consent, agreement.*  
 consentāneo-, *suitable, consistent; fit.*  
 con-senti-, -sens-, -senso-, *agree, be of the same opinion; have a common plan.*

con-sequ-, -secūto-, *dep.*, follow after; come up to; overtake; obtain.

con-ser-, -seru-, -serto-, join together; engage.

conserva-, *I.*, preserve; maintain.

consessu-, *m.*, assembly.

con-sīd-, -sēd-, -sesso-, encamp.

con-side-, -sēd-, sit together.

considera-, *I.*, consider, examine.

considerāto-, *vary*, circumspect.

consilio-, *n.*, counsel, plan, purpose, judgment, wisdom.

con-sist-, -stit-, -stito-, stand fast; halt; take one's station.

consobrīno-, *m.*, cousin [sorōr-].

consōla-, *I.*, *dep.*, console, solace.

conspectu-, *m.*, sight; view.

conspica-, *I.*, *dep.*, see, descry.

con-spic(i)-, -spex-, -specto-, look at, behold; perceive, observe.

conspicuo-, conspicuous, clear.

conspira-, *I.*, agree together, conspire.

conspirātiōn-, *f.*, agreement, conspiracy.

con-sta-, -stit-, stand firm; be established, be agreed; cost.

constant(i)-, firm, steady, consistent.

constanter, consistently, steadily.

constantia-, *f.*, firmness, constancy.

consterna-, *I.*, cast down, alarm, dismay.

con-stitu-, -stitu-, -stitūto-, place, appoint, establish; determine.

con-suesc-, -suēv-, suēto-, be accustomed.

consuētūdōn-, *f.*, custom, usage, habit.

con-sul-, -sulu-, -sulto-, consider, deliberate; ask advice, consult, 817, take measures.

consul-, *m.*, consul. The consuls were two supreme magistrates, elected annually at Rome, who

convoked and presided in the Senate and the *comitia centuriāta*, and in war had the command of the armies, being then invested with *imperium* or power of life and death over their soldiers.

consulāri-, relating to a consul; as noun, a man of consular rank, an *ex-consul*.

consulātu-, *m.*, consulship.

consulta-, *I.*, consult, deliberate.

consultō, and consultē, with deliberation, prudently; by design.

consulto-, *n.*, a decree.

con-sūm-, -sumps-, -sumpto-, consume, waste, destroy.

consumptiōn-, *f.*, wasting, consumption.

con-surg-, -surrex-, -surrecto-, rise up, rise.

contactu-, *m.*, touch, contact.

con-teg-, -tex-, -tecto-, cover close.

con-temn-, -temps-, -tempto-, despise.

contemptōr-, *m.*, a despiser; contemptuous.

contemptu-, *m.*, contempt, scorn.

con-tend-, -tend-, -tento-, strain, strive; solicit; contend, fight, hasten.

contentiōn-, *f.*, effort, exertion; strife.

contento-, content, satisfied.

contextu-, *m.*, weaving together.

con-ticesc-, -ticu-, get silent, hold one's peace [tace-].

con-tine-, -tinu-, -tento-, hold in, restrain, confine, bound [tene-].

continent(i)-, contiguous; continuous; as noun, the continent, *sc. terra*.

continenter, continuously.

continentia-, *f.*, self-control, temperance.

- con-tig-, -tig-, -tacto-, *touch, reach; happen, befall.*  
 continua-, I., *continue, prolong.*  
 continuo-, *continuous, uninterrupted.*  
 continuō, *instantly, forthwith.*  
 contiōn-, f., *meeting, assembly; harangue.*  
 conto-, m., *pole, pike.*  
 contrā, 900, *against, opposite to; adv., on the other hand, in return.*  
 contrā-dīc-, -dīx-, -dicto-, *oppose, gainsay.*  
 con-trah-, -trax-, -tracto-, *draw together; collect; bring about, engage in; catch.*  
 contrārio-, *opposed to, contrary.*  
 Contrebia-, f., *Contrebia, a town in Spain.*  
 contubernāli-, *tent-companion; comrade [taberna-].*  
 contumācia-, f., *obstinacy.*  
 contumēlia-, f., *affront, insult.*  
 contumēliōso-, *insulting.*  
 con-tund-, -tud-, -tūso-, *bruise, crush; destroy.*  
 con-valesc-, -valu-, *get better, recover.*  
 con-veh-, -vex-, -vecto-, *carry together, convey.*  
 con-vell-, -vell-, -vulso-, *tear up; destroy.*  
 con-veni-, -vēm-, -vento-, *assemble; be suitable; meet, have an interview with, 817; be agreed.*  
 convenient(i-), *suitable, agreeable.*  
 con-vert-, -vert-, -verso-, *turn about; change; direct; attract.*  
 convīcia-, I., *dep., taunt, reproach.*  
 convicio-, n., *abusive language, taunt.*  
 convictu-, m., *a living together, intimacy.*  
 conviva-, m., *guest.*
- convivio-, n., *feast, banquet.*  
 con-voca-, I., *call together, assemble.*  
 co-ori-, -orto-, *dep., 488, arise.*  
 cophino-, m., *basket.*  
 cōpia-, f., *abundance; supply; opportunity; in pl., forces, troops, 553.*  
 cōpiōsē, *abundantly.*  
 cōpula-, f., *tie, band, fetter.*  
 coquo-, m., *cook.*  
 cōram, 901, *in presence of; as adv., openly, face to face.*  
 cord-, n., 524, *heart.*  
 Corfinio-, n., *Corfinium, a town in N. Italy.*  
 Corinthio-, *Corinthian.*  
 Corintho-, f., *Corinth.*  
 Coriolāno-, m., *Coriolanus.*  
 Coriolo-, m. pl. *Coriolā, a town in Latium.*  
 corio-, n., *skin, hide.*  
 Cornēlia-, f., *Cornelia.*  
 Cornēlio-, m., *Cornelius.*  
 corneo-, *horny, of horn [cornu-].*  
 cornic-, f., *crow.*  
 cornu-, n., *horn; wing of an army.*  
 corōna-, f., *crown; 'sub corōnā vendere,' to sell as a slave, as captives are said to have been crowned as victims when exposed for sale.*  
 corōna-, I., *crown; decorate.*  
 corpus-, n., *body; substance.*  
 cor-rig-, -rex-, -recto-, *straighten; reform [reg-].*  
 cor-rip(i-), -ripu-, -repto-, *snatch, seize; attach; rebuke [rap(i-)].*  
 cor-rōd-, -rōs-, -rōso-, *gnaw.*  
 cor-rump-, -rūp-, -rupto-, *destroy, waste; stain, corrupt, bribe.*  
 cor-ru-, -ru-, *fall, sink.*  
 corruptēla-, f., *corruption, bribe.*  
 cortec-, m., *bark, rind.*  
 Corvino-, m., *Corvinus.*



corvo-, *m.*, *raven*; *grappling-iron*.  
 Cos., an abbreviation for *consult*,  
*singular*.  
 Coss., an abbreviation for *consult*,  
*plural*.  
 cōt-, *f.*, *whetstone*.  
 cotidiē (quotidiē), *daily, every day*.  
 cotidiāno-, *daily*; *ordinary, usual*.  
 crās, *adv.*, *to-morrow*.  
 Crasso-, *m.*, *Crassus*.  
 crastino-, *belonging to to-morrow*,  
*to-morrow's*.  
 crāti-, *f.*, 51, *hurdle*; *wickerwork*.  
 crea-, *I.*, *create*; *elect*; *cause*.  
 crēbro-, *frequent, repeated, close*,  
*thick*.  
 crēbrō, *frequently*.  
 crēd-, crēdid-, crēdito-, *believe*,  
*trust*.  
 crema-, *I.*, *burn*.  
 Cremera-, *m.*, *the Cremera, a river*  
*near Veii*.  
 crepida-, *f.*, *slipper*.  
 crepitu-, *m.*, *noise, rattling, flap-*  
*ping*.  
 cresc-, crēv-, crēto-, *grow, in-*  
*crease*.  
 Crēta-, *f.*, *Crete, Candia*.  
 Crētensi-, *Cretan*.  
 crīmen-, *n.*, *charge, accusation*;  
*crime*.  
 crīmina-, *I.*, *dep.*, *accuse, allege*  
*against*.  
 crīni-, *m.*, *hair*.  
 Crotōn-, *m.*, *Croton, a town in S.*  
*Italy*.  
 cruc-, *f.*, *a cross*.  
 crucia-, *I.*, *torture*.  
 cruciātu-, *m.*, *torture*.  
 crūdēli-, *cruel*.  
 crūdēlitāt-, *f.*, *cruelty*.  
 crūdēliter, *cruelly*.  
 cruenta-, *I.*, *stain with blood*.  
 cruento-, *blood-stained, gory; cruel*.  
 crumēna-, *f.*, *purse*.  
 cruōr-, *m.*, *gore, blood*.

crūs-, *n.*, *leg, shank*.  
 crystallino-, *crystalline, of crystal*.  
 cuba-, cubo-, cubito-, *lie down*,  
*recline*.  
 cubiculo-, *n.*, *bed-chamber, room*.  
 cubito-, *n.*, *sts. m.*, *elbow*.  
 cūjāt(i-), *of what country?*  
 culcita-, *f.*, *cushion, mattress*.  
 culec-, *m.*, *gnat*.  
 culmen-, *n.*, *top*; *roof*.  
 culpa-, *I.*, *blame, reprove*.  
 culpa-, *f.*, *fault, blame, guilt*.  
 cultello-, *m.*, *little knife*.  
 culto-, *m.*, *knife*.  
 cultu-, *m.*, *cultivation, education*;  
*culture*.  
 cultūra-, *f.*, *culture, tillage*.  
 cum, 901, *with, along with*.  
 cum (quum), *subj.*, *when, 1226*;  
*since, 1245*; *whereas, 1225*; cum  
 —tum, *as well—as, not only—*  
*but also, 1240*.  
 Cuma-, *f. pl.*, *Cumae, a city in*  
*Campania*.  
 cuncta-, *I.*, *dep.*, *delay, hesitate*.  
 cunctātiōn-, *f.*, *delaying, hesita-*  
*tion*.  
 cunctātōr-, *m.*, *delayer, lingerer*.  
 cuncto-, *all together, all*.  
 cup(i-), cupiv-, cupito-, *desire*,  
*covet, wish*.  
 cupidē, *eagerly*.  
 cupiditāt-, *f.*, *desire, passion*,  
*eagerness*.  
 cupido-, *eager, desirous*.  
 cupidon-, *f.*, *desire, passion*,  
*avarice*.  
 cūr, *why, wherefore*.  
 cūra-, *f.*, *care, anxiety, regard*.  
 cūra-, *I.*, *care for*; *take charge of*,  
*arrange*; *cause*.  
 cūrātiōn-, *f.*, *treatment, manage-*  
*ment*.  
 Curi-, *f. pl.*, *Cures, a Sabine town*.  
 cūria-, *f.*, *curia, ward*; *the Senate-*  
*house*.

Curiatio-, *m.*, *Curiatus*.

Curio-, *m.*, *Curius*.

curre-, cucurre-, curso-, *run, hasten*.

curru-, *m.*, *chariot*.

Cursor-, *m.* *Cursor*, *prop. runner*.

curso-, *m.*, *running, course*.

curūli-, *curule*, a title applied to the higher magistrates at Rome, from their being entitled to sit in a 'sella curūlis,' official chair, introduced from Etruria.

custōd-, *c.*, *guard, keeper*.

custōdi-, *IV.*, *keep, guard, defend*.

custōdia-, *f.*, *guard; custody; prison; carefulness*.

cuti-, *f.*, *the skin*.

Cypro-, *f.*, *the island Cyprus*.

D., an abbreviation of *Decimo*.

da-, ded-, dato-, 178, *put; give, grant; 'poenās dare,' to suffer punishment*.

damna-, *I.*, *condemn, sentence; 'capitis damnāre,' to condemn to death, 792.*

damno-, *n.*, *loss, harm*.

dap-, *f.*, 549, *feast; food*.

dē-, *prep. w. abl.*, 901, 919, *down from; from; about, concerning*.

dea-, *f.*, 514, *goddess*.

de-ambula-, *I.*, *walk about*.

dēbe-, *II.*, *owe; be bound*.

dēbili-, *infirm, feeble*.

dēbilita-, *I.*, *weaken, cripple*.

dēbitor-, *m.*, *debtor*.

dece-, decu- *impers.*, *be fitting, 893*.

dē-cēd-, -cess-, -cesso-, *depart, withdraw; quit life, die*.

decem-, *ten*.

Decembri-, *m.*, 870, *December*.

decemvirāli-, *belonging to the decemvirs*.

decemviro-, *m.*, *one of a board of ten; in pl., decemvirs*.

dē-cern-, -crēv-, -crēto-, *discern; decree; decide*.

de-cerp-, -cerps-, -cerpto-, *pull off, pluck*.

dē-cid-, -cid-, *fall, sink down*.

Decimo-, *tenth; also Decimus*.

dē-cip(i-), -cēp-, *cepto-, deceive, beguile*.

Decio-, *m.*, *Decius*.

dē-clāra-, *I.*, *declare, make known*.

dē-clīna-, *I.*, *turn aside*.

decora-, *I.*, *adore, decorate*.

decos-, *n.*, *ornament; honor*.

dēcrēto-, *n.*, *decree, ordinance*.

de-cut(i-), -cuss-, -cusso-, *shake off, strike down [quat(i-)]*.

dē-d-, -did-, -dito-, 178, *surrender, give up, devote to [da-]*.

dē-dece-, -decu-, *impers.*, 892, *be unseemly*.

dēdecos-, *n.*, *disgrace, dishonor*.

dēditiōn-, *f.*, *surrender, submission*.

dē-dūc-, -dux-, -ducto-, *lead down, convey, conduct, escort; launch*.

de-es-, -fu-, 145, *fail, be wanting; lose*.

dēfatigātiōn-, *f.*, *wearying, fatigue*.

dēfectiōn-, *f.*, *failing; revolt, eclipse*.

dēfectu-, *m.*, *defect; failure; revolt; eclipse*.

dē-fend-, -fend-, -fenso-, *defend, protect*.

dēfensiōn-, *f.*, *defence*.

dē-fer-, -tul-, -lāto-, *carry down; convey; confer, bestow; intrust; report*.

dēfesso-, *weary, fatigued*.

dē-fic(i-), -fēc-, -fecto-, *fail; lose strength; rebel, revolt; be eclipsed [fac(i-)]*.

dē-fig-, -fix-, -fixo-, *fix, fasten; strike motionless, astound*.

dē-flect-, -flex-, flexo-, *bend aside, turn, change.*  
 dē-flu-, -flux-, *flow down, descend; vanish.*  
 dē-formi-, *disgraceful.*  
 dē-formitāt-, *f., ugliness; disgrace.*  
 dē-fung-, -functo-, *dep., 837, discharge, execute; complete; die.*  
 dē-g-, 328, *spend, pass; live.*  
 dē-gener-, 534, *low-born, degenerate, base.*  
 dehonestāmento-, *n., Ulemish; disgrace.*  
 dē-ic(i-), [dē-jic(i-)], -jēc-, -jecto-, *cast down; drop; dislodge, strike down, overthrow [jac(i-)].*  
 dein-, deinde, *thereafter, thereupon.*  
 deinceps, *in succession, in turn; thereafter.*  
 dē-lāb-, -lapso-, *dep., fall down, full.*  
 dē-le-, dē-lēv-, -dēlētō-, *efface, destroy.*  
 dēlecta-, *I., delight, charm.*  
 dēlectābili-, *delightful, pleasant.*  
 dēlectu-, *m., a choosing; levy.*  
 dē-lībera-, *I., deliberate, ponder; resolve.*  
 dēlicātē, *softly, luxuriously.*  
 dēlicāto-, *soft, delicate, effeminate.*  
 dēlicia- *f. pl., delights, pleasures; charms.*  
 dē-lig-, -lēg-, -lecto-, *choose, select [leg].*  
 dē-liga-, *I., bind, fasten.*  
 dē-lingu-, -liqu-, -licto-, *fail in duty, transgress.*  
 dē-litesc-, -litu-, *lie hid, lurk [late].*  
 Delpho-, *m. pl., Delphi, in Phocis, famous for an oracle of Apollo.*  
 dēlūbro-, *n., shrine, temple.*  
 dēm-, demps-, dempto-, *take away, remove [em].*

Dēmarāto-, *m., Demaratus.*  
 dē-ment(i-), *mad, frantic.*  
 dē-migra-, *I., remove, migrate.*  
 dēmigrātiōn-, *f., removal, migration.*  
 dē-minu-, -minu-, -minūto-, *lessen.*  
 dēmisse-, *humbly, abjectly.*  
 dē-mitt-, -mīs-, -misso-, *send down; lower; throw down; humble; let go.*  
 dēmonstra-, *I., show, point out, declare.*  
 dēmum, *at length, at last.*  
 dēnārio-, *m., denarius, a Roman silver coin, orig. equivalent to 10 asses, = about \$0 16.*  
 dē-nega-, *I., deny, refuse.*  
 dēnique, *finally, at last.*  
 dent(i-), *m., tooth.*  
 denso-, *crowded, dense.*  
 Dentāto-, *m., Dentatus.*  
 dē-nūda-, *I., make base; despoil.*  
 dē-nuntia-, *I., denounce, declare, threaten; order.*  
 deo-, *m., a god, 519.*  
 de-oscula-, *I., dep., kiss.*  
 dē-pell-, -pul-, -pulso-, *drive off; banish; deter.*  
 dē-pende-, -pend-, *hang down.*  
 dē-per-i-, -iv-, 497, *perish; be consumed.*  
 dē-pōn-, -posu-, -posito-, *lay down, lay aside; resign.*  
 dē-popula-, *I., dep., lay waste, ravage.*  
 dē-porta-, *I., carry down; convey away, banish.*  
 de-posc-, -poposc-, *demand; claim.*  
 dē-preca-, *I., dep., pray earnestly; deprecate, seek to avert.*  
 dē-prehend-, -prehend-, -prehenso-, *seize, arrest; overtake; detect.*  
 dē-prim-, -press-, -presso-, *press down; sink [prem].*

- dē-rip(i-), -ripu-, -repto-, *tear off, snatch away* [rap(i-)].
- dē-scend-, -scend-, -scenso-, *go down, descend; alight* [scand-].
- dē-scisc-, -sciv-, -scito-, *withdraw; revolt, fall off from*.
- dē-scrib-, -scrips-, -scripto-, *describe; divide, allot*.
- dēscriptiōn-, *f., description, account; arrangement*.
- dē-ser-, -seru-, -serto-, *abandon, desert*.
- dēsidera-, *I., long for, miss; need*.
- dēsiderio-, *n., a longing for; regret for, want*.
- dēsidia-, *f., sloth*.
- dē-sili-, -silu-, or -sili-, -sulto-, *leap down* [sali].
- dē-sin-, -siv-, -sito-, *cease, leave off*.
- dē-sip(i-), -sipu-, *be foolish, be senseless* [sap(i-)].
- dē-sist-, -stit-, -stito-, *stand off, abandon; cease*.
- dē-spēra-, *I., despair, despond*.
- dēspērāto-, *hopeless, desperate*.
- dē-spic(i-), -spex-, -specto-, *look down on; overlook; despise*.
- dē-sponde-, -spopond-, -sponso-, *promise, betroth*.
- dē-stina-, *I., determine, appoint, purpose*.
- dē-string-, -strinx-, -stricto-, *strip off, unsheath, draw*.
- dē-super-, *from above*.
- dē-teg-, -tex-, -tecto-, *uncover, reveal; discover, expose*.
- dē-ter-, -triv-, -trito-, *rub off; wear away*.
- dē-terre-, *II., deter, frighten*.
- dē-testa-, *I., dep., execrate; detest*.
- dētestābili-, *detestable, accursed*.
- dē-tine-, -tinu-, -tento-, *keep back, detain*.
- dē-trah-, -trax-, -tracto-, *draw off, remove*.
- dē-trecta-, *I., decline, refuse* [trah-].
- dētrimento-, *n., loss, damage, used, especially in the formula 'videant consules rē quid dētrimenti rēpublica capiat,' let the consuls see to it that the state suffer no damage, in which, by decree of the Senate, supreme power was conferred upon the consuls in special emergencies, the office of dictator having fallen into disuse since B.C. 202, till the appointment of Sulla*.
- dē-turba-, *I., thrust down, dislodge, demolish*.
- Deucaliōn-, *m., Deucalion*.
- dē-vasta-, *I., lay waste, pillage*.
- dē-vinc-, -vic-, -victo-, *conquer, subdue*.
- dēvio-, *out of the way, retired*.
- dē-vola-, *I., fly down, hasten*.
- dēvora-, *I., swallow, devour*.
- dē-vove-, -vōv-, -vōto-, *devote, dedicate; doom*.
- dextero- (dextro-), *104, on the right hand; fortunate, skilful*.
- dextra-, *f., the right hand*.
- diadēmat-, *n., 565, diadem, crown*.
- Diāna-, *f., the goddess Diana*.
- Dicaearcho-, *n., Dicaearchus, a philosopher, pupil of Aristotle*.
- dic-, dix-, dicto-, *speak, say; call; pronounce; appoint; plead. 'diem dicere,' to appoint a day of trial*.
- dica-, *I., dedicate, consecrate*.
- dicāc-, *keen in words, sharp, witty*.
- diciōn-, *f., power, sway, authority*.
- dicta-, *I., say often, repeat; dictate*.
- dictātōr-, *m., dictator, an extraordinary magistrate appointed*

- in times of emergency to exercise supreme authority, usually for six months.
- dictātūra, *f.*, dictatorship.
- dictērio-, *n.*, witty saying.
- dictita-, *I.*, keep saying, repeat.
- dicto-, *n.*, word, saying; command; 'dictō audient-, obedient to orders, obedient.
- dī-dūc-, -dux-, -ducto-, draw apart, separate; open wide.
- diē-, *m.*, *sts. f.* in sing., 588, day; 'indīcēs,' 924, from day to day, 'diem ex diē,' 920, day after day.
- differ-, distul-, dilāto-, 493, postpone, delay; differ.
- difficile, with difficulty.
- difficili-, hard, difficult.
- difficultāt-, *f.*, difficulty, trouble; scarcity.
- dif-fid-, -fiso-, 165, distrust.
- dif-flu-, flow abroad; melt away; be dissolved or revel in.
- digito-, *m.*, finger.
- digna-, *I.*, dep., deem worthy; deign.
- dignitāt-, *f.*, worth, merit, dignity; nobility; honorable office.
- digno-, worthy.
- dī-gred(i-), -gresso-, step aside, depart [grad(i-)].
- di-jūdicā-, *I.*, decide, discern.
- dī-lania-, tear in pieces.
- dī-lig-, -lex-, -lecto-, love, esteem highly.
- diligent(i-), diligent, careful.
- diligenter, carefully.
- diligentia-, *f.*, diligence, industry.
- dī-lu-, -lu-, -lūto-, wash; dissolve; dissipate.
- dī-mica-, *I.*, fight, contend.
- dīmīcātiōn-, *f.*, contest, struggle.
- dīmīdio-, *n.*, the half.
- dī-mitt-, -mīs-, -misso-, dismiss; let go; abandon; divorce.
- dī-move-, -mōv-, -mōto-, move asunder, remove; disperse; dissuade.
- Diodoto-, *m.*, Diodotus, a Stoic philosopher.
- Diogeni-, *m.*, Diogenes, a Cynic philosopher.
- Dionysio-, *m.*, Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse.
- Dīra-, *f. pl.*, Furies; curses.
- dī-rig-, -rex-, -recto-, direct; arrange [reg-].
- dir-im-, -ēm-, empto-, separate; break off, terminate [em-].
- dī-rip(i-), -ripu-, -repto-, tear asunder, pillage [rap(i-)].
- dīro-, fearful, dreadful, savage.
- dī-ru-, -ru-, -ruto-, pull down, overthrow.
- disc-, didic-, learn, get acquainted with.
- dis-cēd-, -cess-, -cesso-, depart, retire.
- dis-cern-, crēv-, -crēto-, separate, discern.
- dis-cerp-, -cerps-, -cerpto-, rend asunder, disperse.
- discessu-, *m.*, departure.
- discidio-, *n.*, a cutting asunder, separation, alienation.
- disciplīna-, *f.*, discipline, instruction.
- discipulo-, *m.*, learner, pupil.
- discorda-, *I.*, be at variance, disagree.
- discordia-, *f.*, discord, variance.
- discrimen-, *n.*, distinction; hazard.
- dis-curr-, -cucurr- or -curr-, -curso-, run to and fro.
- dis-cut(i-), shake apart, scatter, dissipate [quat(i-)].
- disertē, clearly, eloquently.
- diserto-, eloquent, copious.
- dīs ic(i-) [dis-jic(i-)], -jēc-, -jecto-, disperse; rout, [jac(i-)].
- dis par(i-), unequal.

dis-pōn-, -posu-, -posito, *dispose, arrange.*

dis-puta-, I., *dispute, discuss.*

disputātiōn-, f., *discussion, debate.*

dissensiōn-, f., *dissension, discord.*

dissensu-, m., *dissension.*

dis-senti-, sens-, -senso-, *differ, disagree.*

dis-ser-, -seru-, -serto-, *speak, discourse.*

dis-side-, -sēd-, -sesso-, *be at variance, differ.*

dissimili-, *unlike, dissimilar.*

dissimilitūdon-, f., *unlikeness, dissimilarity.*

dis-simula-, I., *dissemble, disguise.*

dissipa-, I., *scatter, waste.*

dis-suāde-, -suās-, -suāso-, *dis-suade.*

dis-trah-, -trax-, -tracto-, *draw asunder; distract.*

dis-tribu-, -tribu-, -tribūto-, *distribute.*

dis-turba-, I., *overthrow, dislodge, destroy.*

dīta-, I., *enrich.*

dītesc-, 428, *grow rich.*

diū (diūtius, diūtissimē), *for a long time.*

diūturnitāt-, f., *long duration.*

diūturno-, *of long continuance, protracted.*

diverso-, *different, unlike, diverse.*

dī-vert-, -vert-, -verso-, *turn aside, digress.*

dīvet-, 104, *rich.*

dī-vid-, vis-, -viso-, *divide; allot.*

dīvinātiōn-, f., *divination, prophecy.*

dīvinitus, adv., *from heaven; by divine influence.*

dīvīno-, *godlike, divine.*

dīvitia-, f. pl., *riches.*

doce-, docu-, docto-, *teach; explain; declare.*

docili-, *apt to learn, docile.*

docilitāt-, f., *docility.*

docto-, *taught, learned, skilled.*

doctōr-, m., *teacher.*

doctrīna-, f., *learning, knowledge.*

Dolābella-, m., *Dolabella.*

dole-, II., *grieve; mourn for.*

dōlio-, n., *cask; jar.*

dolo-, m., *craft, artifice, fraud.*

dolōr-, m., *grief, sorrow.*

dolōsē-, *craftily, treacherously.*

doma-, domu-, domito-, *tame; subdue.*

domestico-, *homely, domestic.*

domicilio-, n., *dwelling, abode.*

domina-, I., dep., *be lord, rule.*

dominātiōn-, f., *dominion; tyranny.*

domino-, m., *master, lord.*

domu-, f., 530, *house, home; family.*

dōna-, I., *present; give.* see 819.

dōnec, subj., *until; while.* see 1232.

dōno-, n., *gift, present.*

dormi-, IV., *sleep.*

dormīta-, I., *sleep, slumber.*

dōt-, f., *dowry, endowment.*

dōtāli-, *pertaining to a dowry, dotal.*

Drūso-, m., *Drusus.*

dubio-, *doubtful, uncertain.*

dubita-, I., *doubt; hesitate.*

duc-, c., *leader, guide; general.*

dūc-, dux-, ducto-, *lead, guide; protract; draw, derive, consider, think; spend, pass; celebrate a triumph; marry a wife; draw out, construct; derive.*

ducento-, *two hundred.*

dūdum, *long ago; a while ago.*

Duillio-, m., *Duilius.*

dulci-, *sweet, pleasant.*

dum, subj., *while, 1230; until, 1232; provided that, 1205.*

Dumnorig-, m., *Dumnorix.*

duntaxat, *exactly, only* (—not more); *at least* (—not less).

duo-, 121, *two*.

duodecim, *twelve*.

duodecimo-, *twelfth*.

duplic-, 536, *double, two-fold*.

duplica-, I., *make double, enlarge*.

dūra-, I., *harden; last, endure*.

dūro-, *hard*.

Dyrrhachio-, *n., Dyrrachium, in Illyria, Durazzo*.

E, Ex (*ē* before consonants only), *prep. w. abl. 901, 920, out of; from; in accordance with, in virtue of*.

ebor-, *n., 49, ivory*.

ēbrio-, *drunk*.

eburneo-, *of ivory*.

ecquandō, *ever? at any time?*

ecquo-, 96, *any?*

ecquo-nam, 96, *any at all?*

ed-, ēd-, ēso-, 501, *eat*.

ē-d-, -did-, -dito-, 178, *give forth, utter; bring forth; cause; publish, declare; exhibit*.

edāc-, 782, *voracious, gluttonous*.

ē-dīc-, -dix-, -dicto-, *declare, proclaim, ordain*.

ēdicto-, *n., edict, proclamation*.

ēdito-, *high, lofty*.

ē-doce-, -docu-, -docto-, *teach thoroughly; tell*.

ē-dūc-, -dux-, -ducto-, *draw out, lead forth*.

ēduca-, I., *train, educate*.

educātiōn-, *f., training, education*.

educātōr-, *bringer up, nurturer*.

effēmīna-, I., *enervate, make soft*.

effēmīnāto-, *effeminate*.

offer-, extul-, ēlāto-, 493, *carry out; produce, yield; say, publish; raise, exalt; carry forth for burial*.

effera-, I., *make fierce; exasperate, madden*.

ef fic(i-), -fēc-, -fecto-, *effect; accomplish, make perform; render, give occasion*.

ef-fla-, I., *breathe out; expire*.

ef-flāgita-, I., *demand loudly, call for*.

ef-flu-, -flux-, *flow out, issue forth*.

ef-fod(i-), -fōd-, -fosso-, *dig out; tear out*.

ef-fring-, -frēg-, -fracto-, *break, shatter* [frang-].

ef-fug(i-), -fūg-, *flee away, escape, shun*.

ef-fund-, -fūd-, -fūso-, *pour out, pour; spread; shed; lavish, squander*.

effūso-, *profuse, extensive, lavish*.

effūti-, IV., *prate, babble*.

ege-, egu-, *need, want, be without*, 856.

egēno-, *destitute, needy*.

egestāt-, *f., want, indigence*.

ego, *nom. 1st pers. pron., I*.

ē-gred(i-), -gresso-, *dep., go out, depart; disembark; go beyond*, 749.

ēgregiē, *excellently, eminently*.

ēgregio-, *distinguished, eminent*.

ēgressu-, *m., a going out; landing place*.

ē-ic(i-) [ē-jic(i-)], -jēc-, -jecto-, *cast out; banish*.

ējusmodī, *of this or such kind*.

ē-lāb-, -lapso-, *dep., slip away, escape*.

ē-languesc-, -langu-, *grow faint, relax, languish*.

ēlāto-, *exalted, lofty; part. fr. offer-*.

ēlectiōn-, *f., ēlectū-, m., a choice, choosing*.

ēleganter, *judiciously; elegantly*.

ēlegantia-, *elegance, grace*.

elephanto-, *m.*, 551, *elephant*.  
 ē-lic(i-), -licu-, -licito-, *draw out, elicit*.  
 ē-lid-, -lis-, -liso-, *dash out, shatter* [laed-].  
 ē-lig-, -lēg-, -lecto-, *choose, select, elect* [leg-].  
 ē-loqu-, -locūto-, *dep., speak out, utter*.  
 ēloquentia-, *f., eloquence*.  
 ē-lūce-, -lux-, *shine forth; be manifest*.  
 em-, ēm-, empto-, *buy*.  
 ē-mēti-, -menso-, *dep., measure out; traverse*.  
 ē-mine-, -minu-, *stand out; be eminent*.  
 ē-mitt-, -mīs-, -misso-, *send out; let go; hurl*.  
 ē-molli-, *IV., soften*.  
 ēmolumento-, *n., gain, profit*.  
 emptōr-, *m., buyer*.  
 ēn, *lo! behold!*  
 ē-nerva-, *I., enervate, weaken*.  
 enim, *for, 623*.  
 ē-nit-, -nixo-, *dep., strive; climb*.  
 ē-nite-, -nitū-, *shine forth, be eminent*.  
 Ennensi-, *belonging to Enna, in Sicily*.  
 Ennio-, *m., Ennius, a poet, born at Rudiae, in S. Italy*.  
 ensi-, *m., sword*.  
 ēnuntiātiōn-, *f., statement, proposition*.  
 eō, *adv., thither; thereon; to that degree, 771; by so much, 853*.  
 eo-, *distinctive pron., 86, he, she, it, etc.*  
 eo-dem, 87, *the same*.  
 eōdem, *to the same place*.  
 Ephesio-, *Ephesian, of Ephesus, in Asia Minor*.  
 epigrammat-, *n., 565, inscription; sonnet, epigram*.

Epīro-, *f., Epirus, a part of N. W. Greece*.  
 Epīrōta-, *m. pl., the Epirotes*.  
 epistola-, *f., a letter*.  
 epula-, *I., dep., feast*.  
 epula-, *f. pl., feast, banquet. see 551*.  
 equestri-, 71, *equestrian*.  
 equet-, *m., horseman, knight*.  
 equidem, *indeed, truly*.  
 equita-, *I., ride*.  
 equitātu-, *m., cavalry*.  
 equo-, *m., horse*.  
 ergā, *prep. w. acc., 900, toward*.  
 ergō, *therefore, accordingly*.  
 ē-rig-, -rex-, -recto-, *raise up; encourage, excite* [reg-].  
 ē-rip(i-), -ripu-, -repto-, *snatch away; rescue* [rap(i-)].  
 erra-, *I., wander; mistake*.  
 errōr-, *m., wandering, error, mistake*.  
 ē-ru-, -ru-, -ruto-, *tear out, pull up*.  
 ē-rubesc-, -rubu-, *blush; be ashamed*.  
 ē-rudi-, *IV., refine, cultivate, instruct*.  
 ērudito-, *learned, polished*.  
 ē-rump-, -rūp-, -rupto-, *burst out, rush forth*.  
 es-, *fu-, 144, be*.  
 esca-, *f., food; bait*.  
 Esquilino-, *m., the Esquiline hill at Rome*.  
 ēsuri-, *IV., 429 (3), be hungry*.  
 et, *and; even, also; et—et, both—and*.  
 etiam, *also, even*.  
 etiamsī, *although, 1218*.  
 Etrūria-, *f., Etruria, Tuscany*.  
 Etrusco-, *m. pl., the Etrurians*.  
 etsī, *although, 1218*.  
 Eumēni-, *m., Eumenes, a general of Alexander the Great*.  
 Euphrāti-, *m., the Euphrates*.



Euripidi-, *m.*, *Euripides*, a tragic poet.

Eurōpa-, *f.*, *Europe*.

ē-vād-, -vās-, -vāso-, *get out; escape; ascend, climb.*

ē-vell-, -vell-, -vulso-, *tear away.*

ē-veni-, -vēr-, -vento-, *come out; happen.*

ē-ventu-, *m.*, *issue, result.*

ē-vert-, -vert-, -verso-, *overturn, subvert.*

ē-vita-, *I.*, *avoid, escape.*

ē-vola-, *I.*, *summon forth, call, invite.*

ē-vola-, *I.*, *fly out, rush forth, hasten.*

ex, *prep. w. abl.* see ē.

ex-acerba-, *I.*, *irritate, exasperate.*

exactōr-, *m.*, *collector, exactor, overseer.*

ex-āmina-, *I.*, *weigh.*

ex-anima-, *I.*, *kill; dishearten.*

exanimi-, *breathless, dead.*

ex-ara-, *I.*, *plough; compose, write.*

ex-ardesc-, -ars-, -arso-, *blaze out; rage.*

ex-aspera-, *I.*, *roughen; irritate.*

ex-audi-, *IV.*, *hear, listen.*

ex-cēd-, -cess-, -cesso-, *go forth, withdraw; die; exceed.*

ex-cell-, -cellu-, *be high; excel, surpass.*

excellent(i-), *excellent, surpassing.*

excellenter-, *excellently.*

excelso-, *lofty, elevated.*

ex-ci-, *IV.*, *arouse, excite.*

excidio-, *n.*, *overthrow, destruction.*

ex-cip(i-), -cēp-, -cepto-, *receive, entertain; hear, overhear; catch; follow, succeed.*

ex-cita-, *I.*, *incite, stimulate.*

ex-clāma-, *I.*, *shout out, exclaim.*

ex-clūd-, -clūs-, -cluso-, *shut out; remove.*

ex-col-, -colu-, -culto-, *improve, adorn.*

ex-cūsa-, *I.*, *excuse, allege in excuse.*

excūsatiōn-, *f.*, *excuse.*

ex-cut(i-), -cuss-, -cusso-, *shake off; discard* [quat(i-)].

exemplo-, *n.*, *example; case, precedent; manner.*

ex-erce-, *II.*, *exercise; employ; practice; manifest, exhibit.*

exercitātiōn-, *f.*, *exercise, practice.*

exercitio-, *n.*, *exercise.*

exercitu-, *m.*, *army.*

ex-hibe-, *II.*, *hold out, display, exhibit.*

ex-horresc-, -horru-, *shudder at.*

ex-i-, -iv-, -ito-, *go out, depart, pass away.*

ex-ig-, -ēg-, -acto-, *drive out; pass, spend; complete; perform; demand, exact* [ag-].

exiguō-, *small, slight, mean.*

exili-, *slender, feeble.*

ex-im-, -ēm-, -empto-, *take away; release, deliver.*

eximio-, *distinguished, excellent.*

existima-, *I.*, *think, consider, esteem.*

existimātiōn-, *f.*, *judgment, opinion; reputation.*

exitio-, *n.*, *destruction, ruin.*

exitu-, *departure; issue; death; outlet.*

ex-ōra-, *I.*, *beg earnestly; persuade.*

exordio-, *n.*, *beginning.*

ex-ori-, -orto-, *dep.*, 488, *arise, begin.*

ex-orna-, *I.*, *adorn highly.*

ex-pavesc-, -pāv-, *be greatly terrified.*

ex-pedi-, *IV.*, *extricate, release; prepare, provide; arrange; be expedient.*

expeditiōn-, *f.*, *enterprise, expedition.*

**expedito-**, *unincumbered, clear ; without baggage.*

**ex-pell-**, **-pul-**, **-pulso-**, *drive out, banish.*

**ex-pend-**, **-pend-**, **-penso-**, *weigh out ; spend ; consider.*

**ex-pergisc-**, **-perrecto-**, *dep., awake.*

**ex-peri-**, **-perto-**, *dep., try, test ; attempt.*

**experimento-**, *n., experiment, trial.*

**expert(i-)**, *destitute of, devoid of.*

**ex-pet-**, **-petiv-**, **-petito-**, *seek for ; long for ; demand.*

**ex-pia-**, *I., cleanse ; expiate.*

**ex-plica-**, *I., unfold ; explain.*

**ex-plōra-**, *I., search out, examine.*

**explōrātūr**, *m., scout, spy.*

**ex-pōn-**, **-posu-**, **-posito-**, *set forth, display, expound ; disembark.*

**ex-porta-**, *I., export.*

**ex-pose-**, **-poposc-**, *implore, demand.*

**expositiōn-**, *f., exposure, narration.*

**ex-prim-**, **-press-**, **-presso-**, *press out, extort ; express ; utter, pronounce.*

**ex-probra-**, *I., upbraid, reproach.*

**ex-pugna-**, *I., vanquish ; take by storm.*

**expugnātiōn-**, *f., storming, taking by assault.*

**ex-quir-**, **-quisiv-**, **-quisito-**, *search out ; investigate [quaer-].*

**exquisito-**, *choice, rare ; refined, exquisite.*

**ex-scind-**, **-scid-**, **-scisso-**, *cut off, extirpate, destroy.*

**ex-secra-**, *I., dep., curse, execrate.*

**ex-sequ-**, **-secūto-**, *follow out ; execute ; enforce.*

**exsequia-**, *f. pl., funeral rites or procession.*

**ex-ser-**, **-seru-**, **-serto-**, *thrust forth ; extort ; reveal.*

**ex-sili-**, **-silu-**, **-sulto-**, *leap forth, start up.*

**exsilio-**, *n., exile, banishment.*

**ex-sist-**, **-stit-**, **-stito-**, *come to light, arise, become ; occur.*

**ex-solv-**, **-solv-**, **-solūto-**, *unloose ; release ; discharge, pay ; requite.*

**ex-specta-**, *I., look for, await, expect.*

**expectātiōn-**, *f., expectation.*

**ex-spīra-**, *I., expire.*

**ex-sta-**, 179, *stand out, be extant.*

**ex-stingu-**, **-stinx-**, **-stincto-**, *extinguish ; cut off, destroy.*

**ex-stru-**, **-strux-**, **-structo-**, *build, erect.*

**ex-sūg-**, **-sux-**, **-sucto-**, *suck out.*

**exsul-**, *c., an exile.*

**exsula-**, *I., be an exile.*

**ex-sulta-**, *I., leap up, exult.*

**extemplō**, *forthwith.*

**extero-**, (**exteriōr-**, **extrēmo-** or **extimo-**), *external, strange, foreign.*

**ex-terre-**, *II., terrify.*

**ex-timesc-**, **-timu-**, *fear greatly, dread.*

**ex-toll-**, *lift up, raise ; extol.*

**extrā**, *prep. w. acc., 900, 908, outside of, beyond, excepting ; adv., on the outside ; except.*

**ex-trah-**, **-trax-**, **-tracto-**, *draw out ; extricate ; prolong.*

**extraordinārio-**, *extraordinary.*

**extrēmo-**, *utmost, furthest, last.*

**ex-u-**, **-u-**, **-ūto-**, *strip off, spoil ; lay aside ; ' patrem exuere,' lay aside the character of a father.*

**ex-ūr-**, **-uss-**, **-usto-**, *burn up, consume.*

**fa-**, *I., dep., defection, 504, say.*

**faba-**, *f., bean.*

**Fabia**, *f., Fabia, a woman of the Fabian clan.*

**Fabio-, m., Fabius.**  
**Fabricio-, m., Fabricius.**  
**fabrica-, l., act. and dep., frame, make, fashion.**  
**fābula-, f., fable, tale.**  
**fac(i-), fēc-, facto-, make, form; do, act; elect, appoint; esteem, value; cause, effect.**  
**fac-, f., torch, firebrand.**  
**facētē, wittily, pleasantly.**  
**facētia-, f. pl., wit, humor.**  
**facēto-, witty; fine, elegant.**  
**faciū-, f., face, appearance.**  
**facile, easily.**  
**facili-, easy; good-natured.**  
**facinos-, n., deed, exploit; crime.**  
**factiōn-, f., faction, party.**  
**facto-, n., deed, act, exploit.**  
**facultāt-, f., power; opportunity; pl. wealth.**  
**fācundo-, fluent, eloquent.**  
**faenera-, l., dep., lend or borrow at interest.**  
**faenes-, n., interest of money; usury.**  
**Falērio-, m. pl., Falerii, in Etruria.**  
**Falerno-, Falernian; agro-Falerno-, a district of Campania, famous for its wine.**  
**Falisco-, m. pl., Fuliscans, the people of Falerii.**  
**fall-, fefell-, falso-, deceive; escape the notice of, elude.**  
**falso-, false, deceitful.**  
**fāma-, f., fame, report.**  
**fami-, f., 531, hunger, famine.**  
**familia-, f., 513, body of slaves; household, family.**  
**familiāri-, domestic; familiar, intimate; 'rē-familiāri-, ' private property; as noun, a friend, intimate.**  
**familiāritāt-, f., familiarity, intimacy.**  
**familiāriter, intimately.**

**fāno-, n., temple, fane.**  
**farr-, n., grain, corn; nom. s., fār.**  
**fās, n. indecl., right, divine law.**  
**fasci-, m., fagot; especially in pl., the fasces, a bundle of rods, containing an axe, carried by the lictors before the highest Roman magistrates.**  
**fascia-, f. pl., swaddling-clothes.**  
**fasto-, lawful; used with diē-, a lawful day for the sitting of courts. Days not proper for legal business were called ne-fasti.**  
**fatiga-, l., tire, fatigue; impertune.**  
**fāto-, n., fate, destiny.**  
**fave-, fāv-, fauto-, favour, 808.**  
**favōr-, m., favour, good-will.**  
**fauc-, f., 549, throat; narrow passage, gorge.**  
**Fauno-, m., Faunus, a rustic deity.**  
**Fausta-, f., Fausta.**  
**Fausto-, m., Faustus.**  
**Faustulo-, m., Faustulus.**  
**febri-, f., fever.**  
**Februārio-, m., 870, February.**  
**fēli-, f., cat.**  
**fēlic(i-), happy, fortunate.**  
**fēlicitāt-, f., happiness, felicity.**  
**fēmīna-, f., woman.**  
**femor-, n., 49, thigh.**  
**fer-, tul-, lāto-, 492, bear, carry; report, tell; propose, enact; suffer, bear, endure; extol.**  
**fera-, f., wild beast.**  
**ferē, almost, nearly.**  
**feri-, strike, beat; slay.**  
**feria-, f. pl., holidays.**  
**fermē, almost, about.**  
**fero-, wild savage.**  
**ferōc-, wild, fierce; savage; bold.**  
**ferreo-, made of iron, iron.**  
**ferro-, n., iron.**  
**fertili-, fertile, fruitful.**

fervido-, *hot ; furious, violent.*  
 fesso-, *weary, tired ; exhausted.*  
 festina-, *I., hasten.*  
 festinātiōn-, *f., haste, speed.*  
 festo-, *festive, joyful ; n., a feast.*  
 fētīali-, *m., herald-priest, herald ;*  
     *as adj., pertaining to a herald,*  
     *fetial.*  
 fi-, factō-, 500, *be made, be done ;*  
     *happen, occur.*  
 fico-, *f., 517, fig-tree ; fig.*  
 fictili-, *made of clay ; fictile ; as*  
     *noun, n., earthen vessel.*  
 ficto-, *feigned, pretended, fr. fing.*  
 fidē-, *f., faith, trust, honour ; be-*  
     *lief ; pledge of fidelity ; assur-*  
     *ance of protection.*  
 fidēli-, *faithful, trusty.*  
 fido-, *faithful, sure, secure.*  
 fidūcia-, *confidence, assurance.*  
 figūra-, *f., figure, shape, form.*  
 filia-, *f., 514, daughter.*  
 filio-, *m., 516, son.*  
 filiola-, *f., 640, little daughter.*  
 fing-, finx-, ficto-, *form, make ;*  
     *imagine, conceive ; feign, pre-*  
     *tend.*  
 fini-, *m. sts. f., end, limit ;*  
     *boundary ; pl., borders, terri-*  
     *tory.*  
 fini-, *IV., bound, limit, end.*  
 finitimo-, *neighbouring ; m. pl.,*  
     *neighbours.*  
 firma-, *I., strengthen, establish,*  
     *confirm.*  
 firmāmento-, *n., support.*  
 firmitāt-, *f., firmness, strength,*  
     *power.*  
 firmiter, *firmly, steadily.*  
 firmitūdōn-, *f., strength, constan-*  
     *cy.*  
 firmo-, *firm, steadfast, strong.*  
 fla-, *I., blow.*  
 Flacco-, *m., Flaccus.*  
 flagella-, *I., flog.*  
 flagello-, *n., whip, scourge.*

flāgita-, *ask earnestly, demand.*  
 flāgitio-, *n., disgraceful act, enor-*  
     *mity.*  
 flagra-, *I., be inflamed, excited ;*  
     *burn.*  
 flāmen-, *m., a priest of some par-*  
     *ticular deity.*  
 Flāminio-, *m., Flamininus.*  
 Flāminio-, *m., Flaminius.*  
 flamma-, *f., flame, blaze.*  
 fle-, flēv-, flēto-, *weep ; bewail.*  
 flēbili-, *lamentable.*  
 flect-, flex-, flexo-, *bend ; change ;*  
     *persuade, move ; appease.*  
 flōre-, flōru-, *bloom ; flourish ; be*  
     *distinguished or prosperous.*  
 flōrent(i)-, *flourishing, prosperous.*  
 flōs-, *m., flower.*  
 fluctu-, *m., wave.*  
 flūmen-, *n., river.*  
 fluvio-, *m., river.*  
 foco-, *m., hearth, fireside.*  
 focolo-, *m., little hearth ; chafing-*  
     *dish.*  
 fod(i)-, fōd-, fosso-, *dig.*  
 foedera-, *I., league, confederate ;*  
     *make treaty.*  
 foederāto-, *confederated, allied.*  
 foedes-, *n., league, treaty, com-*  
     *pact.*  
 folio-, *n., leaf.*  
 folliculo-, *m., ball, air-ball for*  
     *playing.*  
 font(i)-, *m., fountain, spring ;*  
     *source.*  
 forās, *forth, out of doors.*  
 fore, forem, etc., 146.  
 fori-, *f., door, gate.*  
 foris, *out of doors, 823.*  
 forma-, *f., form, beauty ; diagram.*  
 formīca-, *f., ant.*  
 formīdolōso-, *dreadful, fearful.*  
 fort-, *f., chance, 549.*  
 forsitan, *perhaps.*  
 fortasse, fortassis, *by chance, per-*  
     *haps.*

*forti*, strong, stout, brave, gallant.  
*fortiter*, bravely, gallantly.

*fortitūdō*-, *f.*, fortitude, courage.  
*fortuito*-, happening by chance,  
*casual*.

*fortūna*-, *f.*, fortune, chance; *pl.*,  
*possessions*.

*foro*-, *n.*, market place; the forum,  
 a space between the Palatine  
 and Capitoline hills, which  
 was the chief centre of Roman  
 business.

*fossa*-, *f.*, ditch [*fod(i)-*].

*fove*-, *fōv*-, *fōto*-, cherish, warm;  
*foster*, encourage, patronize.

*fovea*-, *f.*, pitfall.

*fragūr*-, *m.*, crash, noise.

*frang*-, *frēg*-, *fracto*-, break;  
*wear out*; subdue.

*frātr*-, *m.*, brother.

*frāterno*-, fraternal, brotherly.

*fraud*-, *f.*, deceit, treachery.

*frauda*-, *I.*, cheat, defraud, be-  
*guile*.

*frend*-, —, *frēso* or *fresso*-, quash.

*frēno*-, *n.*, also *m.* in *pl.*, 552, bit,  
*bridle*.

*frequent(i)-*, frequent, full; in  
*crowds*; often.

*frequentā*-, *I.*, frequent, go often  
*to*; attend.

*frequenter*, frequently; densely.

*frequentia*-, *f.*, crowd, multitude.

*freto*-, *n.*, a strait.

*frēto*-, 838, relying on.

*frigido*-, cold.

*frigos*-, *n.*, coldness, chill.

*front(i)-*, *f.*, forehead, brow.

*fru*-, *fruito* or *fructo*-, *dep.*, 837,  
*enjoy*.

*fructu*-, *m.*, fruit; profit.

*frūg*-, *f.*, 549, fruits, crops.

*frūgālitāt*-, *f.*, frugality, thrifti-  
*ness*.

*frūmenta*-, *I.*, *dep.*, get corn, for-  
*age*.

*frūmentārio*-, pertaining to corn;  
 'rē-frūmentāria,' supply of  
 grain, supplies.

*frūmento*-, *n.*, corn, grain.

*frusto*-, *n.*, piece, bit.

*frustra*-, *I.*, *dep.* deceive, trick,  
*disappoint*.

*frustrā*, in vain.

*Fuffetio*-, *m.*, *Fuffetius*.

*fuga*-, *f.*, flight.

*fuga*-, *I.*, put to flight, rout.

*fug(i)-*, *fūg*-, flee; avoid; escape.

*fulge*-, *fuls*-, shine, glisten.

*fulgur*-, *n.*, flash of lightning,  
*flash*.

*fulmen*-, *n.*, lightning, thunder-  
*bolt*.

*Fulvia*-, *f.*, *Fulvia*.

*fūma*-, *I.*, smoke.

*fūnāli*-, *n.*, torch.

*fund*-, *fūd*-, *fūso*-, pour; rout.

*funda*-, *f.*, sling.

*fundāmento*-, *n.*, foundation,  
*basis*.

*funditus*, utterly.

*fundo*-, *m.*, the bottom; farm,  
*estate*.

*fūnebri*-, funereal; calamitous.

*fūnes*-, *n.*, funeral.

*fūnesto*-, fatal, destruction.

*fung*-, *functo*-, *dep.*, discharge,  
*perform*; execute, 837.

*fūni*-, *m.*, rope, cord; cable.

*fūniculo*-, *m.*, cord, string.

*fūr*-, *c.*, thief.

*fūrāc*-, thievish.

*furca*-, *f.*, fork; cross, gallows.

*furcula*-, *f.*, little fork; narrow  
*pass*.

*Fūrio*-, *m.*, *Furius*.

*furōr*-, *m.*, madness.

*fusti*-, *m.*, club.

*futūro*-, *part. fr. es*-, future.

*Gabio*-, *m. pl.*, *Gabii*, a town in  
*Latium*.

Gabino-, *Gabine*.  
 Gādi-, *f. pl., Gades, Cadiz, in Spain*.  
 Gaetūlo-, *m. pl., the Gaetulians, in N. Africa*.  
 Galba-, *m., Galba*.  
 galea-, *f., helmet*.  
 Gallia-, *f., Gaul*.  
 Gallico-, *Gallie*.  
 gallina-, *hen*.  
 Gallo-, *m., a Gaul; also, Gallus*.  
 garrulitāt-, *f., chattering, prating*.  
 garrulo-, *talkative*.  
 gaude-, *gāviso-, 165, rejoice*.  
 gaudio-, *n., joy*.  
 gāza-, *f., wealth, treasures*.  
 gem-, *gemu-, gemito-, groan, sigh; bemoan*.  
 gemināto-, *doubled*.  
 gemino-, *twin; double*.  
 gemitu-, *m., groan*.  
 gemma-, *gem, jewel*.  
 genero-, *m., son-in-law*.  
 genes-, *n., race; kind; sort*.  
 genito-, *part. fr. gign-*.  
 gent(i)-, *f., race, clan; nation*.  
 genu-, *n., knee*.  
 genu-, *perf. act. of gign-*.  
 geōmetria-, *f., geometry*.  
 ger-, *gess-, gesto-, bear; wear; do, transact, discharge; wage; conduct, behave; exhibit*.  
 Germānia-, *f., Germany*.  
 Germāno-, *m. pl., the Germans*.  
 gesta-, *I., bear, carry; wear*.  
 gesto-, *administered, conducted; 'rēs gestae,' exploits*.  
 gestu-, *m., gesture, posture*.  
 gign-, *genu-, genito-, beget, produce*.  
 gladiātōr-, *m., gladiator*.  
 gladio-, *m., sword*.  
 glōria-, *f., glory; ambition, pride*.  
 glōria-, *I., dep., boast, vaunt*.  
 glōriōso-, *glorious, renowned*.

Graccho-, *m., Gracchus*.  
 gradu-, *m., step; degree*.  
 Graecia-, *f., Greece*.  
 Graeco-, *Grecian, Greek*.  
 Graeculo-, *m., Greekling, poor Greek*.  
 grāmen-, *n., grass*.  
 grāmineo-, *grassy, of grass*.  
 grandi-, *large, great, tall; grand*.  
 grāno-, *n., grain, seed*.  
 graphio-, *n., iron pen, style*.  
 grassa-, *I., dep., go; proceed against, attack*.  
 grātia-, *favour, influence, esteem, grace; gratitude, thanks. 'grātiam habēre,' to be grateful; 'grātiās agere,' to give thanks; 'grātiam referre,' to make a return of kindness, to requite; 'grātiā,' for the sake, 797*.  
 grāto-, *pleasing, agreeable; grateful*.  
 grātula-, *I., dep., congratulate*.  
 grātulātiōn-, *f., congratulation*.  
 grava-, *I., burden, weigh down; vex; in pass., take amiss, object*.  
 gravātē, *gravātīm, unwillingly*.  
 gravi-, *heavy, weighty; important, influential; grievous, severe*.  
 gravitāt-, *f., heaviness; weight, dignity; violence, severity*.  
 graviter, *heavily; severely, harshly; soundly*.  
 gremio-, *n., lap, bosom*.  
 greg-, *m., flock, herd; crowd, company*.  
 gressu-, *m., step*.  
 gru-, *f., 530, crane*.  
 gubernā-, *I., govern*.  
 gubernātōr-, *m., pilot; governor*.  
 gutto-, *m., cruet*.  
 Gygi-, *m., Gyges*.  
 gymnasio-, *n., place of exercise, gymnasium*.

habe-, *II., have, hold, possess;*

- consider, think; treat; pronounce, utter; pass, spend.*  
 habili-, suitable, proper, skilful.  
 habita-, I., dwell, inhabit.  
 habitātiōn-, f., dwelling.  
 habitu-, habit, condition, bearing; fashion, dress.  
 hāctenus, so far, hitherto.  
 Hadrumēto-, n., *Hadrumetum*, in N. Africa.  
 haedino-, of a kid.  
 haere-, haes-, haeso-, cling, stick, adhere.  
 haesita-, I., hesitate.  
 haesitātiōn-, f., hesitation, perplexity.  
 Halicarnasso-, f., *Halicarnassus*, an ancient city in Caria.  
 hālitu-, m., breath.  
 Hamilcar-, m., *Hamilcar*.  
 hāmo-, m., hook.  
 Hannibal-, m., *Hannibal*.  
 Hannōn-, m., *Hanno*.  
 haruspec-, m., soothsayer, diviner.  
 Hasdrubal-, m., *Hasdrubal*.  
 hasta-, f., spear; as sign of an auction, a spear was stuck in the ground; hence, 'sub hastā vēnire,' to be sold at auction.  
 haud, not, 612, a.  
 haudquāquam, by no means.  
 hauri-, haus-, hausto-, draw, drain; drink in; swallow; exhaust.  
 hebet-, 529, dull, blunt.  
 hebeta-, I., make blunt.  
 Hellesponto-, m., the *Hellespont*, *Dardanelles*.  
 Helvētio-, m., the *Helvetii*.  
 hera-, f., mistress.  
 herba-, f., grass.  
 herbido-, grassy.  
 Herculi-, m., *Hercules*.  
 hērēd-, c., heir.  
 hērēditāt-, f., inheritance.  
 heri, yesterday.  
 Herennio-, m., *Herennius*.  
 hibernāculo-, n. pl., winter tents.  
 hiberno-, n. pl., winter quarters.  
 hic, here.  
 hiem-, f., winter; storm.  
 Hiempsal-, m., *Hiempsal*.  
 Hierōn-, m., *Hiero*.  
 Hierosolymo-, n. pl., *Jerusalem*.  
 hilare, cheerfully.  
 hilari-, cheerful, gay, lively.  
 hilaritāt-, f., merriment, cheerfulness.  
 hilariter, merrily, gayly.  
 hinc, hence; hereafter; on this side—on that side.  
 hirco-, m., he-goat.  
 Hirtio-, m., *Hirtius*.  
 hirundo-, f., swallow.  
 Hispānia-, f., Spain.  
 Hispāno-, m., *Spaniard*; *Spanish*.  
 historia-, f., history, narrative.  
 ho-, 88, this; the latter, 949.  
 hodiē, to-day.  
 homon-, c., man or woman.  
 honestāt-, f., honour, probity, virtue.  
 honestē, honourably.  
 honesto-, honourable, virtuous.  
 honōr-, m., honour; dignity; public office.  
 honōra-, I., honour, distinguish.  
 honōrāto-, honoured, distinguished.  
 honōrificē (honōrificentius, honōrificentissimē), honourably, with marks of honour.  
 honōrifico-, causing honour, honourable.  
 hōra-, f., hour.  
 Horātio-, m., *Horatius*.  
 horre-, horru-, be rough; shudder; shudder at, dread.  
 horreo-, n., barn, granary.  
 horrōr-, m., trembling, dread.

horta-, I., *dep., exhort, advise ; cheer.*

hortātiōn-, f., *exhortation.*

horto-, m., *garden, 553.*

hospet-, c., *guest ; host.*

hospita-, f., *female guest, visitor.*

hospitio-, n., *hospitality ; lodging.*

hosti-, c., *enemy.*

hostili-, *hostile.*

hostiliter, *in a hostile manner.*

Hostilio-, *Hostilian ; Hostilia-, f., sc. cūria, the Senate-house, built by Tullus Hostilius. As name, Hostilius.*

huc, *hither ; hūc illūc, hither and thither.*

hūjusmodi, *of this kind.*

hūmānitāt-, f., *humanity ; courtesy, refinement.*

hūmāno-, *human ; humane, gentle, courteous, polished.*

hūmecta-, I., *moisten, wet.*

humero-, m., 520, *shoulder.*

humili-, *low, humble.*

humo-, f., *the earth, the ground.*

humōr-, m., *a fluid, moisture.*

Hydra-, f., *the Hydra.*

hydro-, m., *a water-snake.*

i-, iv-, ito-, 495, *go.*

Iarbā-, m., 555, *Iarbas.*

Ibēro-, m., *the Iberus, Ebro, in Spain.*

ibi, *these ; thereupon, then.*

ic-, ic-, icto-, *strike ; ratify.*

ictu-, m., *stroke, blow ; thrust.*

Idaeo-, *pertaining to Ida, Idaean.*

idcircō, *on that account.*

ideō, *for that reason, therefore.*

idōneo-, *fit, suitable ; sufficient, useful.*

Idu-, f. pl., *the Ides, 869.*

igitur, *therefore.*

ignāro-, *ignorant, unaware.*

ignāvia-, f., *idleness, cowardice.*

ignāvo-, *idle, cowardly.*

igni-, m., *fire.*

igniculo-, m., *spark.*

ignōbili-, *obscure ; ignoble.*

ignōminia-, f., *ignominy, disgrace.*

ignōra-, I., *be ignorant.*

ignōrantia-, f., *ignorance.*

ig-nosc-, -nōv-, -nōto-, *pardon, forgive, 808.*

ignōto-, *unknown.*

illic, *there.*

illicō, *on the spot, instantly.*

illo-, 88, 947, ff., *that, yonder.*

illūc, *thither.*

il-lūcesc-, -lux-, *begin to shun, dawn.*

il-lūd-, -lūs-, -lūso-, *mock at, jeer.*

illustri-, *famous, illustrious.*

imāgon-, f., *image, likeness.*

imbēcillo-, *weak, feeble.*

imbelli-, *unwarlike ; peaceful ; weak.*

imbri-, m., *rain ; storm.*

im-bu-, -bu-, -būto-, *steep, soak, imbue.*

imita-, I., *dep., imitate, copy.*

immātūro-, *immature, unseasonable, untimely.*

immemor-, *unmindful, heedless.*

immenso-, *immense, boundless.*

im-mine-, -minu-, *hang over, impend.*

im-minu-, -minu-, -minūto-, *lessen, weaken.*

im-mitt-, -mis-, -misso-, *send into, let loose, discharge.*

immō, *yea ! nay !*

immōbili-, *immovable, steadfast.*

immola-, I., *sacrifice.*

immortāli-, *immortal.*

immōto-, *unmoved, firm.*

impar(i-), *unequal ; not a match for.*

impatient(i-), *impatient.*



- impedi-, IV., *entangle; hinder, embarrass*.  
 impedimento-, n., *hindrance; pl., baggage*.  
 im-pell-, -pul-, -pulso-, *push on, impel*.  
 impende-, *overhang, impend, threaten*.  
 impensa-, f., *cost, charge*.  
 impera-, I., *put upon, 799; command, 806*.  
 imperātōr-, m., *commander, general*.  
 imperātōrio-, *pertaining to a general*.  
 imperfecto-, *imperfect, incomplete*.  
 imperio-, n., *military command; power, supremacy*.  
 imperti-, IV., *impart, share with*.  
 impetra-, I., *get by asking; accomplish, procure*.  
 impetu-, m., *attack, onset; impetuosity, force*.  
 impiē, *impiously*.  
 impigro-, *not idle, active, vigorous*.  
 im-ping-, -pēg-, -pacto-, *dash against; inflict*.  
 impio-, *impious, undutiful*.  
 im-ple-, -plēv-, -plēto-, *fill*.  
 im-plica-, -plicāv- or -plicu-, -plicāto- or -plicito-, *enfold; entangle, involve; perplex*.  
 im-plōra-, I., *implore, entreat*.  
 im-pōn-, -posu-, -posito-, *put up on; impose; put on board*.  
 impotent(i-), *powerless; unable to control, 782; ungovernable, furious*.  
 im-prim-, -press-, -presso-, *press upon; impress; stamp*.  
 imprimis, *in the first place, chiefly*.  
 improba-, I., *disapprove, reject*.  
 improbo-, *wicked, worthless*.  
 imprōvisō-, *unforeseen, unexpected; 919, 920*.  
 imprudent(i-), *unaware, imprudent*.  
 imprudentia-, f., *imprudence, indiscretion*.  
 impūbi- (impūber-, 528), *not grown up, immature, tender*.  
 impudent(i-), *shameless, impudent*.  
 impūnito-, *unpunished; safe*.  
 in-, 902, 924-5, w. acc., *into; against; for the purpose of, for; w. abl., in, on, among; in the case of*.  
 inaestimābili-, *inestimable*.  
 in-ambula-, I., *walk to and fro*.  
 ināni-, *empty; vain, boastful*.  
 inaudito-, *unheard of, unusual*.  
 in-calesc-, -calu-, *grow warm, be heated*.  
 incauto-, *unwary, incautious*.  
 in-cēd-, -cess-, -cesso-, *go in, enter; march, advance; occur*.  
 in-cend-, -cend-, -censo-, *kindle, burn, inflame, excite*.  
 incendio-, n., *fire, conflagration*.  
 incepto-, n., *undertaking, beginning, design*.  
 incerto-, *uncertain; wavering*.  
 in-cess-, -cessiv-, 420, *attack, assail; revile*.  
 in-cid-, -cid-, -cāso-, *fall on or into; chance upon; happen*.  
 in-cip(i-), -cēp-, -cepto-, *undertake, begin*.  
 in-cita-, I., *set in motion; excite, spur on*.  
 in-clāma-, I., *cry out to; exclaim against*.  
 in-clīna-, I., *bend down; yield, give way*.  
 inclito-, *famous, renowned, distinguished*.  
 in-clūd-, -clūs-, -clūso-, *shut in; confine, enclose*.

- in-col-, -colu-, -culto-, *dwelt in, inhabit.*  
 incola-, c., *inhabitant.*  
 incolumi-, *safe, sound.*  
 incommodo-, *inconvenient, troublesome.*  
 inconstantia-, f., *inconstancy, unsteadiness.*  
 inconsultē, *unadvisedly, rashly.*  
 incredibili-, *incredible.*  
 incredibiliter, *incredibly.*  
 in-crepa-, -crepu-, -crepito-, *sound, rattle; rebuke, upbraid.*  
 in-cresc-, -crēv-, *grow upon; increase.*  
 inculto-, *uncultivated, rude.*  
 incursiōn-, f., *incursion, attack.*  
 incūsa-, I., *accuse, find fault with.*  
 in-cut(i)-, -cuss-, -cusso-, *strike upon; inspire with, excite.*  
 indāga-, I., *track out, pursue.*  
 in-d-, -did-, -dito-, 178, *put upon; introduce, assign [da-].*  
 inde, *thence; thereupon.*  
 indec-, c., *informer; sign, mark.*  
 indic-, -dix-, -dicto-, *declare, proclaim, appoint.*  
 indica-, I., *point out, reveal.*  
 indicto-, *not said, not pleaded.*  
 ind-ige-, -igu-, *need, want, 785.*  
 indigna-, I., *dep., be indignant, scorn.*  
 indignatiōn-, f., *indignation, disdain.*  
 indignē, *unworthily, indignantly.*  
 indignitāt-, f., *unworthiness, indignity, disgrace.*  
 indigno-, *unworthy, 845; base, mean.*  
 indocili-, *unteachable, indocile; hard to learn.*  
 indoli-, f., *natural disposition, character.*  
 in-du-, -du-, -dūto-, *put on, clothe in.*  
 in-dūc-, -dux-, -ducto-, *bring in to; conduct; introduce; induce; 'animum induc-', bring into one's mind, determine.*  
 indulge-, induls-, *indulge, 808.*  
 industria-, f., *diligence, industry; set purpose, 919.*  
 indūtia-, f. pl., *truce.*  
 in-es-, -fu-, 145, *be in; appertain to.*  
 infacētē, *without humour, unwittingly.*  
 infāmia-, f., *infamy, disgrace.*  
 infando-, *unutterable, shocking.*  
 infant(i)-, *infant, child.*  
 infecto-, *not done, unaccomplished.*  
 infēlic(i)-, *unhappy.*  
 infenso-, *hostile, exasperated.*  
 infer-, intul-, illāto-, *bring in; introduce; inspire; bring against, wage; bear on, advance; allege.*  
 infero-, m. pl., *the gods below.*  
 infesta-, I., *molest, harass.*  
 infesto-, *hostile, dangerous.*  
 in-fic(i)-, -fēc-, -fecto-, *stain, dye; infect, taint.*  
 infimo- (infrā), *lowest; feeblest, poorest.*  
 infirmo-, *weak, feeble.*  
 in fla-, I., *blow into, inflate, puff up.*  
 in-flamma-, I., *kindle; excite, rouse.*  
 inflāto-, *swollen.*  
 in-flig-, -flix-, -flicto-, *strike against; inflict.*  
 in-forma-, I., *form, mould, fashion; train.*  
 infrā, 105, 900, *prep. w. acc., below, beneath; adv., underneath.*  
 in-frend-, *gnash upon.*  
 infula-, f., *band, jillet, of white and red wool, worn by priests.*  
 in-fund-, -fūd-, -fūso-, *pour into; spread over, diffuse.*

**in-gem-**, **-gemu-**, *groan ; lament.*  
**ingenio-**, *n., natural disposition ; temper, character ; ability, talent.*

**ingent(i-)**, *great, large, huge.*

**ingenuo-**, *free-born ; noble, frank, ingenuous.*

**in-ger-**, **-gess-**, **-gesto-**, *carry in to ; pile in ; throw or inflict upon ; utter against.*

**in-gign-**, **-genu-**, *implant, engender.*

**ingrāto-**, *unpleasant ; ungrateful.*

**in-gravesc-**, *grow heavy, increase.*

**in-gred(i-)**, **-gresso-**, *enter ; enter upon, begin.*

**in-haere-**, **-haes-**, **-haeso-**, *stick in.*

**in-hia-**, *I., gape over ; covet.*

**inhonestē**, *dishonourably, basely.*

**inhonesto-**, *dishonourable, disgraceful.*

**in-i-**, **-iv-**, **-ito-**, *499, go into ; enter upon, undertake ; engage in ; get into.*

**inimicitia-**, *f., usually pl., enmity, hostility.*

**inimico-**, *hostile ; as noun, enemy.*

**iniquē**, *unfairly, unjustly.*

**iniquo-**, *unequal ; uneven ; difficult, unfavourable ; unjust [aequo-].*

**initia-**, *I., initiate, consecrate.*

**initio-**, *n., beginning.*

**In-ic(i-)** [**injie(i-)**], **-jēc-**, **-jecto-**, *throw in ; inspire ; push on ; lay on ; fasten on.*

**injūria-**, *injury, wrong ; insult ; damage.*

**injussū**, *without orders.*

**injusto-**, *unjust.*

**in-nīt-**, **-nixo-**, *lean upon, rest on.*

**innocent(i-)**, *innocent, harmless.*

**innocentia-**, *f., innocence, integrity.*

**in-nōtesc-**, **-nōtu-**, *become known.*

**innoxio-**, *harmless, inoffensive.*

**innumerābili-** and **innumero-**, *countless.*

**in-nu-**, **-nu-**, **-nūto-**, *nod to ; beckon to, intimate, hint.*

**inop-**, *without power, poor, feeble, needy.*

**inopia-**, *want, indigence, scarcity.*

**inopinānt(i-)**, *not expecting.*

**inopināto-**, *unexpected.*

**inopino-**, *unlooked for, sudden.*

**inqu-**, *503, say.*

**inquiēto-**, *restless, unquiet.*

**inquina-**, *I., stain, defile.*

**insānia-**, *f., madness.*

**in-scend-**, **-scend-**, **-scenso-**, *ascend, mount [scand-].*

**inscītia-**, *f., ignorance.*

**inscio-**, *ignorant, not knowing.*

**in-scrib-**, **-scrips-**, **-scripto-**, *inscribe ; entitle.*

**in-secta-**, *I., dep., pursue ; attack ; rail at, reproach.*

**in-sequ-**, **-secūto-**, *dep., follow close, pursue, follow.*

**in-ser-**, **-seru-**, **-serto-**, *insert, thrust in.*

**in-ser-**, **-sēv-**, **-sito-**, *implant ; impress deeply.*

**in-sid-**, **-sēd-**, **-sesso-**, *settle upon, alight on.*

**in-side-**, **-sēd-**, **-sesso-**, *sit or rest upon.*

**insidia-**, *I., dep., lie in wait for.*

**insidia-**, *f. pl., ambuscade ; snare, stratagem.*

**insigni-**, *distinguished, eminent ; as noun, n., ensign, badge, distinctive mark.*

**in-sili-**, **-silu-**, *leap on or into ; assail, attack [sali].*

**insinua-**, *I., introduce, insinuate.*

**insipient(i-)**, *unwise, foolish.*

**in-sist-**, **-stit-**, *stand upon ; press on ; set about, begin ; halt.*

**insito-**, *inbred, natural.*

insolent(i-), *insolent, arrogant.*  
 insolenter, *insolently, arrogantly.*  
 insolentia-, *f., insolence, haughtiness.*

insolito-, *unusual, unaccustomed.*  
 inspecta-, *I., look at, observe.*

in-spic(i-), -spex-, -specto-, *look into, inspect; consider, regard.*

in-sta-, -stit-, 179, *stand on; press upon, urge; harass; be urgent with; impend.*

in-stitu-, -stitu-, -stitūto-, *set up, establish; appoint, ordain; instruct.*

institūto-, *n., purpose; custom, regulation.*

in-stru-, -strux-, -structo-, *construct; prepare, furnish; set in order, draw up.*

instrūmento-, *n., furniture, implements, effects; means.*

In-suesc-, -suēv-, -suēto-, *be accustomed.*

insuēto-, *unaccustomed; unused to.*

insula-, *f., island.*

insuper, *above, moreover.*

in-susurra-, *I., whisper to, suggest.*

intacto-, *untouched, unharmed.*

integro-, *whole; sound, fresh, unhurt; upright, honest.*

intel-lig-, -lex-, -lecto-, *understand, perceive.*

intempesto-, *unmarked by seasons; dark, profound.*

in-tend-, -tend-, -tento- or -tenso-, *stretch toward; exert; direct.*

intenta-, *I., aim at, threaten.*

intento-, *intent upon.*

inter, *prep. w. acc., 900, 909, between, among; during.*

inter-cēd-, -cess-, -cesso-, *come between, intervene.*

inter-clip(i-), -cēp-, -cepto-, *intercept; carry off, usurp.*

inter-dīc-, -dix-, -dicto-, *forbid, interdict; 'fēminīs (806) purpuræ ūsum interdīcere,' to forbid women the use of purple; 'alicui (806) aquā et igni (856) interdīcere,' to forbid one the use of fire and water, to banish.*

interdiū, *in the daytime, by day.*

interdum, *sometimes.*

intereā, *meanwhile.*

inter-es-, 145, *be in the midst, be present with; impers., interest, etc., 897, it concerns, it is of moment.*

interfectōr-, *m., slayer, murderer.*

inter-fic(i-), -fēc-, -fecto-, *kill, slay.*

inter-i-, -iv-, -ito-, *perish, die.*

intēr-ic(i-) [inter-jic(i-)], -jēc-, -jecto-, *cast between; insert, interpose [jac(i-)].*

interim, *meanwhile.*

inter-im-, -ēm-, -empto-, *kill, destroy [em-].*

interitu-, *m., destruction, death.*

inter-mitt-, -mīs-, -misso-, *leave off, intermit.*

interneciōn-, *f., massacre, extermination.*

inter-pōn-, -posu-, -posito-, *put between, interpose.*

interpret-. *c., 529, agent; interpreter.*

interpreta-, *I., dep., explain, interpret; conclude, infer.*

inter-roga-, *I., ask, question.*

inter-rump-, -rūp-, -rupto-, *break through; interrupt.*

intervallo-, *n., space, interval, distance.*

inter-veni-, -vūn-, -vento-, *come upon, intervene; happen; arrive.*

inter-vert-, -vert-, -verso-, *divert; embezzle; squander.*

intimo-, 105, *innermost, very intimate.*

- intolerābili-, *intolerable*.  
 intorque-, -tors-, -torto-, *twist, wrench, sprain; hurl, throw*.  
 intra, *prep. w. acc., 900, 910, within*.  
 intra-, I., *enter*.  
 intrō, *into the inside, within*.  
 intrō-dūc-, -dux-, -ducto-, *lead in, introduce*.  
 intro-i-, -io-, -ito-, *go in, enter*.  
 intrō-mitt-, -mīs-, -misso-, *let in, admit*.  
 in-tue-, -tuito-, *gaze upon; consider*.  
 in-tumesc-, -tumu-, *swell*.  
 intus, *within*.  
 in-unda-, I., *flood, deluge*.  
 inūsītātō-, *unusual, strange*.  
 inūtili-, *useless*.  
 in-vād-, -vās-, -vaso-, *enter; invade, attack, usurp*.  
 invalido-, *infirm, feeble*.  
 in-veh-, -vex-, -vecto-, *carry in; in pass., ride, drive; upbraid*.  
 in-veni-, -vĕn-, -vento-, *light upon; find, discover, devise*.  
 inventōr-, m., *discoverer, inventor*.  
 in-vestīga-, I., *track out, search into, investigate*.  
 invicem, *in turn, by turns*.  
 invicto-, *unconquered; invincible*.  
 in-vide-, -vid-, -vīso-, *envy, grudge, 808*.  
 invidia-, f., *envy; odium, hatred*.  
 invidiōso-, *envious, spiteful, hateful*.  
 inviolātō-, *inviolable, uninjured*.  
 invīso-, *hateful, detested*.  
 invīta-, I., *invite, summon*.  
 invito-, *unwilling*.  
 in-voca-, I., *call upon, implore, invoke*.  
 in-volo-, -volv-, -volūtō-, *wrap up, involve*.  
 ipso-, 87, *self, very; 958*.  
 ira-, f., *anger, rage*.  
 irācundia-, f., *passion, wrath*.  
 irasc-, irātō-, dep., *be angry*.  
 irātō-, *angry, enraged*.  
 ir-rēti-, IV., *entangle, ensnare*.  
 irrevocābili-, *irrevocable*.  
 ir-ride-, -ris-, -rīso-, *laugh at, ridicule*.  
 irrisu-, m., *derision*.  
 irritō-, *invalid, of no effect, vain [rato-]*.  
 ir-rump-, -rūp-, -rupto-, *burst in*.  
 ir-ru-, -ru-, -ruto-, *rush in, force one's way*.  
 isto-, 88, 952, *that of yours; this, that*.  
 Isthmio-, *Isthmian, belonging to the Isthmus of Corinth*.  
 ita, *so, thus*.  
 Italia-, f., *Italy*.  
 Italo-, Italico-, *Italian*.  
 itaque, *therefore*.  
 item, *also*.  
 itera-, I., *go over again, repeat*.  
 iterum, *again, a second time*.  
 itiner-, n., 526, nom. sing., iter, *journey, march*.  
 jace-, jacu-, *lie, be prostrate, be dead*.  
 jac(i)-, jēc-, jacto-, *throw, cast, hurl*.  
 jacta-, *cast; extol, display; boast; agitate*.  
 jactātiōn-, f., *tossing; boasting*.  
 jactita-, *throw or utter repeatedly; boast*.  
 jaculo-, n., *javelin, dart*.  
 jam, *now, already; moreover*.  
 jamdiū, *long ago*.  
 jamdudum, *this long time*.  
 Jāniculō-, n., *Janiculum, one of the ~~seven~~ hills of Rome, on the right bank of the Tiber*.  
 Jāno-, m., *Janus, an old Latin deity, represented with two faces. The name was given to*

- a covered way in the forum with a gate at each end, opened in time of war, and closed in time of peace. Janus was supposed to have special charge of the beginning of everything; and hence Numa called the first month of the year *Jānu-ārius*.
- jānua*-, *f.*, gate.
- Jānuārio*-, *m.*, 870, *January*.
- joca*-, *I.*, *dep.*, speak in jest, joke.
- joco*-, *m.*, 552, *joke, jest*.
- Juba*-, *m.*, *Juba*, king of Numidia.
- jube*-, *juss*-, *jusso*-, *order, bid*.
- jūcundo*-, *pleasant, agreeable*.
- jūdec*-, *judge, juror*.
- jūdica*-, *I.*, *judge, decide*.
- jūdicio*-, *n.*, *judgment, trial; opinion*.
- jūgero*-, *n. sing.*, and *jūger*-, *n. pl.*, *acre*; about  $\frac{5}{8}$  of an English acre.
- jugula*-, *I.*, *murder, assassinate*.
- jugulo*-, *m. sts. m.*, *throat, neck*.
- jugo*-, *n.*, *yoke*; particularly a symbol of defeat and servitude, consisting of two spears placed erect, and a third laid transversely upon these. Also, *ridge or peak of a mountain*.
- Jugurtha*-, *m.*, *Jugurtha*.
- Jugurthino*-, *Jugurthine*.
- Jūlia*-, *f.*, *Julia*.
- Jūlio*-, *m.*, *Julius*.
- jūmento*-, *n.*, *beast of burden*.
- jung*-, *junx*-, *juncto*-, *join*; *yoke, harness*; *couple, marry*.
- Jūnio*-, *m.*, *Junius*.
- jūniōr*-, 107, *younger*.
- Jūnōn*-, *f.*, *Juno*.
- Juppiter*, *nom. sing. of Jov*-, *Jupiter*.
- jūra*-, *I.*, *swear*.
- jūrāmento*-, *n.*, *oath*.
- jūre*, 847, *justly*.
- jūs*-, *n.*, *right, justice, law*; *trial; sentence*.
- jūs-jūrando*-, *n.*, 540, *oath*.
- jussu*-, *m.*, *order, command*.
- justē*, *justly*.
- justitia*-, *f.*, *justice*.
- justo*-, *just*; *right*.
- juva*-, *jūv*-, *jūto*-, *aid, assist*; *please, delight*.
- juveni*-, 531, 107, *young*; *c.*, *a youth*.
- juventa*-, *f.*, *youth, youthful age*.
- juventūt*-, *f.*, *youth*; *season of youth*; *body of youths*.
- juxtē*, *prep. w. acc.*, 900, 911, *rear, nigh to*.
- Kalenda*-(*Calenda*-), *f. pl.*, *the Calends*, 869.
- Karthāgon*-(*Carthāgon*-), *f.*, *Carthage*.
- Karthāginiensi*-(*Carthāginien-si*-), *Carthaginian*.
- L.*, an abbreviation for *Lūcio*.
- lāb*-, *lapso*-, *dep.*, *fall, slip*.
- Labiēno*-, *m.*, *Labienus*, one of Caesar's lieutenants.
- labōr*-, *m.*, *labour*; *hardship*.
- labōra*-, *I.*, *labour*; *strive, struggle*; *be hard pressed, be distressed*.
- Lacedaemon*-, *f.*, *Lacedaemon* or *Sparta*, in Peloponnesus.
- Lacedaemonio*-, *Lacedaemonian, Spartan*.
- laccess*-, *laccessiv*-, *laccessito*-, *provoke, challenge*; *irritate*; *attack, assail*.
- Lacōn*-, *m.*, *Laconian*.
- lacrima*-, *f.*, *tear*.
- lacrima*-, *I.*, *weep*.
- lacrimābundo*-, *full of tears*.
- lact*-, *n.*, 524, *milk*.
- lacu*-, *m.*, *lake, pond*.

laed-, laes-, laeso-, *harm, hurt, offend.*

Laelio-, *m., Laelius.*

Laenāt-, *m., Laenas.*

laetitia-, *f., joy.*

laeto-, *joyful; grateful, welcome; rich, fortunate.*

laeva-, *f., the left hand.*

Laevino-, *m., Laetinus.*

laevo, *on the left hand; unlucky.*

lamb-, lamb-, *lick.*

lāmenta-, *I., dep., lament, bewail.*

lāmentātiōn-, *f., lamentation, mourning.*

lāmento-, *n. pl., laments, wailings.*

Lamia-, *m., Lamia.*

lāmīna-, *f., thin plate; layer, leaf.*

lāna-, *f., wool.*

lancea-, *f., lance, spear.*

lania-, *I., tear, rend, mangle.*

lānificio-, *n., working in wool, spinning.*

lanio-, *m., butcher.*

lanista-, *m., trainer of gladiators.*

lapid-, *m., stone; mile-stone.*

lapideo-, *stony.*

lapillo-, *m., pebble.*

laqueo-, *m., noose, snare, halter.*

lar(i)-, *m., tutelary deity of a family, household god; house, dwelling.*

Lārentia-, *f., Larentia.*

largi-, *IV., dep., give lavishly, bestow, grant.*

largitiōn-, *f., bounty, liberality; largess.*

largo-, *ample, abundant.*

late-, latu-, *lie hid, be concealed.*

latebra-, *f., hiding-place, covert, shelter.*

latericio-, *made of brick.*

lates-, *n., side, flank; lung.*

Latino-, *Latin; Latina- sc. feria-, f. pl., the festival of the allied*

*Latins, on the Alban mountain.*

Latio-, *n., Latium.*

lāto-, *wide, broad. also part. of fer-.*

latrōn-, *m., robber.*

laud-, *f., praise; glory, fame.*

lauda-, *I., praise, commend, extol.*

laudābili-, *praiseworthy, commendable.*

laurea-, *f., laurel or bay tree; laurel wreath.*

lauto-, *elegant, splendid.*

laxa-, *I., loosen; widen, expand; relieve, refresh.*

laxē, *loosely.*

laxitāt-, *f., roominess, wideness, extent.*

lectica-, *f., litter, sedan.*

lecto-, *m., bed; couch.*

lectōr-, *m.,*

lectulo-, *m., little bed or couch.*

leg-, lēg-, lecto-, *gather; choose; read.*

lēg-, *f., law; condition.*

lēgātiōn-, *f., embassy.*

lēgāto-, *m., ambassador; lieutenant.*

legiōn-, *f., legion, a division of the Roman army, containing troops of all sorts, and varying in number at different times from 3,000 to 6,000 men.*

lēgitimo-, *according to law, lawful.*

lēni-, *smooth; soft, gentle, easy.*

lēni-, *IV., soften; assuage, soothe.*

lēniter, *gently.*

Lentulo-, *m., Lentulus.*

leōn-, *m., lion.*

Lesbiaco-, *Lesbian; applied to a work of Dicaearchus, on immortality.*

lētāli-, *deadly, fatal, mortal.*

leva-, *I., make light; ease, relieve; lift up.*

- levi-, *light; slight, trivial.*  
 lēvi-, *smooth, polished.*  
 Libano-, *m., Mount Lebanon.*  
 libe-, libu-, *impers., be pleasing, 891.*  
 libello-, *m., little book; memoir; petition.*  
 libent(i)-, *willing, cheerful.*  
 libenter, *willingly.*  
 libera-, *I., set free, liberate, deliver.*  
 liberāli-, *generous, liberal.*  
 liberālitāt-, *f., generosity, bounty.*  
 libero-, *frez.*  
 libero-, *m. pl., children.*  
 libertāt-, *f., freedom; independence, fearlessness.*  
 libertino-, *m., a freedman, manumitted slave, describing his social condition merely.*  
 liberto-, *m., a freedman, always with the name of the former owner.*  
 libidon-, *f., desire; passion, lust.*  
 libra-, *f., a pound; balance.*  
 libra-, *I., poise; swing, brandish; ponder.*  
 libro-, *m., book; account book.*  
 lice-, licu-, licito-, *impers., be lawful, be permitted, 891.*  
 licentia-, *f., license; boldness, licentiousness.*  
 licet, *although, 1221.*  
 Licinio-, *m., Licinius.*  
 licitōr-, *m., licitor; an officer who attended the principal Roman magistrates.*  
 ligneo-, *of wood, wooden.*  
 ligno-, *n., log of wood.*  
 ligōn-, *m., hoe, mattock.*  
 limen-, *n., threshold, gateway; gate.*  
 lineā-, *f., line.*  
 lineāmento-, *n., feature, outline.*  
 lingua-, *f., tongue.*  
 lit(i)-, *f., strife; lawsuit; controversy.*  
 Līternīno-, *Liternine.*  
 Līterno-, *n., Liternum, a city in Campania.*  
 litigātōr-, *m., litigant.*  
 lītōs-, *n., shore.*  
 littera-, *f., a letter, of the alphabet; pl., letter (epistle); literature; writing.*  
 litterārio-, *pertaining to letters, literary.*  
 litterāto-, *lettered, learned.*  
 Līvīo-, *m., Livius.*  
 livōr-, *m., lividness; discoloration; envy, spite.*  
 loca-, *I., place, pitch, set; let out to hire; settle in marriage.*  
 loco-, *m., also n. in pl., 552; place, post, spot; station, degree; light, aspect; as adv., locō, seasonably.*  
 longē-, *afar, far off; by far; long; quite.*  
 longinquo-, *far off, remote, distant.*  
 longitūdōn-, *f., length.*  
 longo-, *long.*  
 loqu-, locūto-, *dep., speak, talk.*  
 lōrica-, *corselet, cuirass.*  
 lōro-, *n., thong, strap; lash.*  
 lūc-, *f., light.*  
 lūce-, *lux-, shine, gleam.*  
 Lūceria-, *f., Luceria, Lucera, in Apulia.*  
 Lūcerīno-, *Lucerine.*  
 Lūcio-, *m., Lucius, a praenōmen.*  
 lūco-, *m., grove, wood.*  
 Lūcrētia-, *f., Lucretia.*  
 Lūcrētio-, *m., Lucretius.*  
 lucro-, *n., gain, profit.*  
 luctātiōn-, *f., struggling, contest, fight.*  
 luctu-, *m., mourning, sorrow.*  
 Lūcūllo-, *m., Lucullus.*  
 lūd-, lūs-, lūso-, *play, sport.*



lūdibrio-, *n.*, *jest, mockery, scoff.*  
 lūdicro-, *sportive, jocular; as*  
*noun, n., a stage-play.*  
 lūdimagistro-, *m.*, *school-master.*  
 lūdo-, *m.*, *game, sport; in pl.,*  
*public games, spectacles; also, a*  
*school.*  
 lūge-, *lux.*, *mourn, lament.*  
 lūgubri-, *mournful, gloomy.*  
 lūna-, *f.*, *moon.*  
 lupa-, *f.*, *she-wolf.*  
 lupo-, *m.*, *wolf; also, as proper*  
*name, Lupus.*  
 Luscino-, *m.*, *Luscinus.*  
 lūsu-, *m.*, *sport, game.*  
 lustra-, *I.*, *purify; examine, re-*  
*view.*  
 Lutatio-, *m.*, *Lutatus.*  
 luxu-, *m.*, *luxury, excess, riot.*  
 luxuria-, *f.*, *luxury, profusion.*  
 Lycurgo-, *m.*, *Lycurgus, the fa-*  
*mous lawgiver of Sparta.*  
 Lȳdia-, *f.*, *Lydia.*

M., an abbreviation for *Marco.*  
 M', an abbreviation for *Mānio.*  
 Macedon-, *m.*, *Macedonian.*  
 Macedonia-, *f.*, *Macedonia.*  
 Macedonico-, *m.*, *Macedonicus.*  
 māchina-, *f.*, *engine, machine;*  
*device.*  
 maciō-, *f.*, *leanness, starvation.*  
 macta-, *I.*, *sacrifice; slay; de-*  
*stroy.*  
 macte, vocative as interj., *hail!*  
*well done! 740.*  
 Maecēnāt-, *m.*, *Maecēnas.*  
 Maelio-, *m.*, *Maelius.*  
 maere-, *maeru.*, *grieve; mourn*  
*for.*  
 maerōr-, *m.*, *sorrow.*  
 maestitia-, *f.*, *grief, sadness.*  
 maesto-, *sad.*  
 magis, *more; 115.*  
 magistrātu-, *m.*, *magistracy; ma-*  
*gistrate.*

magistro-, *m.*, *master; teacher;*  
*'magistro- equitum,' master of*  
*the horse, the lieutenant to a*  
*dictator.*  
 magnificē (magnificentius, mag-  
 nificentissimē), *magnificently,*  
*splendidly.*  
 magnificentia-, *f.*, *magnificence.*  
 magnifico-, 103, *magnificent, no-*  
*ble, eminent.*  
 magnitūdōn-, *f.*, *greatness.*  
 magno-, 104, *great, large; illus-*  
*trious; loud.*  
 magnopere, *greatly, very much.*  
 Maharbal-, *m.*, *Maharbal.*  
 mājestāt-, *f.*, *greatness, majesty,*  
*dignity.*  
 mājōr-, *greater; older; as noun*  
*pl., ancestors.*  
 māl-, mālū-, 491, *wish rather,*  
*prefer.*  
 male, 115, *badly, wickedly; hard-*  
*ly.*  
 male-dic-, -dix-, -dicto-, *slander,*  
*rail at.*  
 maledicto-, *n.*, *reviling, slander,*  
*curse.*  
 malevolo-, 103, *ill-disposed, male-*  
*volent.*  
 malitia-, *f.*, *vice, wickedness.*  
 malo-, 104, *bad, wicked, evil; as*  
*noun, n., evil, misfortune, cala-*  
*mity.*  
 mālo-, *m.*, *mast.*  
 māna-, *I.*, *drip, flow; spread.*  
 Mamilio-, *m.*, *Mamilius.*  
 mancipio-, *n.*, *property, acquired*  
*by purchase; slave.*  
 mand-, mand-, *manso, chew, eat.*  
 manda-, *I.*, *commit, intrust;*  
*command, charge.*  
 māne, 549, *the morning.*  
 mane-, *mans.*, *manso, remain,*  
*abide; await.*  
 māni-, *m. pl., ghosts, shades of*  
*the dead; powers below.*

manifesto-, *manifest, clear.*  
 manipulo-, *m., handful, bundle ; a company of soldiers, manipule, the third part of a cohort.*  
 Mānio-, *m., Manius, a praenomen.*  
 Manlio-, *m., Manlius.*  
 mansuēto-, *gentle, mild.*  
 mansuētūdon-, *f., mildness, lenity.*  
 manu-, *f., hand ; band.*  
 manubia-, *f. pl., booty, spoils.*  
 manū-mitt-, -mīs-, -misso-, *emancipate.*  
 Marcello-, *m., Marcellus.*  
 Marcio-, *m., Marcius.*  
 Marco-, *m., Marcus.*  
 margarīta-, *f., pearl.*  
 mari-, *n., sea.*  
 Mariāno-, *pertaining to Marius, Marian.*  
 Mario-, *m., Marius.*  
 maritimo-, *maritime, naval.*  
 marito-, *m., husband.*  
 marmor-, *n., marble.*  
 marmoreo-, *made of marble.*  
 Marso-, *m. pl., the Marsi, a people in central Italy.*  
 Mart-, *m., the god Mars.*  
 Martio-, *belonging to Mars ; martial ; also, the month March, 870.*  
 Masinissa-, *m., Masinissa, King of Numidia.*  
 massa-, *f., lump, mass.*  
 Massīva-, *m., Massiva.*  
 māteria-, *f., stuff, matter ; timber.*  
 māterno-, *maternal.*  
 mātr-, *f., mother.*  
 mātrōna-, *f., matron.*  
 mātūrē (matūrius, māturrimē), *early, quickly.*  
 mātūro-, *ripe, mature ; early.*  
 Mauro-, *m., Moor.*  
 maximē, 115, *chiefly, most.*

maximo-, 104, *greatest ; oldest, as noun, m., Maximus.*  
 me-, *pron., first person, 81, me, etc.*  
 medicāmen-, *n., medicine, remedy.*  
 medico-, *m., physician.*  
 medio-, *middle, intervening, the middle of. see 698.*  
 medita-, *I., dep., meditate ; purpose, design.*  
 meliōr-, 104, *better.*  
 melius, 115, *better.*  
 membro-, *n., member, limb.*  
 memin-, 505, *remember.*  
 memora-, *I., mention, call to mind.*  
 memorābili-, *memorable.*  
 memoria-, *f., memory, recollection.*  
 Menandro-, *m., Menander.*  
 mendāc(i)-, *false, lying.*  
 Menēnio-, *m., Menenius.*  
 mensa-, *f., table.*  
 mensi-, *m., 532, month.*  
 menti-, *IV., dep., deceive, lie ; claim falsely.*  
 mentiōn-, *f., mention.*  
 mercēd-, *f., hire, wages, reward.*  
 mere-, *II., act. and dep., earn, gain ; deserve.*  
 merg-, mers-, merso-, *dip, sink ; submerge, overwhelm.*  
 meo-, 84, *my, mine.*  
 meridiē-, *m., midday, noon.*  
 meritō-, *deserved ; as noun, n., desert, merit ; kindness, service.*  
 meritō, *deservedly, with reason.*  
 Messāna-, *f., Messana, Messina.*  
 -met, *see 85.*  
 mēta-, *I., dep., measure ; define, mark out.*  
 Metaponto-, *n., Metapontum, in Lucania.*

Metello-, *m.*, *Metellus*.  
 mēti-, *menso-*, *measure*.  
 metu-, *m.*, *fear, anxiety*.  
 metu-, *metu-*, *be anxious, fear, dread*.  
 mica-, micu-, *quiver, vibrate; gleam, glitter*.  
 Micipsa-, *m.*, *Micipsa, King of Numidia*.  
 migra-, *I.*, *depart, migrate*.  
 milēt-, *m.*, *soldier*.  
 Milēto-, *f.*, *Miletus, in Asia Minor*.  
 milita-, *I.*, *serve as a soldier*.  
 militāri-, *military, warlike*.  
 militia-, *f.*, *military service, warfare*.  
 milli-, *n.*, *131, a thousand*.  
 milliēs, *a thousand times*.  
 Milōn-, *m.*, *Milo*.  
 milvo-, *m.*, *kite*.  
 mīmo-, *m.*, *mimic, actor; farce, comedy*.  
 mina-, *f. pl.*, *threats*.  
 mina-, *I.*, *dep.*, *threaten*.  
 minimē, *115, adv.*, *least, by no means*.  
 minimo-, *104, least, very little*.  
 ministerio-, *n.*, *service, office*.  
 minōr-, *104, less, smaller; younger*.  
 Mīnō-, *m.* (*decl. as hērō-*, *564*), *Minos*.  
 minu-, minu-, minūto-, *lessen, diminish*.  
 Minūcio-, *m.*, *Minucius*.  
 minus, *115, less*.  
 minūto-, *small*.  
 mīra-, *I.*, *dep.*, *wonder at; admire*.  
 mīrābili-, *wonderful; admirable*.  
 mīrāculo-, *n.*, *prodigy, wonder*.  
 mīrífico-, *103, marvellous, amazing*.  
 mīro-, *wonderful*.

misce-, miscu-, mixto-, *mix; blend*.  
 misera-, *I.*, *dep.*, *pity, compassionate; bewail*.  
 miserābili-, *pitiable, miserable*.  
 miserābiliter-, *pitiablely, wretchedly*.  
 misere-, miserito-, *dep.*, *pity, compassionate*.  
 misericordia-, *f.*, *compassion, mercy*.  
 misero-, *miserable, unhappy*.  
 missili-, *n.*, *javelin, missile, weapon*.  
 mītesc-, *428, grow mild, get soft*.  
 Mithridāti-, *m.*, *Mithridates, King of Pontus*.  
 Mithridātico-, *Mithridatic*.  
 mīti-, *mild, gentle*.  
 mitt-, mis-, misso-, *let go; send; hurl*.  
 Mitylēna-, *f. pl.*, *Mitylene in Lesbos, Metelin*.  
 mōbili-, *movable*.  
 modera-, *I.*, *dep.*, *moderate, control*.  
 moderātā, *with moderation*.  
 moderātiōn-, *f.*, *moderation; temperateness*.  
 moderāto-, *moderate, desired, temperate*.  
 modestē, *in moderation; modestly*.  
 modestia-, *f.*, *moderation, modesty, sobriety*.  
 modico-, *moderate; slight, scanty*.  
 modio-, *m.*, *a measure of corn, peck*.  
 modo-, *m.*, *measure, limit; manner, way, method*.  
 modo, *only, merely, just; repeated, at one time—at another time; nōn modo, I do not say, not merely; provided that, 1205*.

moeni-, *n. pl.*, walls of a city.  
 molestē, with vexation; 'molestē ferre,' to take ill, to be vexed.  
 molestia-, *f.*, trouble, uneasiness.  
 molesto-, painful, irksome.  
 mōli-, *f.*, 51, mass, heap; size, weight, bulk; mole, dike; labour, difficulty.  
 mōli-, *IV.*, dep., strive, endeavour; throw, hurl; remove by effort, force open; build; plan, undertake.  
 molli-, soft; tender; effeminate.  
 molli-, *IV.*, soften; tame, civilize; lighten.  
 molliter, softly; effeminately.  
 Molōn-, *m.*, Molo.  
 mōmento-, *n.*, movement; weight, influence; moment.  
 mone-, *II.*, remind; admonish, warn, instruct.  
 monitu-, *m.*, advice, warning.  
 monstra-, *I.*, show, point out.  
 monstro-, *n.*, prodigy, monster.  
 mont(i)-, *m.*, mountain.  
 monumento-, *n.*, memorial; monument.  
 mor(i)-, mortuo-, dep., die.  
 mora-, *f.*, delay; hindrance.  
 mora-, *I.*, dep., tarry, delay; detain.  
 morbo-, *m.*, disease.  
 morde-, momord-, morso-, bite.  
 morsu-, *m.*, bite, sting.  
 mort(i)-, *f.*, death.  
 mortāli-, mortal.  
 mortifero-, deadly, fatal.  
 mortuo-, dead.  
 mōs-, *m.*, custom, habit; manner; 'mōrem gerere alicui,' to comply with one's wishes.  
 mōtu-, *m.*, motion; commotion, tumult, sedition.

move-, mōv-, mōto-, move; stir up, excite; remove, degrade.  
 mox, soon, immediately.  
 Mūcio-, *m.*, Mucius.  
 mūcrōn-, *m.*, sharp point, sword.  
 mulce-, muls-, soothe, soften.  
 muliebri-, womanish, feminine.  
 muliebriter, effeminately, like a woman.  
 mulier-, *f.*, woman.  
 muliercula-, *f.*, little woman, girl.  
 mūliōn-, *m.*, muleteer, driver.  
 multa-, *f.*, fine, penalty.  
 multa-, *I.*, impose a fine, punish.  
 multiplec-, 536, manifold, various.  
 multitūdōn-, *f.*, multitude.  
 multo-, 104, many; much; 'multō,' by far; 'multum,' much, greatly.  
 Mummio-, *m.*, Mummius.  
 Munda-, *f.*, Munda, Monda, in southern Spain.  
 munditia-, *f.*, elegance, neatness.  
 mundo-, *m.*, the world, universe.  
 mūnes-, *n.*, duty, business, profession; gift, public show.  
 mūni-, *n. pl.*, offices, functions, duties.  
 mūni-, *IV.*, fortify; secure, defend; pave.  
 municipio-, *n.*, free town, which possessed the Roman citizenship, and yet had control of its own affairs.  
 mūraena-, *f.*, a kind of eel, muraena.  
 mūrāli-, belonging to a wall, mural; 'corōna mūrālis,' a mural crown, given to the soldier who first scaled the walls of the enemy.  
 muria-, *f.*, brine, pickle; sauce.  
 murmur-, *n.*, murmur, uproar.  
 mūro-, *m.*, wall.

mūs-, *e.*, *mouse, rat*; also as a cognomen, *Mūs*.

musca-, *f.*, *fly*.

musculo-, *m.*, *little mouse*.

mūta-, *I.*, *change*.

mūtatiōn-, *f.*, *change, alteration*.

Mutina-, *f.*, *Mutina, Modena*, in Cisalpine Gaul.

Mutinensi-, *of Mutina*.

mūtuo-, *borrowed; mutual, reciprocal*.

na-, nāv-, *swim*.

nam, namque, *for*, 623.

nancisc-, nacto-, *dep.*, *get, procure; find, light upon*.

nāri-, *f. pl.*, *the nostrils*.

narra-, *I.*, *tell, report, say*.

nasc-, nāto-, *dep.*, *be born; spring from*.

Nāsica-, *m.*, *Nasica*.

nāso-, *m.*, *nose*.

nata-, *I.*, *swim, float*.

nātāli-, *natal; as noun, sc. diē-, birthday*.

nātiōn-, *f.*, *nation, race, people*.

nātū-, *by birth*, 107.

nātūra-, *f.*, *nature; disposition, character*.

nātūrāli-, *natural*.

naufragio-, *n.*, *shipwreck*.

nauta-, *m.*, *sailor*.

nāva-, *I.*, *do earnestly, accomplish; devote*.

nāvāli-, *naval*.

nāvi-, *f.*, *ship*.

nāvicula-, *f.*, *boat*.

nāviga-, *I.*, *sail; sail over, navigate*.

nāvigio-, *n.*, *ship, vessel*.

Navio-, *m.*, *Navius*.

nē, *lest*, 1156; *not*, 1128; *that*, 1095. nē—*quidem, not even*, 612, *c.* see also 1179.

nē (nae), *verily, truly, indeed*.

-ne, *enclitic interrog. particle*, 1099, 1102.

Neāpoli-, *f.*, *Naples*.

nebula-, *f.*, *mist, fog*.

nec, neque, *neither, nor*.

nec-, *f.*, *death, slaughter, murder*.

neca-, *I.*, *kill*.

necessārio-, *necessary; closely connected, friendly, intimate*.

necessitāt-, *f.*, *necessity, need; force*.

necne, *or not*, 1102.

nefārio-, *monstrous, impious*.

nefās, *n.*, *indecl.*, *crime, abomination*.

nefasto-, *inauspicious, unlawful; 'diēs nefastus,' a day on which it was not lawful to administer justice or hold popular assemblies*.

nega-, *I.*, *deny, say no*; 612, *e.*

neg-lig-, -lex-, -lecto-, *neglect, disregard*.

negligent(i-), *careless, negligent*.

negōtio-, *n.*, *business, task, affair; trouble, labour*.

nēmōn-, *c.*, 97, *no one*.

nemos-, *n.*, *grove, wood*.

nepōt-, *m.*, *grandson*.

nepti-, *f.*, *granddaughter*.

neque, nec, *neither, nor*.

nēquitia-, *f.*, *vice, worthlessness*.

nequi-, nequīv-, nequito-, 496, *be unable*.

Nerōn-, *m.*, *Nero*.

nesci-, *IV.*, *not know, be ignorant*.

neu, nēve, *and not, nor, neither*, 1128.

neutro-, 74, *neither of two*; 972.

nī, *if not, unless*, 1198.

nigro-, *black, dark*.

nihil, *n. indecl.*, *nothing; not at all*.

nihildum, *nothing as yet*.

nihilo-, *n.*, *nothing*.

- nihilōminus, *notwithstanding, nevertheless.*  
 Nilo-, *m., the Nile.*  
 nimirum, *doubtless, certainly.*  
 nimio-, *too much, too great.*  
 nimis, *adv., too much.*  
 nisi, *if not, unless.*  
 nit-, nixo- or niso-, *dep., strive, labour; rest upon.*  
 nite-, nitu-, *shine, glitter; be sleek.*  
 niv(i-), *f., 521, snow.*  
 nōbili-, *famous, well-known, renowned.*  
 nōbilita-, *I., make famous; en-noble.*  
 nōbilitāt-, *f., reputation, fame; nobility; the nobles, the nobility.*  
 noce-, *II., hurt, injure; 808.*  
 noct(i-), *f., night.*  
 noctū, *by night.*  
 noctua-, *f., owl.*  
 nocturno-, *of night, nocturnal.*  
 nōl-, nōlu-, *491, be unwilling.*  
 Nōla-, *f., Nola, in Campania.*  
 nōmen-, *n., name; renown.*  
 nōmina-, *I., name, call by name.*  
 nōn, *not.*  
 nōna-, *f. pl., the nones, 869.*  
 nōndum, *not yet.*  
 nōnne, *not? 1100.*  
 nōnnullō-, *74, some; 612, f.*  
 nōnnunquam, *sometimes.*  
 nōno-, *ninth.*  
 nosc-, nōv-, nōto-, *get to know; learn; in perf., know.*  
 nostro-, *our.*  
 nota-, *I., mark, indicate; brand, censure.*  
 nōtitia-, *f., knowledge.*  
 nōto-, *known.*  
 novācula-, *f., razor.*  
 novem, *nine.*  
 Novembri-, *m., 870, November.*  
 noverca-, *f., stepmother.*  
 novitāt-, *f., newness, novelty.*  
 novo-, *109, new, fresh; novel; 'novae rēs,' a revolution; 'novus homo,' a man newly ennobled, i. e., the first of his family to obtain a curule office.*  
 nūb-, nups-, nupta-, *to veil one's self for, to marry, 810, said only of a woman.*  
 nūbi-, *f., 51, cloud.*  
 nuc-, *f., nut.*  
 nūda-, *I., make bare; strip; dis-close.*  
 nūdo-, *naked, bare; lightly clad.*  
 nullo-, *74, no, none.*  
 num, *interrog. particle, 1101, 1112.*  
 Numa-, *m., Numa.*  
 Numantia-, *f., Numantia.*  
 Numantino-, *Numantine.*  
 numera-, *I., count, number.*  
 numero-, *m., quantity, number.*  
 Numida-, *m., a Numidian.*  
 Numidia-, *f., Numidia, a country in Northern Africa, west of Carthage.*  
 Numidico-, *Numidian; also, as proper noun, Numidicus.*  
 Numitōr-, *m., Numitor.*  
 nummo-, *m., coin; money; ses-terce, 921.*  
 nunc, *now.*  
 nunquam, *never.*  
 nuntia-, *I., announce, report.*  
 nuntio-, *m., news, tidings; mes-senger.*  
 nūper, *lately.*  
 nuptia-, *f. pl., marriage, wed-ding.*  
 nuru-, *f., daughter-in-law.*  
 nusquam, *nowhere.*  
 nūta-, *nod; waver.*  
 nūtri-, *IV., nurse, bring up.*  
 nūtric-, *f., a nurse.*  
 nūtu-, *m., nod; will, pleasure.*

O, *interj.*, *oh! O!*

ob, *prep.* w. *acc.*, 900, *for. on account of; towards, before.*

ob-dūc-, -dūx-, -ducto-, *draw over; cover.*

ob-ēdi, IV., *obey; [audi-].*

ob-erra-, I., *wander over or towards.*

ob-ēso-, *fat, gross.*

ob-i-, -iv-, -ito-, *go towards, meet; attend to; discharge; encounter, especially 'diem suprēmum obi-' or simply 'obi,' die.*

obitu-, *m., death.*

ōb-ic(i-) [ob-jic(i-), -jēc-, -jecto-, *throw towards; expose, abandon; oppose; taunt, reproach.*

objectu-, *m., opposition, interposition.*

ob-jurga-, I., *reprove, rebuke.*

oblāto-, *see offer-.*

ob-lecta-, I., *delight, please.*

ob-liga-, I., *bind; make liable, engage, oblige.*

ob-lin-, -lēv-, -lito-, *smear, be-daub.*

obliquo-, *slanting, oblique.*

obliviōn-, *f., forgetfulness.*

oblivisc-, oblito-, *dep., forget, 787.*

obnoxio-, *liable to, exposed to.*

ob-rēp-, -reps-, -repto-, *creep on; overtake, surprise.*

ob-ru-, -ru-, -ruto-, *overwhelm; cover; overload, oppress.*

ob-saepl-, -saeps-, -saepo-, *hedge up; blockade.*

obscura-, I., *darken; cover, conceal.*

obsūro-, *dark, obscure.*

ob-seca-, I., *conjure, entreat.*

obsed-, *c., hostage.*

ob-sequ-, secūto-, *dep., comply with, yield to, 806.*

obsequent(i-), *obedient, subservient.*

obsequio-, *n., obedience, respect.*

observa-, I., *observe; watch, heed, respect, obey.*

observant(i-), *watchful, mindful, heedful.*

ob-side-, -sēd-, -sesso-, *besiege, invest, blockade.*

obsidiōn-, *f., siege, blockade.*

obsidiōnālī-, *pertaining to a siege; particularly, 'corōna- obsid', of a crown given to one who had forced the abandonment of a siege.*

ob-sist-, -stit-, -stīto-, *stand against; oppose, withstand.*

ob-sta-, -stit-, *stand in the way, hinder.*

obstināto-, *fixed, stubborn, obstinate.*

ob-strep-, -strepu-, *clamour against; be noisy or clamorous.*

ob-string-, -strinx-, -stricto-, *bind fast, oblige, engage.*

ob-stupe-fac(i-), -fēc-, -facto-, *astonish, amaze, 500.*

ob-stupesc-, -stupu-, *be amazed, astounded.*

ob-tempera-, I., *comply with, obey.*

ob-testa-, I., *dep., appeal to, conjure, entreat.*

obtestātiōn-, *f., an adjuring, appeal, supplication.*

ob-tine-, -tinu-, -tento-, *hold fast, maintain; obtain, prevail [tene-].*

ob-ting-, -tig-, *happen, befall, fall to, occur.*

ob-torque-, -tors-, -torto-, *wrest, twist, wrench.*

ob-trecta-, I., *disparage; decry; injure.*

obtrectātōr-, *m., detractor, tra-ducer.*

ob-trunca-, I., *cut up, kill, butcher.*

ob-veni-, -vēm-, -vento-, *meet; happen to; occur.*

- obviam, *adv.*, in the way, meeting, encountering.  
 obvio-, in the way, meeting.  
 ob-volv-, volv-, -volūto-, wrap up, muffle.  
 occāsiōn-, *f.*, occasion, opportunity.  
 occūsū-, *m.*, going down, setting; sunset; the west.  
 oc-cid-, -cid-, -cāso-, fall, go down, set [cad-].  
 occident(i-), *m.*, the west, the quarter of the setting sun.  
 oc-cid-, -cid-, -cīso-, kill, slay [caed-].  
 occulto-, hidden, secret.  
 oc-cumb-, -cubu-, -cubito-, lie down; sink, die.  
 oc-cupa-, *I.*, seize, occupy; over-spread, fill.  
 occupātiōn-, *f.*, occupation, employment.  
 oc-curr-, -curr- *sts.* -cucurr-, -curso-, run to meet, fall in with; oppose; occur.  
 occursā-, *I.*, run to meet, meet.  
 Octāvia-, *f.*, Octavia.  
 Octāviāno-, *m.*, 651, Octavianus, the surname of Augustus (whose original name was C. Octavius) after his adoption by Julius Caesar into the gens Julia.  
 Octāvio-, *m.*, Octavius.  
 octo, eight.  
 Octōbri-, *m.*, October. 870.  
 octōgēsimo-, eightieth.  
 octōgintā, eighty.  
 oculo-, *m.*, eye.  
 ōd-, ōso-, 505, hate.  
 odio-, *n.*, hatred, grudge.  
 odor-, *m.*, scent, smell; perfume, stench.  
 of-fend-, -fend-, -fensō-, hit against; meet with; give offence, displease.  
 offensa-, *f.*, offence, insult; displeasure.  
 of-fer-, obtul-, oblāto-, 493, bring towards; offer, present.  
 officio-, *n.*, service, duty; favour, kindness.  
 officiōso-, obliging; dutiful.  
 olea-, *f.*, olive, olive-tree.  
 oles-, *n.*, garden-herb, vegetable  
 ōlim, once, formerly.  
 ōmen-, *n.*, augury, omen.  
 o-mitt-, -mis-, -misso-, let go; lay aside, abandon; omit, let slip.  
 omni-, all.  
 omnīnō, wholly, entirely; at all.  
 onera-, *I.*, load, burden.  
 ones-, *n.*, a load, burden.  
 onusto-, loaded, laden.  
 op-, *f.*, 549, 553, assistance, power, wealth.  
 opera-, *f.*, work, labour, pains, attention.  
 operi-, operu-, operto-, cover, conceal.  
 opes-, *n.*, work, labour; pl., field-works.  
 opifec-, *c.*, maker, artisan.  
 Opīmio-, *m.*, Opimius.  
 opīna-, *I.*, dep., suppose, believe, think.  
 opīnion-, *f.*, opinion, belief.  
 oportē-, oportu-, 893, be necessary, be proper.  
 op-pet-, -petiv-, -petito-, go towards, encounter; undergo.  
 oppidāno-, *m.*, townsman.  
 oppido-, *n.*, town.  
 Oppio-, Oppian; also, as name, Oppius.  
 op-ple-, -plēv-, -plēto-, fill up; cover over.  
 op-pōn-, -posu-, -posito-, put against; oppose; bring forward.  
 opportūnitāt-, *f.*, fitness; opportunity, advantage.



- opportūno-, *fit; convenient, opportunely*.  
 opposito-, *opposite*.  
 op-prim-, -press-, -presso-, *oppress; overcome, overwhelm; ruin*.  
 op-pugna-, I., *fight against; attack, assault*.  
 oppugnātiōn-, *f., a storming, assault, siege*.  
 opta-, I., *wish, desire, pray for*.  
 optimāt(i)-, *m. pl., the nobles, aristocracy*.  
 optimē, *in the best way, best*.  
 optimo-, *best*.  
 optiōn-, *f., choice*.  
 opulento-, *rich, wealthy*.  
 opus, indecl., *need; necessary, 895*.  
 ōra-, *f., shore, coast; district*.  
 ōra-, I., *pray, entreat, beseech*.  
 ōrāculo-, *n., oracle*.  
 ōrātiōn-, *f., speech; words; oration*.  
 ōrātōr-, *m., speaker, orator; ambassador*.  
 orba-, I., *deprive, bereave*.  
 orbi-, *m., circle; the earth*.  
 orbo-, *bereaved; fatherless, orphan; childless*.  
 ordi-, orso-, *dep., begin, undertake*.  
 ordina-, I., *set in order, arrange, regulate*.  
 ordon-, *m., rank, row, order; arrangement; company of soldiers; body, in social rank*.  
 Orgetorig-, *m., Orgetorix, a Helvetian chieftain*.  
 ori-, orto-, *dep., 488, arise; begin; spring*.  
 orient-, *m., the east*.  
 orīgon-, *f., origin, source; birth*.  
 oriundo-, *descended or sprung from*.  
 orna-, I., *furnish; adorn, equip, honour, extol*.  
 ornāmento-, *n., ornament, decoration*.  
 ornātē, *elegantly, gracefully*.  
 ornātu-, *m., preparation; equipment, decoration; attire*.  
 ortu-, *m., rising, origin*.  
 ōs-, *n., mouth; face; speech*.  
 oscula-, I., *dep., kiss*.  
 osculo-, *n., a kiss*.  
 oss-, *n., bone*.  
 os-tend-, -tend-, -tenso *sts.* -tento-, *stretch forward; show, exhibit*.  
 ostenta-, I., *show off, parade*.  
 ostio-, *door, gate; mouth of a river*.  
 Otācilio-, *m., Otacilius*.  
 ōtio-, *leisure, ease; peace; inactivity*.  
 ōtiōso-, *disengaged, at leisure; calm, quiet*.  
 ōtiōsē, *at leisure, idly, leisurely*.  
 ova-, *verb defective, celebrate an ovation or lesser triumph; exult. The only forms found in use are: ovet, ovāret, ovans, ovātus, ovandī*.  
 ovi-, *f., sheep*.  
 ōvo-, *n., egg*.  
 P., *an abbreviation for Publio*.  
 pābula-, I., *dep., seek for food, forage*.  
 pābulo-, *food, fodder*.  
 pāc-, *f., peace*.  
 pācāto-, *peaceful, peaceable, tranquil; reduced to submission*.  
 pacise-, pacto-, *dep., bargain, covenant, agree*.  
 Pacoro-, *m., Pacorus, a Parthian prince*.  
 pactiōn-, *f., agreement; terms*.  
 pacto-, *n., contract, covenant; condition, manner*.  
 paedagōgo-, *m., a slave who took*

- children to school; preceptor, tutor.*  
 paene, *almost.*  
 pāla-, *f., bezel or jewel of a ring.*  
 pāla-, *I., dep., wander about, straggle.*  
 palaestra-, *f., wrestling-place; wrestling, struggle.*  
 palam, *openly.*  
 pālant(i-), *wandering, stragging.*  
 Palātio-, *n., the Palatine hill in Rome; palace, from Augustus's house on it.*  
 pallio-, *n., cloak; mantle of the Greeks.*  
 palma-, *f., palm of the hand.*  
 pālo-, *m., stake.*  
 palūd-, *f., marsh, morass.*  
 palūdamento-, *n., cloak of a soldier.*  
 pand-, pand-, panso- or passo-, *spread out, expand, unfold; loosen.*  
 pāni-, *m., bread.*  
 Pansa-, *m., Pansa.*  
 papāver-, *n., poppy.*  
 Papirio-, *m., Papirius.*  
 par(i-), *equal, fit; like, similar; a match for.*  
 para-, *I., make ready, prepare; provide, procure.*  
 parābili-, *easy to procure; ordinary, cheap.*  
 parāto-, *prepared, ready.*  
 parc-, peperc- *sts. pars-, 808, spare; forbear; abstain from; keep.*  
 parco-, *sparing, moderate, frugal.*  
 pāre-, pāru-, *obey.*  
 parent(i-), *c., parent, father, mother.*  
 par(i-), peper-, parto-, *bring forth; lay; produce; cause; win.*  
 pariter, *equally, alike.*  
 Parmeniōn-, *m., Parmenio.*  
 parsimōnia-, *f., frugality, thrift.*  
 part(i-), *f., part; quarter, direction; some; in pl., part, function, duty, office; side, party.*  
 Partho-, *m. pl., the Parthians.*  
 parti-, partito-, *dep., share, distribute.*  
 partim, *partly.*  
 partu-, *m., birth.*  
 parum, *115, little, too little.*  
 parumper, *for a short time.*  
 parvo- (minor-, minimo-), *little, small.*  
 parvulo-, *quite small; as noun, babe.*  
 pasc-, pāv-, pasto-, *feed, pasture, nourish; graze; as dep., feed upon, browse, eat.*  
 passim, *here and there, promiscuously, everywhere.*  
 passo-, *part. fr. pand-, spread out, dishevelled; and also fr. pat(i-).*  
 passu-, *m., step, pace; as a measure of length, a double pace, five Roman feet.*  
 pastōr-, *m., shepherd.*  
 pastu-, *m., food, pasture.*  
 pate-, patu-, *be open; extend, stretch.*  
 patella-, *f., dish, platter.*  
 patent(i-), *open; accessible.*  
 paterno-, *of a father, paternal.*  
 pat(i-), passo-, *suffer, endure; permit.*  
 patient(i-), *enduring, patient, able to bear.*  
 patientia-, *f., endurance, patience.*  
 patr-, *m., father; w. familiās, 513, master of a household; in pl., senators.*  
 patra-, *I., execute, accomplish; bring to an end.*  
 patria-, *f., fatherland, one's country.*  
 patricio-, *patrician; m. pl., the patricians.*

- patrimōnio-, *n.*, *inheritance, patrimony.*  
 patrio-, *fatherly, paternal; ancestral.*  
 patrūcinio-, *n.*, *protection, patronage.*  
 patruo-, *m.*, *uncle on the father's side.*  
 pauco-, *pl.*, *few, little.*  
 paulātim, *by degrees.*  
 paulisper, *for a little while.*  
 paulo-, *n.*, *a little.*  
 paululo-, *n.*, *a very little.*  
 Paulo-, *m.*, *Paulus.*  
 pauper-, *poor.*  
 pauperculo-, *poorish, poor*  
 paupertāt-, *f.*, *poverty.*  
 pave-, pāv-, *fear, quake.*  
 pavidō-, *fearful, panic-stricken.*  
 pavōr-, *m.*, *terror, panic.*  
 pecca-, *I.*, *sin, transgress, commit faults, err.*  
 peccāto-, *n.*, *error, fault, sin.*  
 pecos-, *n.*, *cattle, herd.*  
 pectos-, *n.*, *breast.*  
 pecud-, *f.*, *beast of a herd; sheep.*  
 pecūnia-, *f.*, *money, wealth.*  
 ped-, *m.*, *foot.*  
 pedestri-, *71.*, *of infantry.*  
 pedet-, *m.*, *foot-soldier.*  
 pediculāri-, *pertaining to lice, pedicular.*  
 pediculo-, *m.*, *little foot, leg.*  
 peditātu-, *m.*, *infantry.*  
 pējōr-, *worse, fr. malo-*, 104, 115.  
 pell-, pepul-, pulso-, *push; drive away; expel, rout.*  
 pelli-, *f.*, *skin, hide.*  
 pel-lic(i-), -lex-, -lecto-, *entice, allure [lac(i-)].*  
 Peloponneso-, *f.*, *Peloponnesus.*  
 Penāt(i-), *m. pl.*, *household gods; home.*  
 pend-, pepend-, penso-, *weigh; consider, pay.*  
 pende-, pepend-, *hang suspended, hang.*  
 penes, *prep. w. acc.*, 900, 912, *in the power of.*  
 penitus, *within; deeply; utterly.*  
 pēnūria-, *f.*, *want, indigence, scarcity.*  
 per, *prep. w. acc.*, *through; during; by means of;* 900, 913.  
 per-ag-, -ēg-, -acto-, *go through, finish.*  
 per-agra-, *I.*, *traverse, travel over.*  
 peramoeno-, *very pleasant.*  
 per-cell-, -cul-, -culso-, *strike; overthrow; astound.*  
 per-cip(i-), -cēp-, -cepto-, *take, possess; acquire; perceive, apprehend.*  
 per-conta-, *I.*, *dep.*, *ask, inquire.*  
 per-curr-, -cucurr- or -curr-, -curso-, *run through, traverse.*  
 percussōr-, *m.*, *murderer, assassin.*  
 per-cut(i-), -cuss-, -cusso-, *strike, smite; slay; ratify a treaty [quat(i-)].*  
 per-d-, -did-, -dito-, *destroy; lose.*  
 Perdiccā-, *m.*, 555, *Perdiccas.*  
 per-disc-, -didic-, *learn thoroughly.*  
 perditē-, *desperately, excessively.*  
 per-dūc-, -dux-, ducto-, *conduct, convey; prolong; draw out, extend; complete.*  
 peregrina-, *I.*, *dep.*, *travel abroad.*  
 peregrinātiōn-, *f.*, *dwelling or travelling abroad.*  
 peregrino-, *foreign, alien.*  
 perenni-, *lasting through the year; perpetual, everlasting.*  
 perfectiōn-, *f.*, *completion.*  
 perfectō-, *complete, perfect.*  
 per-fer-, -tul-, -lāto-, *carry through; convey; endure; accomplish.*  
 per-fic(i-), -fēc-, -fecto-, *finish, complete, execute.*

perfidia-, *f.*, *treachery, perfidy*.  
 perfido-, *faithless, treacherous*.  
 per-fod(i-), -fōd-, -fosso-, *dig through; cut through, stab*.  
 per-fora-, *I.*, *bore through, perforate, pierce*.  
 per-fru-, -fructo-, *dep.*, *enjoy fully*, 837.  
 perfuga-, *m.*, *deserter*.  
 per-fug(i-), -fūg-, *flee for shelter; desert*.  
 perg-, perrex-, perrecto-, *go on, proceed*.  
 Pergamo-, *n.*, *Pergamum, in Asia Minor*.  
 per-i-, -iv-, -ito-, 495, *perish, be undone, die*.  
 periclitā-, *I.*, *dep.*, *try, test; venture, hazard*.  
 periculo-, *n.*, *trial; risk, danger*.  
 periculōso-, *dangerous*.  
 perinde-, *just so, exactly*.  
 peritia-, *f.*, *experience, skill*.  
 perito-, *expert, skilful, acquainted with*.  
 per-leg-, -lūg-, -lecto-, *read through*.  
 per-lin-, -lēv-, -lito-, *smear, cover over*.  
 per-mane-, -mans-, -manso-, *remain; endure*.  
 per-mitt-, -mīs-, -misso-, *let go; entrust; allow, permit*.  
 per-move-, -mōv-, -mōto-, *move; induce, impel*.  
 per-mulce-, -muls-, *stroke; soothe; allay*.  
 per-mūta-, *I.*, *change, exchange*.  
 permūtātiōn-, *f.*, *exchange*.  
 perniciē-, *f.*, *destruction, ruin*.  
 perniciōso-, *destructive, ruinous*.  
 perniciētāt-, *f.*, *swiftness, fleetness*.  
 per-ōra-, *I.*, *speak to the end; plead; conclude*.  
 per-pell-, -pul-, -pulso-, *push; constrain; induce, prevail upon*.

per-pet(i-), -pesso-, *endure* [pat(i-)].  
 perpetuo-, *perpetual, continual*.  
 perpetuō-, *perpetually, always*.  
 per-rump-, -rūp-, -rupto-, *burst through; break into, penetrate*.  
 Persa-, *m.*, *Persian; also, Persa, the name of a dog*.  
 persaepe-, *very often*.  
 Perseo-, *m.*, 560, *Perseus*.  
 per-sequ-, -secūto-, *follow; pursue; attack; punish*.  
 per-sevēra-, *I.*, *persevere, persist*.  
 Persia-, *f.*, *Persia*.  
 per-solv-, -solv-, -solūto-, *loose; explain; pay*.  
 per-sona-, -sonu-, -sonito-, *resound*.  
 persōna-, *f.*, *mask; character; person*.  
 per-spīc(i-), -spex-, -specto-, *see through; perceive, examine carefully*.  
 per-sta-, -stit-, *stand firm, hold out, persist*.  
 per-string-, -strinx-, -stricto-, *bind; graze; censure, rebuke*.  
 per-suāde-, -suās-, -suāso-, *convince, persuade*.  
 per-tenta-, *I.*, *try, test*.  
 per-terre-, *II.*, *terrify, frighten*.  
 pertinācia-, *f.*, *obstinacy*.  
 pertināciter-, *obstinately; firmly*.  
 per-tine-, -tinu-, -tento-, *reach, extend; pertain or belong to*.  
 per-trah-, -trax-, -tracto-, *drag along; conduct; protract*.  
 per-turba-, *I.*, *disturb, confuse, alarm*.  
 perturbātiōn-, *f.*, *alarm; excitement, passion*.  
 per-veni-, -vēm-, -vento-, *arrive at, reach*.  
 per-vert-, -vert-, -verso-, *overturn; overthrow*.  
 pervicācia-, *f.*, *obstinacy*.

- per-vol-, -volu-, 491, *wish greatly*.  
 pessimo-, 104, *worst*.  
 Pessinunt-, *m.*, 574, *Pessinus*, in Galatia.  
 pesti-, *f.*, *pest, plague; ruin, evil*.  
 pestilent(i-), *pestilent, destructive*.  
 pestilentia-, *f.*, *plague, pestilence*.  
 pet-, petiv-, petito-, *go to; seek; ask*, 744; *canvass or sue for; attack, assail*.  
 petitiōn-, *f.*, *a requesting; canvassing for*.  
 petulantia-, *f.*, *impudence, sauciness*.  
 phalera-, *f. pl.*, *trappings for horses; decorations*.  
 pharetra-, *f.*, *quiver*.  
 Pharnaci-, *m.*, *Pharnaces*, king of Bosphorus.  
 Pharsālia-, *f.*, *Pharsalia*, in Thessaly.  
 Pharsālico-, *Pharsalian*.  
 Pherecŷdi-, *m.*, *Pherecydes*, of Syros, a philosopher.  
 Philippo-, *m.*, *Philip*; also, in *pl.*, *Philippi*, a city in Macedonia.  
 philosophia-, *f.*, *philosophy*.  
 philosopho-, *m.*, *philosopher*.  
 Phrygia-, *f.*, *Phrygia*, in Asia Minor.  
 pictōr-, *m.*, *painter*.  
 pietāt-, *f.*, *piety, filial duty; loyalty*.  
 pignos-, *n.*, *pledge; assurance; stake*.  
 pila-, *f.*, *ball*.  
 pileo-, *m.*, *hat, cap*.  
 pilo-, *n.*, *javelin; pike*, the chief weapon of the Roman infantry.  
 pilo-, *m.*, *a hair*.  
 ping-, pinx-, picto-, *paint; adorn; embroider*.  
 pingui-, *fat*.  
 pīrāta-, *m.*, *pirate, corsair*.  
 pīrātico-, *piratical*.  
 pesca-, *I.*, *dep.*, *fish*.  
 piscatōrio-, *of fishermen, fishing*.  
 pisci-, *m.*, *fish*.  
 piscīna-, *f.*, *fish-pond*.  
 Pisistrato-, *m.*, *Pisistratus*, tyrant of Athens, B.C. 560-527.  
 Pisōn-, *m.*, *Piso*.  
 pistrīno-, *n.*, *mill*.  
 plāca-, *I.*, *appease, pacify*.  
 plācābili-, *placable, kindly*.  
 place-, *II.*, *please*; as *impers.*, *be resolved upon, decided*; 808.  
 placenta-, *f.*, *cake*.  
 placido-, *gentle, calm*.  
 plaga-, *f.*, *snare, toil*.  
 plāga-, *f.*, *blow, stripe*.  
 Planco-, *m.*, *Plancus*.  
 plānē-, *clearly; absolutely*.  
 Platōn-, *m.*, *Plato*.  
 plaustro-, *n.*, *wagon*.  
 plausu-, *m.*, *applause*.  
 plēb-, *f.*, *the commons, commonalty, plebeians*.  
 plēbēcula-, *f.*, *rabble, mob*.  
 plēbēio-, *plebeian*.  
 plect-, *strike, punish*; used chiefly in the passive.  
 plēno-, *full*.  
 plēro-que, *pl.*, *the greater number, most*.  
 plumbeo-, *of lead, leaden*.  
 plumbo-, *n.*, *lead*.  
 plūr-, 72, 144, *more*.  
 plūrimo-, 144, *most, very much or many*.  
 pōculo-, *n.*, *cup*.  
 podagra-, *f.*, *gout*.  
 poena-, *f.*, *punishment; satisfaction*.  
 poenite-, poenitu-, *impers.*, 889, *cause repentance*.  
 Poeno-, *m.*, *Carthaginian*.  
 poēta-, *m.*, *poet*.  
 pollice-, *II.*, *dep.*, *promise*.  
 Polliōn-, *m.*, *Pollio*.  
 Polybio-, *m.*, *Polybius*.

pompa-, *f.*, *procession ; parade*,  
*pomp.*  
 Pompēiāno-, *Pompeian.*  
 Pompēio-, *m.*, *Pompeius.*  
 Pompilio-, *m.*, *Pompilius.*  
 Pompōnio-, *m.*, *Pomponius.*  
 pōmo-, *n.*, *fruit ; apple.*  
 pōn-, *posu-*, *posito-*, *place, put ;*  
*employ ; pitch ; lay aside, 'ti-*  
*rōcinium pōnere,' to begin mi-*  
*litary service.*  
 pōndes-, *n.*, *weight, burden ; in-*  
*fluence.*  
 pondō-, *abl. of defect. noun, lit.,*  
*in weight ; used as noun*  
*pl., pounds.*  
 pōne-, *prep. w. acc., 900, behind,*  
*after.*  
 pont(i)-, *m.*, *bridge.*  
 pontifec-, *m.*, *high-priest, pontiff.*  
 Pontio-, *m.*, *Pontius.*  
 ponto-, *m.*, *sea ; also, Pontus,*  
*a country on the S. E. border*  
*of the Black Sea.*  
 Popedio-, *m.*, *Popedius.*  
 Popilio-, *m.*, *Popilius.*  
 popula-, *I., dep., lay waste, rav-*  
*age.*  
 populāri-, *of the people, popular ;*  
*also, as noun, fellow-country-*  
*man.*  
 populo-, *m.*, *a people, nation.*  
 Porcia-, *f.*, *Porcia.*  
 Porcio-, *m.*, *Porcius.*  
 por-rig-, -rex-, -recto-, *stretch*  
*forth ; extend, reach out.*  
 porrō-, *farther ; moreover, be-*  
*sides.*  
 Porsena-, *m.*, *Porsena.*  
 porta-, *f.*, *gate.*  
 porta-, *I., carry, convey.*  
 por-tend-, -tend-, -tento-, *point*  
*out, foretell, foreshow, portend.*  
 portento-, *n.*, *omen, prodigy, por-*  
*tent.*  
 porticu-, *f.*, *colonnade, gallery.*

portu-, *m.*, *harbour.*  
 posc-, *poposc-*, *demand, beg.*  
 Posidōnio-, *m.*, *Posidonius, a*  
*Stoic.*  
 possessōr-, *m.*, *possessor, owner.*  
 post-, *prep. w. acc., 900, after, be-*  
*hind ; adv., after, since.*  
 posteā-, *afterwards.*  
 posteriōr-, *later, inferior, 105.*  
 posteritāt-, *f.*, *posterity.*  
 postero-, *105, coming after, next ;*  
*as noun pl., posterity.*  
 post-habe-, *II., hold behind, esteem*  
*less.*  
 posthāc-, *after this, hereafter.*  
 posti-, *m.*, *door-post, post.*  
 postico-, *n.*, *back-door.*  
 post-quam-, *after that, after, since ;*  
*1227, 1229.*  
 postrēmo-, *105, latest, last ; post-*  
*remō, at last.*  
 postridiē-, *the day after.*  
 postula-, *I., demand, ask, 744.*  
 postulāto-, *n.*, *a demand, request.*  
 Postumio-, *m.*, *Postumius.*  
 pōta-, *I., drink hard, drink, 192.*  
 potent(i)-, *powerful.*  
 potentia-, *f.*, *power, authority,*  
*weight.*  
 potes-, *potu-*, *148, be able ; have*  
*power, weight, influence.*  
 potestāt-, *f.*, *power ; office ; oppor-*  
*tunity, permission.*  
 poti-, *potito-*, *dep., 488, get*  
*possession of, be master of, ob-*  
*tain, possess ; 785, 837.*  
 potiōr-, *108, better, preferable.*  
 potissimum-, *chiefly.*  
 potius-, *rather, sooner.*  
 prae-, *prep. w. abl., 901, 922,*  
*before ; by reason of ; in com-*  
*parison of.*  
 praeacuto-, *pointed.*  
 praebe-, *II., hold out ; offer ; af-*  
*ford, grant ; exhibit, show*  
*[habe-].*

prae-cave-, -cāv-, -cauto-, *take precautions.*

prae-cūd-, -cess-, cesso-, *go before, precede.*

praecepto-, *n.*, *lesson; precept, command.*

praeceptōr-, *m.*, *teacher.*

prae-cid-, -cid-, -ciso-, *cut off, shorten* [caed-].

prae-cin-, -cinu-, -cento-, *play or sing before or in front* [can-].

prae-cip(i-), -cēp-, -cepto-, *take before; admonish, teach; command.*

praecepit-, 535, *headlong; rapid, precipitate.*

praecepita-, *I.*, *throw headlong; fall headlong, fall to ruin.*

praecepūē, *particularly, chiefly.*

praecepūo-, *particular, especial.*

praeclārē, *excellently, nobly.*

praeclāro-, *very clear; illustrious, distinguished.*

praecoc-, *early ripe; precocious.*

praecōn-, *m.*, *crier, herald.*

praeda-, *f.*, *prey, booty.*

prae-dīc-, -dix-, -dicto-, *foretell, warn.*

prae-dica-, *I.*, *publish, declare; praise, commend.*

praedio-, *n.*, *farm.*

praedōn-, *m.*, *robber; pirate.*

prae-es-, -fu-, 145, *be over, be in charge of, superintend, command*, 806.

praefecto-, *m.*, *commander, officer.*

prae-fer-, -tul-, -lāto-, *carry before, prefer; exhibit.*

prae-fic(i-), -fēc-, -fecto-, *place over, set in command.*

prae-fig-, -fix-, -fixo-, *fix in front; tip, head.*

prae-lūce-, -lux-, *shine before; light before.*

praemio-, *n.*, *reward.*

prae-mitt-, -mis-, -misso-, *send forward.*

Praenesti-, *n.*, *Praeneste.*

Praenestino-, *Praenestine.*

prae-para-, *I.*, *prepare, provide.*

praeparātiōn-, *f.*, *preparation.*

prae-pōn-, -posu-, -posito-, *set before; set over; prefer.*

prae-rip(i-), -ripu-, -repto-, *snatch away; seize hastily; assume, anticipate* [rap(i-)].

prae-sāgi-, *IV.*, *forebode; predict.*

prae-sci-, *IV.*, *foreknow.*

praesent(i-), *present.*

praesidio-, *n.*, *defence; resource; outpost, garrison.*

prae-sta-, -stit-, -stāto- or -stito-, *stand before, be superior or better; put forth, exhibit, show; fulfil, execute; give, offer.*

prae-sūm-, -sumps-, -sumpto-, *take before; anticipate, conceive, imagine.*

prae-teg-, -tex-, -tecto-, *cover, shelter.*

praeter, *prep.* *w.* *acc.*, 900, 914, *beyond, except, besides.*

praetereā, *furthermore, besides.*

praeter-i-, -iv-, -ito-, 495, 499, *go beyond; pass by, escape; neglect, forget.*

praeterito-, *departed, past.*

praeter-mitt-, -mis-, -misso-, *let go by; neglect, omit.*

praetexta-, *f.*, *the toga praetexta, an outer garment with a border of purple, worn by magistrates and youths before maturity.*

praetextāto-, *clad in the praetexta; under the military age.*

praetōr-, *m.*, *praetor, a magistrate whose functions were chiefly judicial; leader, commander.*

praetōrio-, *praetorian, attached to the commander, as his quarters, body-guard, etc. ; as noun, m., ex-praetor ; n., general's tent.*

praetūra-, *f., praetorship.*

praevalido-, *very strong.*

prae-veni-, -vën-, -vento-, *come before, anticipate.*

prae-vert-, -vert-, -verso-, *out-strip, surpass ; forestall.*

prae-vidē-, -vid-, -viso-, *foresee.*

prande-, prand-, pranso-, 1033, *breakfast, lunch.*

prandio-, *n., breakfast*

prāto-, *n., meadow.*

prāvo-, *crooked ; perverse, depraved.*

prec-, *f., 549, prayer.*

preca-, *I., dep., pray, entreat.*

precāriō, *by entreaty, by request.*

prehend-,prehend-,prehensō-, *seize, catch.*

prem-,press-,presso-,*press ; overwhelm ; oppress, annoy.*

pretio-, *n., price ; worth ; reward.*

pretiōso-, *costly, precious.*

pridiš, *the day before, 870.*

primo-, 105, *first ; foremost ; 698, 700.*

primō, *at first.*

primōri-, *first, foremost ; as noun, pl., the chiefs, nobles.*

primum, *first, in the first place, for the first time.*

princep-, *first, chief ; as noun, chief, leader, prince ; pl., the foremost men.*

principio-, *n., a beginning, origin.*

priōr-, 105, *former ; previous.*

prisco-, *ancient, old ; as proper name, Priscus.*

pristino-, *early, primitive, former.*

prius-, *before, sooner.*

prius-quam, 1227 ; *before that, before, 1235.*

priva-, *I., bereave, deprive.*

privātim, *privately, apart.*

privāto-, *private, of private station ; as noun, a private person.*

prō, prep. w. abl., 901, 923, *in front of ; for, on behalf of ; instead of ; on account of ; considering.*

proba-, *I., try, test ; prove, demonstrate ; approve, commend.*

probābili-, *probable.*

probitāt-, *f., virtue, uprightness.*

probo-, *virtuous, honest.*

proboscid-, *f., snout, trunk.*

prob-ro-, *n., disgraceful act ; reproach, disgrace.*

Procā-, *m., 555, Procas.*

prō-cēd-, -cess-, -cesso-, *proceed, advance.*

procella-, *f., storm, tempest.*

prōcērītāt-, *f., height, tallness.*

prōcēro-, *high, tall.*

prō-clāma-, *I., cry out, proclaim.*

prō-consul-, *m., proconsul, one who at the close of his consulship assumed the command of a province.*

procul, *afar, at a distance.*

Proculo-, *m., Proculus.*

prō-cumb-, -cubu-, -cubito-, *lean forward, sink down, prostrate one's self.*

prō-d-, -did-, -dito-, 178, *put forth ; hand down, disclose ; betray, abandon.*

prōdes-, prōfu-, 147, *be profitable, profit, benefit ; 805.*

prōd-i-, -iv-, -ito-, 497, *go forth, advance ; come to light.*

prōditiōn-, *f., treachery, treason.*

prōditōr-, *traitor.*

prōdigio-, *n., prodigy, wonder, omen.*

prō-dūc-, -dux-, -ducto-, *lead out, bring forth.*

proelio-, *n., battle.*

profectiōn-, *f., setting out, departure.*



profectō, *certainly, surely, in truth.*

prō-fer-, -tul-, -lāto-, *bring forward; reveal; produce, exhibit; hold out, present; utter, express.*

prō-fic(i)-, -fēc-, -fecto-, *make progress, advance, effect.*

proficisc-, profecto-, *dep., set out, go.*

pro-fite-, -fesso-, *dep., profess, declare openly; put forward, offer.*

prō-fligā-, I., *cast down, overthrow, rout.*

pro-fug(i)-, -fūg-, *flee away; escape.*

profugo, *exiled; fugitive.*

pro-fund-, -fūd-, -fūso-, *pour forth; waste, squander.*

profundo, *deep, profound.*

profūso-, *lavish, wasteful.*

prō-gred(i)-, -gresso-, *go forward, advance* [grad(i)-].

prōh, *interj., 626, oh! alas!*

pro-hibe-, II., *keep off, repel; hinder; restrain; prohibit, forbid.*

proinde, *exactly; hence, therefore.*

prō-ic(i)- [prō-jic(i)-], -jēc-, -jecto-, *throw forth; throw prostrate; fling away, reject.*

prō-lāb-, -lapso-, *dep., fall, sink, decline.*

prōli-, *f., 51, offspring.*

prō-mine-, -minu-, *project, lean forward.*

prōmisso-, *let grow, long.*

prō-mitt-, -mis-, -misso-, *send forth, let grow forth; promise, engage.*

promptē, *promptly, readily.*

prompto-, *manifest, at hand, prompt, quick.*

prōno-, *prone, headlong; inclined.*

prō-nuntia-, I., *utter, declare.*

propāga-, I., *propagate; prolong, continue, extend.*

prope, *prep. w. acc., 900, near; as adv., nearly, almost.*

propediem, *shortly, soon.*

prō-pell-, -pul-, -pulso-, *drive forth, repel.*

propemodum, *nearly, almost.*

prōpenso-, *projecting; inclined, prone.*

propera-, I., *hasten.*

properē, *hastily.*

propinquo-, *near, at hand; neighbouring as noun, kinsman, kinsfolk,*

propiōr-, 105, *nearer.*

prō-pōn-, -posu-, -posito-, *set forth; display; propose; offer; imagine, design, decide.*

prōposito-, *n., design, intention.*

proprio-, *one's own; special, peculiar; proper.*

propter, *prep. w. acc., 900, near; on account of, owing to.*

propterea, *therefore, on that account.*

prō-pulsa-, I., *repel, repulse.*

prō-rip(i)-, -ripu-, -repto-, *hurry forth.*

prō-roga-, I., *prolong, continue.*

prorsus, *absolutely, utterly.*

prō-scind-, -scid-, -scisso-, *rend; assail; revile, defame.*

prō-scrib-, -scrips-, -scripto-, *proscribe, outlaw.*

prōscriptiōn-, *f., proscription, outlawry; confiscation.*

prō-sequ-, -secūto-, *follow after, accompany, attend upon; pursue.*

prō-sili-, -silu-, *leap forth, spring up.*

prōspectu-, *m., prospect, view, sight.*

prosperē, *prosperously, successfully.*

prospero, *favourable, fortunate.*

prō-spīc(i-), -spex-, -spectō-, *look forth at, see.*

prō-stern-, -strāv-, -strālo-, *overthrow, prostrate.*

prō-tend-, -tend-, -tento- *stz.*  
-tenso-, *stretch forth, extend.*

protervo-, *wanton, insolent, bold.*

protervē, *wantonly, shamelessly.*

prōtinus, *forthwith, directly.*

prō-veh-, -vex-, -vecto-, *carry forth; conduct, waft; in pass., push forth, advance; sail.*

prōvidentia-, *providence, foresight.*

prōvido-, *foresceing, prudent.*

prōvincia-, *province.*

prō-voca-, I., *call forth; challenge; appeal.*

prōvocātiōn-, f., *challenge, appeal.*

proximē, *next, very near.*

proximo-, 105, *nearest, next; nearly related, of kin.*

prūdēt(i-), *prudent, discreet.*

prūdētia-, f., *prudence, wisdom.*

Prūsia-, m., 555, *Prusias.*

Pseudophilippo-, m., *the pretended Philip.*

psittaco-, m., *parrot.*

Psylo-, m. pl., *the Psylli*, persons pretending to be able to cure the bites of venomous snakes.

Ptolemaeo-, m., *Ptolemy.*

pūber-, 528, *mature, fully-grown, adult.*

publicē, *publicly; by authority, or at the cost, of the state.*

publico-, *public; common.*

Publicola-, m., *Publicola.*

Publio-, m., *Publius, a praenomen.*

pudibundo-, *modest.*

pudōr-, m., *shame, modesty, reverence.*

puella-, f., *girl.*

puerili-, *boyish, childish.*

pueritia-, *boyhood.*

puero-, m., *boy, lad.*

puerulo-, m., *little boy, child.*

pugiōn-, m., *dagger, dirk.*

pugna-, f., *battle, conquest.*

pugna-, I., *fight, contend.*

pulchritūdōn-, f., *beauty.*

pulchro-, *fair, beautiful, noble; also, as proper noun, Pulcher.*

pullārio-, m., *chicken-feeder.*

pullo-, m., *young animal; chicken.*

pullo-, *dark-coloured; dusky.*

pult-, f., *pottage.*

pulver- [pulvis-], m., 528, *dust.*

pung-, pupug-, puncto-, *sting, puncture; vex, annoy.*

Pūnico-, *Punic, Carthaginian.*

pūni-, IV., *punish, chastise.*

puppi-, f., *stern; ship.*

purga-, I., *cleanse; exculpate, clear.*

purpura-, f., *purple.*

purpurāto-, *clad in purple.*

purpureo-, *of a purple, or red colour.*

pūro-, *clear, pure.*

puta-, I., *trim, prune; think, suppose.*

Pŷrēnaeo-, m., *the Pyrenees mountains.*

Pyrrha-, f., *Pyrrha.*

Pyrrho-, m., *Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.*

Pŷthagorā-, m., 555, *Pythagoras; B.C. 550.*

Pŷthagorēo-, m. pl., *disciples of Pythagoras.*

Pŷthia-, f., *the Pythian priestess, at Delphi.*

Q., *an abbreviation for Quinto.*

quā, *where, by what way.*  
 quadrāgēsimo-, *fortieth.*  
 quadrāgintā, *forty.*  
 quadrant(i-), *m., a quarter of an*  
*ās, 921; quarter.*  
 quadriga-, *f. pl., four-horse cha-*  
*riot.*  
 quadrimo-, *four years old.*  
 quadringento-, *four hundred.*  
 quadruped-, *four-footed; c.,*  
*beast.*  
 quaer-, quaesiv-, quaesito-, *seek*  
*for; inquire about; ask; get,*  
*procure, win.*  
 quaes-, 506, *ask, pray.*  
 quaestiōn-, *f., asking, question;*  
*examination, especially by tor-*  
*ture.*  
 quaestōr-, *m., quaestor, a Roman*  
*officer, whose duty was to*  
*receive and disburse the re-*  
*venues; paymaster of an*  
*army.*  
 quaestu-, *m., gain, profit.*  
 quaestūra-, *f., quaestorship.*  
 quāli-, *of what kind; as, 98.*  
 quāli-cunque, *of what kind so-*  
*ever.*  
 quam, *how, how much; than;*  
*as; see 701, 708, 1227.*  
 quamdiū, *as long as, until.*  
 quamobrem, *wherefore, why.*  
 quamprimum, *as soon as pos-*  
*sible.*  
 quamvis, *although, 1221.*  
 quandō, *when, since.*  
 quandoquidem, *since.*  
 quanquam, *although, 1219.*  
 quanto-, *how great, as; quantō,*  
*by how much; quantum, so far*  
*as.*  
 quāpropter, *wherefore.*  
 quārē, *why, wherefore.*  
 quartāna-, *f., quartan ague.*  
 quarto-, *fourth; quartum, for*  
*the fourth time.*

quasi, *as if, 1216.*  
 quater, *four times.*  
 quat(i-), —, quasso-, *shake;*  
*agitate, strike.*  
 quattuor, *four.*  
 -que, 614, *and.*  
 quemadmodum, *after what man-*  
*ner, how.*  
 quer-, questo-, *dep., complain,*  
*bewail; lament.*  
 querēla-, *f., lament, complaint.*  
 querimōnia, *f., lamentation, com-*  
*plaint.*  
 questu-, *m., complaint, lament-*  
*ing.*  
 quia, *because, 1242.*  
 quidem, *indeed, even; nē—qui-*  
*dem, not even; 612, c.*  
 quidnī, *why not?*  
 quiesc-, quiēv-, quiēto-, *be quiet,*  
*take rest.*  
 quiēt-, *f., rest; peace, quiet.*  
 quiēto-, *quiet, calm, tranquil.*  
 quīn, *that—not; but that; 1167;*  
*why not? 1126; quīn etiam,*  
*moreover, 1168.*  
 Quinctio-, *m., Quinctius.*  
 quinquāgintā, *fifty.*  
 quinque, *five.*  
 quinquies, *five times.*  
 quinto-, *fifth; also, as a praenō-*  
*men, Quintus.*  
 quippe, *in fact, indeed, certainly;*  
*1241.*  
 Quirināli-, *m., the Quirinal Hill.*  
 Quirino-, *m., Quirinus, a name of*  
*Romulus after his decease.*  
 Quirit(i-), *m., the Quirites, the*  
*citizens of Rome.*  
 quo-, *relative pron., 90, 716 ff.,*  
*who, which, that.*  
 quo-, *interrogative pron., 90,*  
*961, who? which? what? quī,*  
*abl., how? 91.*  
 -quo-, *indefinite pron., 90, 964,*  
*any.*

quō, *whither*; -quō, *to any or some place*; quō, 1156, *in order that, whereby*; *by how much*.

quoad, *as long as, until*.

quo-cunque, 92, 94, *whoever, whatever*.

quōcunque, *whithersoever*.

quod, *because, that*, 1242, 1091 ff.

quo-dam, 95, 963, 967, *some one, a certain one*.

quōminus, *whereby—not, that—not*, 1165.

quōmodo, *in what manner, how*.

quo-nam? *who? which? what?*

quondam, *once, formerly*; *at times*.

quoniam, *since, because*, 1242.

quo-piam, 95, 966, *some one, any one*.

quo-quam, 95, 969, *any at all*.

quo-que, 95, 968, *each*.

quoque, *also, even*.

quo-quo-, 93, *whoever, whatever*.

quorsum, *whither? to what? for what?*

quot, 98, *how many*; *as*.

quotannis, *every year*.

quotiēs, *how often*; *as often as*.

quotiēscunque, *how often soever*; *as often as ever*.

quousque, *how long? how far?*

quam, *see cum*.

Racilia-, *f., Racilia*.

rādic-, *f., root*.

radio-, *m., rod, wand*.

rāmo-, *m., bough, branch*.

rāna-, *f., frog*.

rap(i-), rapu-, rapto-, *seize; hurry off*.

rapido-, *rapid, vehement*.

rapīna-, *f., robbery, plunder, rapine*.

raptōr-, *m., robber, plunderer*.

rāpo-, *n., sts. rāpa-, f., turnip*.

rārō, *rarely, seldom*.

rāro-, *unusual, rare*; *pl., few, scattered*.

rati-, *f., raft, float, boat*.

ratiōn-, *f., reckoning; reason, cause; account; plan, scheme; regard, consideration*.

rato-, *part. fr. re-, and adj., reckoned; settled, established*.

re-, rato-, *dep., reckon; suppose, think, imagine*.

rē-, *f., thing, matter; business, affair; fact; 'rēs gestae,' deeds, exploits; 'rē-familiāri-,' private property; 'rē-militāri-,' military science; 'rē-publica-,' the state, the republic, the public interest; 'rē-vērā,' in fact, in truth*.

re-bella-, *I., renew war; rebel, revolt*.

re-cēd-, -cess-, -cesso-, *retire, withdraw*.

recent(i-), *recent, fresh*; *as adv., recently*.

receptu-, *m., withdrawal, retreat; place of retreat*.

recessu-, *m., a retiring; nook, gulf, bay*.

re-cid-, -cid-, -cāso-, *fall back, recoil; sink*.

re-cip(i-), -cēp-, -cepto-, *take back; regain, recover; receive; be-take, convey; withdraw*.

recita-, *I., recite, read*.

re-concilia-, *I., reconcile; restore*.

reconciliatiōn-, *f., reconciliation*.

re-cond-, -condid-, -condito-, *hide, keep close*.

re-crea-, *I., renew, restore, refresh*.

rectā, *straightway*.

rectē, *rightly, properly*.

recto-, *right, straight; just, upright*.

rectōr-, *m., guide; ruler, commander*.

recupera-, I., *get back, recover.*  
 re-cūsa-, I., *refuse, decline; make objection* [causa-].  
 red-d-, -did-, -dito-, *give back, restore; render; administer; deliver; give forth; 'gratiam reddere,' to repay a kindness* [da-].  
 redemptōr-, m., *contractor.*  
 red-i-, iv-, -ito-, 497, *go back, return.*  
 red-ig-, -ēg-, -acto-, *reduce; constrain; convert* [ag-].  
 red-im-, -ēm-, -empto-, *buy back, redeem, ransom; contract for* [em-].  
 redimi-, IV., *crown.*  
 red-integra-, I., *make whole again, restore, renew.*  
 reditu-, m., *a return; pl., revenue.*  
 reduc-, *brought back, returning.*  
 re-dūc-, -dux-, -ducto-, *lead back, bring back; restore.*  
 refer-, rettul-, relāto-, *bring back; refer; restore; report, relate; record, set down; repay; re-present; 'gratiam referre,' to show gratitude, make a return.*  
 re-flect-, -flex-, -flexo-, *bend or turn back.*  
 re-formīda-, I., *fear, dread; shun.*  
 re-fove-, -fōv-, -fōto-, *revive, restore.*  
 re-fring-, -frēg-, -fracto-, *break into; crush, destroy.*  
 re-fug(i-), -fūg-, *flee back; escape; shun.*  
 re-fulge-, -fuls-, *shine, glitter.*  
 reg-, rex-, recto-, *direct; rule, guide, govern.*  
 rēg-, m., *king; tyrant.*  
 rēgāli-, *royal, worthy of a king.*  
 rēgia-, f., *royal palace, court.*  
 Rēgillo-, m., *the lake Regillus, in Latium.*

rēgīna-, f., *queen.*  
 rēgio-, *royal, kingly, princely.*  
 regiōn-, f., *district, region, country.*  
 regna-, I., *be a king, reign, rule.*  
 regno-, n., *kingdom; royal power.*  
 re-gred(i-), -gresso-, dep., *go back, return, retreat* [grad(i-)].  
 regressu-, m., *a return.*  
 Rēgulo-, m., *Regulus.*  
 rē-ic(i-) [rē-jic(i-)], -jēc-, -jecto-, *cast back; cast away, reject* [jac(i-)].  
 re-lāb-, -lapso-, *glide back; fall back.*  
 re-lēga-, I., *remove; banish.*  
 re-liga-, I., *bind fast, tie, fasten.*  
 religiōn-, f., *religion, piety; scruple; superstition.*  
 religiōso-, *devout, religious; sacred.*  
 re-liqu-, -liqu-, -licto-, *leave behind; leave, bequeath; abandon.*  
 reliquia-, f. pl., *remnant.*  
 reliquo-, *remaining; the rest of.*  
 re-lūce-, -lux-, *shine out, glitter.*  
 re-mane-, -mans-, -manso-, *remain, continue.*  
 remedio-, n., *medicine, remedy.*  
 remissiōn-, f., *abatement, remission.*  
 re-mitt-, -mīs-, -misso-, *send back; remit, relax; give up, excuse; resign, devote.*  
 Remo-, m., *Remus.*  
 rēmo-, m., *oar.*  
 Rēmo-, m. pl., *the Remi.*  
 remōto-, *remote, retired.*  
 re-move-, -mōv-, -mōto-, *remove, withdraw.*  
 re-mūnera-, I., dep., *remunerate, recompense.*  
 re-nasc-, -nāto-, dep., *be re-born, grow again, revive.*

re-nova-, I., *renew, restore, repair.*

re-nu-, -nu-, *deny, reject.*

re-nuntia-, I., *bring back word; report, announce.*

re-nūta-, I., *decline, refuse.*

reo-, *a person accused; defendant; charged with, answerable for, 791.*

repell-, reppul-, repulso-, *drive back; repulse; reject, refuse.*

re-pond-, -pend-, -penso-, *pay back; require, compensate.*

repente, *suddenly, unexpectedly.*

repentino-, *sudden, unlooked for.*

reperi-, repper-, reperto-, *find out, discover, ascertain [par(i-)].*

re-pet-, -petiv-, -petito-, *ask back; claim, demand back; repeat, seek again; retrace; exact, demand; 'rēs repetere,' to demand satisfaction.*

repetunda-, *f. pl., extortion, peculation. Money dishonestly taken by a magistrate, by way either of bribery, unjust exaction, or embezzlement, rendered such person liable for an action 'dē pecuniis repetundis, for recovering sums of money.'*

re-ple-, -plēv-, -plēto-, *fill again; fill, supply; glut.*

re-pōn-, -posu-, -posito-, *replace; restore; preserve, lay up.*

re-porta-, I., *carry back; report.*

re-posc-, *demand back, claim.*

re-prehend-, -prehend-, -prehenso-, *hold back; upbraid, censure.*

re-prō-mitt-, -mis-, -misso-, *promise in return.*

re-publica-, *f., 540, the state, the republic.*

repudia-, I., *reject; divorce.*

re-puerasc-, *become a boy again, play the boy again.*

re-pugna-, I., *fight again; oppose, withstand.*

repulsa-, *f., repulse; rejection of a candidate, defeat.*

re-purga-, I., *cleans, clear again.*

re-puta-, *reckon; think over, reflect on.*

re-quir-, -quisiv-, -quisito-, *seek again; inquire for, hunt for; need, want [quaer-].*

re-scind-, -scid-, -scisso-, *cut off; break down; annul, rescind.*

re-scrib-, -scrips-, -scripto-, *write back, answer a letter.*

re-seca-, -seca-, -secto-, *cut off, pare; curtail.*

re-sera-, I., *unlock; open, disclose*

re-serva-, I., *reserve; lay up, save.*

re-sid-, -sēd-, -sesso-, *sink down; subside, grow calm.*

re-sist-, -stit-, -stito-, *stand still; withstand, resist.*

re-sperg-, -spers-, sperso-, *besprinkle, bespatter.*

re-spic(i-), -spex-, -specto-, *look back upon; regard, consider.*

re-spīra-, I., *take breath again; revive.*

re-sponde-, -spond-, -sponso-, *answer; correspond to, agree with.*

responso-, *n., an answer.*

re-sta-, -stit-, *remain.*

re-stingu-, -stinx-, -stincto-, *extinguish.*

re-stitu-, -stitu-, -stitūto-, *replace, restore; rebuild; recall.*

re-sūm-, -sumps-, -sumpto-, *take again; recover, regain.*

rēti-, *n., 55, net.*

Rethogeni-, *m., Rethogenes.*

re-tine-, -tinu-, -tento-, *hold back; retain, detain; restrain [tene-].*

re-trah-, -trax-, -tracto-, *draw back; withdraw; withhold, check.*

re-tribu-, -tribu-, -tribūto-, *re-store, repay.*  
 retrō, *backward, behind.*  
 rēvērā, *in very truth, indeed.*  
 reverentia-, *f., respect, regard, reverence.*  
 re-vert-, -vert-, -verso-, and *dep.*, 446, *return, come back.*  
 revīvisc-, revix-, *live again, revive.*  
 re-voca-, *I., call back, recall; call away.*  
 Rhēa-, *f., Rhea.*  
 Rhēno-, *m., the Rhine.*  
 rhētor-, *m., teacher of rhetoric.*  
 Rhodano-, *m., the Rhone.*  
 Rhodo-, *the island of Rhodes.*  
 rictu-, *m., the open mouth.*  
 rīde-, rīs-, rīso-, *laugh; ridicule.*  
 riga-, *I., bedew, irrigate.*  
 rige-, rigu-, *be stiff.*  
 rigōr-, *m., stiffness; severity.*  
 rīpa-, *f., bank of a river; str.* of the sea.  
 rīsu-, *m., laughter.*  
 rīte, *duly, rightly.*  
 rītu-, *m., ceremony, rite; manner.*  
 rīxa-, *quarrel, brawl, strife.*  
 rōbor-, *n., 49, oak; strength, firmness, energy.*  
 rōbusto-, *hard, strong, vigorous.*  
 roga-, *I., ask; beg; propose for adoption.*  
 rogo-, *m., funeral pile.*  
 Rōma-, *f., Rome.*  
 Rōmāno-, *Roman.*  
 Rōmulo-, *m., Romulus.*  
 Roscio-, *m., Roscius.*  
 rostro-, *n., beak of a ship; in pl., the Rostra, a platform from which orators addressed the people, so called from its being adorned with the beaks of captured ships.*

ru-, ru-, ruto-, *fall down; rush; cast down, dash.*  
 rube-, rubu-, *be red, be red-hot.*  
 rubro-, *red, ruddy.*  
 rudi-, *uncultivated, rude, ignorant, 779.*  
 Rūfino-, *m., Rufinus.*  
 Rūfo-, *m., Rufus.*  
 ruīna-, *f., ruin, downfall.*  
 rūmōr-, *m., rumour, report.*  
 rump-, rūp-, rupto-, *burst, break; interrupt.*  
 rūpi-, *f., 51, rock, crag.*  
 rursum, rursus, *again, on the other hand.*  
 rūs-, *n., the country; country place.*  
 rustica-, *I., dep., live in or go to the country.*  
 rustico-, *rustic, rural; boorish, rude.*  
 Rutilio-, *m., Rutilius.*  
 Sabīno-, *Sabine.*  
 sacerdot-, *c., priest or priestess.*  
 sacerdotio-, *n., priesthood.*  
 sacramento-, *n., oath.*  
 sacrārio-, *n., sanctuary, shrine.*  
 sacrificā-, *I., offer sacrifice.*  
 sacrificio-, *n., a sacrifice.*  
 sacro-, *consecrated, sacred; devoted; accursed. 'Mont-Sacro,' the sacred mount, three miles from Rome. 'via-sacra,' the sacred street, along which the triumphal processions passed on their way to the Capitol.*  
 saeculo-, *n., age, century.*  
 saepe, *often, 115.*  
 saepi-, saeps-, saepto-, *hedge in, fence in, enclose.*  
 saepi-, *f., 51, hedge.*  
 saevi-, *IV., rage, be fierce or cruel, show cruelty.*  
 saevitia-, *f., cruelty, harshness.*  
 saevo-, *cruel, harsh, fierce.*

sagīna-, I., *fatten, cram.*  
 sagitta-, f., *arrow.*  
 sagittārio-, *archer.*  
 sago-, n., *soldier's cloak.*  
 sagulo-, n., *small military cloak.*  
 Saguntino-, *Saguntine.*  
 Sagunto-, n. sts. f., *Saguntum, in Spain.*  
 Salami-, f., *the island Salamis, near Athens.*  
 sal(i)-, m., *salt, 553.*  
 Salio-, m. pl., *the Salii, priests of Mars.*  
 Salinātōr-, m., *Salinator.*  
 salino-, n., *salt-cellar.*  
 saliva-, f., *spittle.*  
 salta-, I., *dance.*  
 saltem, *at least.*  
 saltu-, m., *leap, bound; forest-pasture; mountain-pass, glen.*  
 salūbri-, 71, *healthful, salutary, wholesome.*  
 salūt-, f., *health; safety, welfare; salutation.*  
 salūta-, I., *salute, greet.*  
 salūtāri-, *salutary, healthful.*  
 salūtātiōn-, f., *salutation, greeting.*  
 salūtātōr-, m., *greeter, saluter.*  
 salvo-, *safe, sound, unhurt.*  
 sambūceo-, *made of elder-wood.*  
 Samnīt(i)-, *Samnite.*  
 sanci-, sanx-, sancto-, *ratify, confirm, ordain.*  
 sancto-, *sacred; holy, virtuous.*  
 sūnū-, *soundly; indeed, truly.*  
 sanguin-, m., 527, *blood.*  
 sanguinolento-, *blood-stained.*  
 sūno-, *sound, healthy.*  
 sap(i)-, sapiv-, *be wise, be prudent.*  
 sapient(i)-, *wise.*  
 sapientia-, f., *wisdom, discretion.*  
 sarcina-, f., *bundle, burden, baggage.*

sarmento-, n., *twig; fagot; fascine.*  
 satellet-, c., *attendant; life-guard.*  
 satia-, I., *satiate, satisfy.*  
 satis, *enough; in abundance; sufficient or sufficiently.*  
 satius-, *better, preferable.*  
 Sātūrnīno-, m., *Saturninus.*  
 saucio-, *wounded.*  
 saxo-, n., *rock, stone.*  
 Scaevola-, m., *Scaevola.*  
 scāla-, f. pl., *ladder.*  
 scapha-, f., *skiff, boat.*  
 Scauro-, m., *Scaurus.*  
 scelerātē-, *guiltily, wickedly.*  
 scelerāto-, *wicked; infamous, accursed.*  
 sceles-, n., *crime, impiety.*  
 scelestē-, *wickedly.*  
 scelesto-, *wicked, impious.*  
 scēna-, f., *the stage of a theatre.*  
 schola-, f., *school; lecture.*  
 sci-, IV., *know.*  
 scientia-, f., *knowledge, science.*  
 scilicet, *you must know; evidently, of course, doubtless.*  
 scind-, scid-, scisso-, *cut, cleave, rend.*  
 scīpiōn-, m., *staff, stick; as proper name, Scipio.*  
 scisc-, sciv-, scito-, *search into; ascertain.*  
 sciscita-, I., *dep., inquire, demand, ask.*  
 scītē-, *skilfully, elegantly.*  
 scrib-, scrips-, scripto-, *write; compose; draw; enroll.*  
 scrība-, m., *clerk, secretary.*  
 scriptōr-, m., *writer, author.*  
 scrūta-, I., *dep., search, explore.*  
 sculp-, sculps-, sculpto-, *carve, engrave.*  
 scurra-, m., *buffoon, jester.*  
 scūto-, n., *shield, made of wood, 4 × 2½ feet in size.*  
 Scytha-, m., *Scythian.*



se-, *pron., reflex., himself, etc.*, 82, 934 ff.  
 seca-, secu-, secto-, *cut, cut off.*  
 sē-cēd-, -cess-, -cesso-, *retire, withdraw, recede.*  
 sē-cern-, -crēv-, -crēto-, *sever, separate; discriminate, except.*  
 sēcessu-, *m., departure; retreat.*  
 sēcērētō, *separately, apart, privately.*  
 sēcērētō-, *separate, retired, secret.*  
 secta-, *l., dep., follow, pursue, chase.*  
 secundo-, *following; second, next; favourable, fair.*  
 secundum, *prep. w. acc., 900, 915, next; according to; as adv., in the second place.*  
 secūri-, *f., axe, hatchet.*  
 sēcūritāt-, *f., safety, unconcern.*  
 secus, *otherwise, differently.*  
 sed, *but, 619.*  
 sede-, sēd-, sēssō-, *sit; remain, stay; encamp.*  
 sēdi-, *f., 51, seat; chair; abode; settlement.*  
 sēditiōn-, *f., dissension, strife, insurrection.*  
 sēdulitāt-, *f., assiduity, zeal.*  
 segni-, *slow, sluggish, inactive.*  
 segniter, *slowly, slothfully, inertly.*  
 segnitia-, *f., sloth, laziness, remissness.*  
 sēlibra-, *f., a half-pound.*  
 sella-, *f., chair.*  
 semel, *once; 'nōn semel,' not once only.*  
 sēmen-, *n., seed.*  
 semper, *always.*  
 sempiterno-, *perpetual, endless.*  
 Semprōnio-, *m., Sempronius.*  
 sēmuncia-, *f., a half-ounce.*  
 sen-, 526, 107, *old man; aged.*  
 Sēna-, *f., Sena, Sinigaglia, in Umbria, on the Adriatic.*

senātōr-, *m., senator.*  
 senātōrio-, *senatorial.*  
 senātu-, *m., the senate.*  
 senecta- *f., senectūt-, f., old age.*  
 senesc-, senu-, *grow old; wane.*  
 senīli-, *senile, aged.*  
 senio-, *n., decrepitude, decay.*  
 seniōr-, *older, 107.*  
 Senon-, *m. pl., the Senones, a Gallic tribe.*  
 sensim, *gradually.*  
 sensu-, *m., feeling, perception, sense.*  
 sententia-, *f., opinion; resolution, purpose; 'ex sententiā,' according to wish or liking, happily, prosperously.*  
 senti-, sens-, senso-, *feel; perceive, know; think.*  
 sēparātim, *apart, separately.*  
 sepeli-, sepeliv-, sepulto-, *bury.*  
 septem, *seven.*  
 Septembri-, *m., September, 870.*  
 septemdecim, *seventeen.*  
 septēno-, 118, *seven each.*  
 septiēs, *seven times.*  
 septimo-, *seventh.*  
 Septimulēio-, *Septimuleius.*  
 septingento-, *seven hundred.*  
 septuāgintā, *seventy.*  
 septuāgēsimo-, *seventieth.*  
 sepulchro-, *n., tomb, sepulchre.*  
 sepultūra-, *f., burial, interment.*  
 Sēquano-, *m. pl., the Sequani, a Gallic tribe.*  
 sequ-, secūto-, *follow; attend; pursue.*  
 Sergio-, *m., Sergius.*  
 sērio-, *serious, grave, earnest.*  
 sēriō, *earnestly.*  
 sermōn-, *m., discourse, speech, talk.*  
 sērō, *late, too late.*  
 serto-, *n., garland, wreath.*  
 Sertōrio-, *m., Sertorius.*

serva-, I., *keep, preserve; observe, watch.*  
 serva-, f., *handmaid, female slave.*  
 servi-, IV., *be a slave; serve; be devoted to.*  
 servili-, *slavish, servile.*  
 Servilia-, f., *Servilia.*  
 Servilio-, m., *Servilius.*  
 Servio-, m., *Servius.*  
 servitūt-, f., *slavery, bondage.*  
 servo-, m., *slave.*  
 sessōr-, m., *sitter; rider.*  
 sestertio-, m., *a sesterce; a small coin, equal to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  asses, in value about .04 at the time of Augustus, and a little less afterwards.*  
 sestertio-, n., *a sum of 1,000 sesterces, 921.\**  
 seu, sive, *whether, or, or if, 622.*  
 sevērē-, *gravely, severely, seriously.*  
 sevēro-, *severe, grave, stern.*  
 sex, *six.*  
 sexāgēsimo-, *sixtieth.*  
 sexāgintā-, *sixty.*  
 sexcento-, *six hundred.*  
 Sextili-, m., *the month of August, which was the sixth of the old Roman calendar.*  
 Sextilio-, m., *Sextilius.*  
 sexto-, *sixth; also, as proper name, Sextus.*  
 sī, *if, 1182.*  
 Sibyllino-, of the Sibyl, *Sibylline.*  
 sic, *so, thus.*  
 sicco-, *dry.*  
 Sicilia-, f., *Sicily.*

Siculo-, *Sicilian.*  
 sicut, *so as, just as.*  
 sīdes-, n., *star, constellation.*  
 significa-, I., *indicate; show; imply.*  
 signo-, n., *sign; standard; signal; statue.*  
 sile-, silu-, *be silent.*  
 silentio-, n., *silence.*  
 silva-, f., *wood, forest.*  
 Silvia-, f., *Silvia.*  
 simili-, 101, *like, similar.*  
 similiter, *in like manner, similarly.*  
 similitūdō-, f., *likeness, resemblance.*  
 simplec-, *simple, sincere.*  
 simpliciter, *simply, directly.*  
 simul, *at the same time; simulac or simulatque, as soon as.*  
 simula-, I., *make like; pretend, feign, counterfeit.*  
 simulācro-, n., *likeness, image; representation.*  
 simulātōr-, m., *imitator; pretender.*  
 simultāt-, f. usu. pl., *enmity, grudge, hatred.*  
 sīn, *but if, 1199.*  
 sin-, siv-, sito-, *permit, allow.*  
 sine, prep. w. abl., *without.*  
 singulāri-, *singular, peculiar; single.*  
 singulo-, 118, *one each, each, one by one.*  
 sinistro-, *on the left hand left; unlucky.*

\* Sestertio-, n. (prop. the genit. plur. of sestertio-, m., contracted, 539), is used to express the sum of 1,000 sesterces.

(1) in the plural with numeral adjectives, to denote any number of thousands of sesterces under a million: septem sestertia=septem millia sestertiōrum=7,000 sesterces=£200 about.

(2) in the singular with numeral adverbs, to denote millions; in which case commonly the factor 100,000 (centēna millia) is omitted; thus, sestertium decīgs=10 × 100,000=1,000,000 sesterces=£40,000 about.

sestertium millīcs=1,000 × 100,000=100,000,000 sesterces=£4,000,000 about.

sinu-, *m.*, *fold of a garment ; bosom ; bay.*

sist-, stit-, stato-, *stand ; remain, endure ; stop, arrest.*

siti-, *f.*, 544, *thirst.*

siti-, *IV.*, *be athirst.*

sito-, *situated, lying.*

situ-, *m.*, *site, situation ; region.*

sive, seu, *whether, or if*, 622.

sōbrio-, *sober, temperate.*

socero-, *m.*, *father-in-law.*

sociāli-, *pertaining to allies (soci-); social.*

societāt-, *f.*, *fellowship, society ; alliance, league.*

socio-, *m.*, *companion ; ally.*

Sōcrati-, *m.*, *Socrates.*

sodāli-, *c.*, *comrade, fellow, mate.*

sōl-, *m.*, *the sun.*

sole-, solito-, 165, *be accustomed, wont.*

solea-, *f.*, *sandal, shoe.*

sōlemni-, *annual ; customary, solemn.*

solido-, *firm, solid ; substantial.*

solio-, *n.*, *throne.*

sōlitārio-, *alone, lonely.*

sōlitūdōn-, *f.*, *solitude ; desert.*

solito-, *accustomed, ordinary ; one's habit.*

sollert(i)-, *skilful, ingenious, shrewd.*

sollertīa-, *f.*, *skill, shrewdness, ability.*

sollicito-, *anxious ; restless, unquiet, watchful.*

solo-, *n.*, *the ground, the bottom.*

sōlo-, 74, *alone, only ; lonely.*

sōlum, *alone, only, merely.*

sōlummodo, *only, merely.*

solv-, solv-, solūto-, *loosen ; put to sea, set sail ; give up, abandon, dissolve, break up.*

somnia-, *I.*, *have a dream.*

somno-, *m.*, *sleep.*

sona-, sonu-, sonito-, *sound.*

sonitu-, *m.*, *noise, din ; note.*

sono-, *m.*, *a sound.*

sōpi-, *IV.*, *lull to sleep.*

sōpito-, *slumbering, asleep.*

sorbe-, sorbu-, *swallow.*

sordidāto-, *meanly dressed, in mourning.*

sordidē-, *meanly, basely, poorly.*

sorōr-, *f.*, *sister.*

sorōrio-, *of a sister, the sister's.*

sort(i)-, *f.*, *a lot ; chance, fortune ; fate.*

sorti-, *IV.*, *dep.*, *cast lots ; allot ; obtain.*

sospet-, *safe, unhurt.*

Sp., an abbreviation of *Spurio*-.

sparg-, spars-, sparso-, *scatter ; disperse ; spread out.*

Sparta-, *f.*, *Sparta, in Laconia.*

spatio-, *n.*, *space ; interval, distance ; period, time.*

spē-, *f.*, *hope ; expectation.*

speciē-, *f.*, *show, appearance ; shape, form.*

specimen-, *n.*, *token ; example ; pattern.*

specta-, *I.*, *look ; see, observe ; regard, aim at.*

spectāculo-, *n.*, *sight, show, spectacle.*

spectātōr-, *m.*, *beholder, spectator.*

specu-, *m.*, *cave.*

specula-, *I.*, *dep.*, *spy out, watch, explore.*

speculātōr-, *m.*, *spy, scout.*

speculo-, *n.*, *mirror.*

spēlunca-, *f.*, *cave.*

spēra-, *I.*, *hope, expect.*

spern-, sprēv-, sprēto-, *despise, scorn.*

spīra-, *I.*, *breathe, blow ; live.*

spīritu-, *m.*, *breath ; spirit, high thoughts, courage ; pride, ambition, haughtiness.*

splendido-, *bright, brilliant.*

splendör-, *m.*, *brightness, splendor.*  
 spolia-, *I.*, *strip; plunder, de-spoil.*  
 spolio-, *n.*, *plunder, booty, spoil.*  
 sponde-, sponond-, sponso-, *promise, pledge.*  
 sponsiön-, *f.*, *promise, engagement.*  
 sponso-, sponsa-, *one betrothed; bridegroom, bride.*  
 sponte, 549, *by choice, willingly.*  
 spurco-, *filthy; base, mean.*  
 Spurio-, *m.*, *Spurius.*  
 squälido-, *rough, dirty, squalid.*  
 squāma-, *f.*, *scale of a fish, etc.*  
 sta-, stet-, stato-, *stand; remain, persist; cost.*  
 stabili-, *firm, stable.*  
 stabilität-, *f.*, *firmness, steadfastness.*  
 statim, *forthwith, immediately.*  
 Stätio-, *m.*, *Statius.*  
 statiön-, *f.*, *standing place, post, station.*  
 stäto-, *fixed, appointed.*  
 statu-, *m.*, *state, condition, posture.*  
 statu-, statu-, statüto-, *set up; ordain, appoint.*  
 statua-, *f.*, *image, statue.*  
 statūra-, *f.*, *stature.*  
 stercos-, *n.*, *dung, manure.*  
 sterili-, *barren.*  
 stern-, sträv-, sträto-, *spread, strew; cast down.*  
 Sthenio-, *m.*, *Sthenius.*  
 stimula-, *I.*, *goad; incite, impel.*  
 stimulo-, *m.*, *a goad, sting; incentive.*  
 stipa-, *I.*, *cram; throng around, accompany.*  
 stipendio-, *n.*, *military pay; military service; campaign.*

stirp(i-), *f.*, *stock; shrub; lineage, source.*  
 Stöico-, *m.*, *Stoic philosopher.*  
 stolidē, *foolishly, stupidly.*  
 stolido-, *foolish, dull, stupid.*  
 Stölön-, *m.*, *Stolo.*  
 stomacho-, *m.*, *stomach; dislike, anger, choler.*  
 strägi-, *f.*, 51, *overthrow; carnage.*  
 strägulo-, *covering; 'vesti-strägula-' coverlet, couch-covering; strägulo-, n., mattress, coverlet.*  
 strēnuo-, *active, strenuous.*  
 strepitu-, *m.*, *noise, din.*  
 stridör-, *m.*, *a creaking; scream, yell.*  
 strigöso-, *lean, meagre.*  
 string-, strinx-, stricto-, *draw tight; draw, unsheath.*  
 stude-, studu-, *be eager, earnest; de devoted to; aim at; pursue.*  
 studio-, *n.*, *eagerness, zeal; study; devotion.*  
 studiösē, *zealously, carefully.*  
 studiöso-, *eager, zealous; devoted.*  
 stultitia-, *f.*, *folly.*  
 stulto-, *foolish, silly.*  
 stupe-, stupu-, *be astonished, stupefied.*  
 stupe-fac(i-), -fēc-, -facto-, *stupefy, astound.*  
 suāde-, suās-, suāso-, *advise, urge, recommend, 808.*  
 suāvi-, *sweet.*  
 sub, *prep. w. acc. and abl.*, 902, 926, *under; close up to; during.*  
 sub-dūc-, -dux-, -ducto-, *draw up; draw off; remove; withdraw stealthily.*  
 süber-, *n.*, *a cork-tree.*  
 sub-i-, -iv-, -ito-, *go under; undergo, sustain; approach, advance; attack, operate; occur.*

sub-ic(i-) [sub-jic(i-)], -jēc-, -jec-  
to-, *place or throw under; make subject; annex.*  
sub-ig-, -ġg-, -acto-, *bring under; subdue; constrain* [ag-].  
subito-, *sudden; subito, suddenly.*  
sub-leva-, I., *lift up; support, aid.*  
sublicio-, *resting on piles.*  
sublimi-, *lofty, high; aloft.*  
sublustrī-, *with faint light, glimmering.*  
sub-mitt-, -mis-, -misso-, *let down, lower; yield, submit; let grow.*  
sub-move-, -mōv-, -mōto-, *remove, displace, dislodge.*  
suboli-, f., 51, *shoot, offspring, scion.*  
sub-rēp-, -reps-, -repto-, *creep upon.*  
sub-ride-, -ris-, -riso-, *smile.*  
sub-rig-, -rex-, -recto-, *set up, erect.*  
sub-roga-, I., *put in one's place, substitute.*  
sub-scrib-, -scrips-, -scripto-, *write beneath; subscribe, assent to.*  
sub-sequ-, -secūto-, *drp., follow close upon, succeed.*  
subsidio-, n., *succour, support, assistance.*  
sub-sili-, -silu- or -sili-, *leap up.*  
sub-stitu-, -stitū-, -stitūto-, *place under; substitute* [statu-].  
subter, *prep. w. acc. and abl., 902, under, beneath.*  
sub-veh-, -vex-, -vecto-, *carry up; convey up, conduct.*  
sub-veni-, -vĕn-, -vento-, *come up; succour, aid, help.*  
suc-cēd-, -cess-, -cesso-, *go under; approach, advance; succeed, follow after.*

successōr-, m., *successor.*  
successu-, m., *succession; success, prosperity.*  
suc-cing-, -cinx-, -cincto-, *gird up; furnish, equip.*  
suc-clāma-, I., *cry out; shout in answer.*  
sūdōr-, m., *sweat; toil.*  
sūfet-, m., a *sufet*, the chief magistrate at Carthage.  
suffer-, sustul-, sublāto-, *bear up; support; endure.*  
suf-fic(i-), -fēc-, -fecto-, *substitute; supply; suffice.*  
suf-fig-, -fix-, -fixo-, *fasten up to, affix.*  
suf-fōca-, I., *choke, strangle* [fauc-].  
suf-fod(i-), -fōd-, -fosso-, *dig beneath; undermine; pierce through, stab.*  
suffrāgio-, n., *ballot, vote.*  
Sulla-, m., *Sulla.*  
Sullāno-, *belonging to Sulla, Sulla's.*  
Sulpicio-, m., *Sulpicius.*  
sūm-, sumps-, sumpto-, *take up; assume; undertake; exact.*  
summa-, f., *sum total, amount, chief thing.*  
summo-, 105, *highest; last; extreme, exceeding; top of, 698.*  
sumptu-, m., *outlay, expense, cost.*  
suo-, *his own, her own, etc., 84, 935 ff.*  
supellectil(i-), f., 526, *household furniture; goods, utensils.*  
super, *prep. w. acc. and abl., 602, above, on, upon; beyond, in addition to; about, concerning.*  
supera-, I., *overtop; overcome, subdue; surmount.*  
superbē, *proudly, arrogantly.*

superbia-, *f.*, *haughtiness, arrogance.*  
 superbo-, *proud, haughty; as name, Superbus.*  
 super-es-, -fu-, *be over; remain, survive.*  
 super-jac(i-), -jēc-, -jecto-, *throw over, cast upon.*  
 superiōr-, 105, *higher; upper; former.*  
 super-nata-, I., *swim above, float at the top.*  
 supero-, *above, 106.*  
 super-veni-, -vēm-, -vento-, *come upon; supervene, surprise, arrive; surpass.*  
 super-vola-, I., *fly over.*  
 supplec-, *submission, suppliant.*  
 supplēmento-, *n.*, *supply, reinforcement.*  
 supplica-, I., *beseech, supplicate; return thanks to; 806.*  
 supplicio-, *n.*, *punishment, torture; in pl., supplication.*  
 suppliciter, *suppliantly, humbly.*  
 suprā, *prep. w. acc., 900, 916, above; beyond; before; 105.*  
 suprēmo-, 105, *highest, utmost, last.*  
 surg-, surrex-, surrecto-, *rise.*  
 sur-rip(i-), -ripu-, -repto-, *snatch secretly, steal, purloin.*  
 sus-cip(i-), -cēp-, -cepto-, *take up, undertake; assume; acknowledge; encounter.*  
 suspecto-, *mistrusted, suspected.*  
 sus-pend-, -pend-, -penso-, *hang up; keep in suspense; raise.*  
 suspica-, I., *dep., suspect, mistrust.*  
 suspiciōn-, *f.*, *suspicion.*  
 sustenta-, I., *sustain, support, maintain.*  
 sus-tine-, -tinu-, -tento-, *hold up; sustain, support; withstand, check; retard, delay.*

sustoll-, *lift up, raise.*  
 susurro-, *m.*, *a muttering, whispering.*  
 sūtōr-, *m.*, *shoemaker, cobbler.*  
 Syphāc-, *m.*, *Syphax.*  
 Syrācūsa-, *f. pl.*, *Syracuse, in Sicily.*  
 Syrācūsāno-, *Syracusan.*  
 Syria-, *f.*, *Syria.*  
 Sŷrio-, *from the island Syros.*

T., *an abbreviation for Tito.*  
 tabella-, *f.*, *tablet; voting-ticket; picture; writing-tablet.*  
 taberna-, *f.*, *booth, stall.*  
 tabernāculo-, *n.*, *tent.*  
 tālŷi-, *f.*, 51, *wasting, consumption; plague.*  
 tabula-, *f.*, *board, tablet; writing-book; picture; register, list, account, 553.*  
 tabulāto-, *n.*, *floor, story; scaffolding, stage.*  
 tace-, II., *be silent; keep silent.*  
 tacitē, *silently.*  
 tacito-, *unmentioned; silent.*  
 taedio-, *n.*, *weariness; aversion.*  
 talento-, *n.*, *talent.*  
 tāli-, *such; 'tāli—quāli-, such—as.*  
 tālo-, *m.*, *ankle; ankle-bone; die.*  
 tam, *so, so much; 'tam—quam,' as—as.*  
 tamdiū, *so long.*  
 tamen, *nevertheless, yet.*  
 Tanaquil-, *f.*, *Tanaquil.*  
 tandem, *at length, at last. See 1104.*  
 tang-, tetig-, tacto-, *touch; affect.*  
 tanquam, *as if, as it were, 1216.*  
 tantopere, *so much, so greatly.*  
 tanto-, *so much, so great.*  
 tantum, *only, merely.*  
 tantummodo, *only.*  
 tardē, *slowly.*

tardităt-, *f.*, *slowness; dulness.*  
 tardo-, *slow, sluggish, dull.*  
 Tarentino-, *Tarentine.*  
 Tarento-, *n.*, *Tarentum*, **Tar-**  
**anto**, in S. Italy.  
 Tarpēia-, *f.*, *Turpeia.*  
 Tarpēio-, *Tarpeian*; an epithet  
 of a summit of the Capitoline  
 Hill.  
 Tarquinio-, *m. pl.*, *Tarquinii*, in  
 Etruria.  
 Tarquinio-, *m.*, *Tarquinius.*  
 Tatio-, *m.*, *Tutius.*  
 te-, pron. second pers., 81, *thou,*  
*you.*  
 tecto-, *n.*, *roof; house, building.*  
 tectōrio-, *n.*, *plaster, whitewash.*  
 teg-, tex-, tecto-, *cover; conceal;*  
*shelter.*  
 tēgula-, *f.*, *tile.*  
 Telesino-, *m.*, *Telesinus.*  
 tēlo-, *n.*, *dart, javelin; weapon.*  
 temerário-, *rash, imprudent;*  
*headstrong.*  
 temere, at random; *rashly, care-*  
*lessly; readily.*  
 temerităt-, *f.*, *chance, rashness,*  
*negligence.*  
 temn-, *disdain, despise.*  
 tempera-, I., *set limits to; mode-*  
*rate, restrain; regulate, ma-*  
*nage*, 817.  
 temperant(i)-, *temperate, sober.*  
 temperantia-, *temperance, mode-*  
*ration.*  
 tempestăt-, *f.*, *time, season; wea-*  
*ther; storm.*  
 tempestivo-, *seasonable.*  
 templo-, *n.*, *temple.*  
 tempos-, *n.*, *time; season; occa-*  
*sion, opportunity.*  
 tend-, tetend-, tento- *sts.* tenso-,  
*stretch, extend; aim, proceed.*  
 tenebra-, *f. pl.*, *darkness.*  
 tenebricōso-, *darksome, dark,*  
*gloomy.*

tenebrōso-, *full of darkness,*  
*gloomy.*  
 tene-, tenu-, tento-, *hold; keep,*  
*retain; hold back, restrain;*  
*hold on, last, hold out.*  
 tenero-, *tender, soft.*  
 tenta-, I., *try; prove, essay; at-*  
*tempt, assail; examine, sound,*  
*tempt.*  
 tentōrio-, *n.*, *tent.*  
 tenui-, *thin, slender, delicate.*  
 ter-, triv-, trito-, *rub; wear away,*  
*spend.*  
 ter-, *three times, thrice.*  
 Terentio-, *m.*, *Terentius.*  
 terge-, ters-, terso-, *wipe, scour.*  
 tergiversa-, I., *dep.*, *turn one's*  
*back; decline, shuffle, be evasive.*  
 tergo-, *n.*, *the back*, 917.  
 termino-, *m.*, *bound, limit.*  
 terno-, 118, *three each, by threes.*  
 terra- *f.*, *the earth; land, coun-*  
*try.*  
 terre-, II., *frighten, terrify.*  
 terrestri-, 71, *terrestrial, on land.*  
 terribili-, *terrible, dreadful.*  
 territa-, I., *frighten.*  
 terrōr-, *m.*, *dread, alarm, terror.*  
 Tertia-, *f.*, *Tertia.*  
 tertio- *third; tertiō, for the third*  
*time.*  
 testāmento-, *n.*, *last will, testa-*  
*ment.*  
 testi-, *c.*, *a witness.*  
 testimōnio-, *n.*, *witness, evidence,*  
*testimony.*  
 testūdōn-, *f.*, *tortoise; tortoise-*  
*shell; the name applied to the*  
*covering formed by the inter-*  
*locking of soldiers' shields over*  
*their heads.*  
 Teutono- and Teuton-, *m.*, *the*  
*Teutones.*  
 Thapso-, *f.*, *Thapsus*, in N. Africa.  
 tex-, texu-, texto-, *weave, plait.*  
 theātro-, *n.*, *theatre.*

Thelesino-, *m.*, *Thelesinus*.  
 Theopompo-, *m.*, *Theopompus*.  
 thēsauro-, *m.*, *treasury*; *treasure*.  
 Thessalia-, *f.*, *Thessaly*.  
 Thessalonica-, *f.*, *Thessalonica*.  
 Thrasybūlo-, *m.*, *Thrasybulus*.  
 Ti., an abbreviation for *Tiberio*.  
 Tiberi-, *m.*, 543, the river *Tiber*.  
 Tiberio-, *m.*, *Tiberius*.  
 tibia-, *f.*, *shin-bone*; *pipe*, *flute*.  
 tibicen-, *m.*, *flute-player* [can].  
 Ticino-, *m.*, the river *Ticinus*,  
     *Ticino*.  
 tigillo-, *n.*, *small bean*.  
 tigno-, *n.*, *beam*.  
 Tigrāni-, *m.*, *Tigranes*.  
 time-, *timu*-, *fear*.  
 tīmido-, *fearful*, *timid*.  
 timōr-, *m.*, *terror*, *fear*.  
 ting-, *tinx*-, *tincto*-, *moisten*, *stain*,  
     *dye*.  
 tintinnābulo-, *n.*, *bell*.  
 tīrōn-, *m.*, *young soldier*, *recruit*;  
     *novice*.  
 tīrōcinio-, *n.*, *first military ser-*  
     *vice*, *novitiate*; 'tīrōcinium  
     pōnere,' *to make one's first*  
     *essays*.  
 Tissapherni-, *m.*, *Tissaphernes*.  
 Tito-, *m.*, *Titus*, a *praenōmen*.  
 titulo-, *m.*, *title*, *inscription*; *pre-*  
     *text*.  
 toga-, *f.*, *gown*; the principal  
     outer garment of the Romans.  
     It was not worn in the camp,  
     being the robe of peace, and  
     was originally made of white  
     wool in the form of a crescent,  
     and wrapped round the per-  
     son in various ways, like a  
     Scotch plaid.  
 togāto-, *gowned*, *clad in the*  
     *toga*.  
 tolera-, *I.*, *bear*, *support*, *en-*  
     *duce*.

toll-, *sustul*-, *sublāto*-, *raise*;  
     *elevate*, *bear aloft*; *take away*;  
     *destroy*.  
 tona-, *tonu*-, *tonito*-, *thunder*.  
 tonde-, *totond*-, *tonso*-, *shear*,  
     *shave*, *cut*.  
 tonitru-, *m.*, and *tonitruo*-, *n.*,  
     *thunder*.  
 tonsōr-, *m.*, *barber*.  
 tonsōrio-, *barber's*, *tonsorial*.  
 Torquāto-, *m.*, *Torquatus*.  
 torque-, *tors*-, *torto*-, *twist*; *hurl*;  
     *rack*, *torture*.  
 torqui-, *c.*, 51, *collar*, *necklace*.  
 torre-, *torru*-, *tosto*-, *parch*, *roast*,  
     *scorch*.  
 torvo-, *staring*; *stern*, *gloomy*,  
     *savage*.  
 tot-, *so many*, 98.  
 totidem-, *just so many*.  
 totiēs-, *so often*.  
 tōto-, 74, *the whole*, *all the*, *all*.  
 trab(i)-, *f.*, *beam*.  
 trā-d-, -*did*-, -*dito*-, 178, *give*  
     *over*; *deliver*, *consign*; *com-*  
     *mit*, *entrust*; *surrender*;  
     *hand down*, *teach*, *tell*, *re-*  
     *port*.  
 trā-dūc-, -*dux*-, -*ducto*-, *carry*  
     *over*; *transport*, *conduct*; *spend*,  
     *pass*.  
 trah-, *trax*-, *tracto*-, *drag*, *draw*;  
     *allure*; *protract*, *spin out*; *de-*  
     *tain*, *keep occupied*.  
 trā-ic(i-) [trā-jic(i-)], -*jēc*-, -*jecto*-,  
     *throw across*; *transport*; *pierce*,  
     *stab*; *pass over*.  
 Trājāno-, *m.*, *Trajan*, a Roman  
     emperor, A.D. 90-117.  
 tranquillitāt-, *f.*, *stillness*, *calm-*  
     *ness*.  
 trans-, *prep. w. acc.*, 900, *across*,  
     *over*, *beyond*.  
 trans-i-, -*iv*-, *ito*-, *go across*; *pass*  
     *over or across*; *make a transi-*  
     *tion*, *resort*.



- trans-fer-, -tul-, lāto-, *carry across; transfer, convey.*
- trans-fig-, -fix-, fixo-, *transfix, pierce.*
- trans-fod(i-), -fūd-, -fosso-, *dig through; pierce, stab.*
- transfuga-, *m., runaway, deserter.*
- trans-fug(i-), -fūg-, *flee across; desert.*
- trans-gred(i-), -gresso-, *dep., go beyond; exceed; pass over [grad(i-)].*
- trans-ig-, -ēg-, -acto-, *carry through; transact, accomplish, finish.*
- trans-sili-, -silu- or -sili-, *leap over, spring across.*
- trans-mitt-, -mis-, -misso-, *send across; despatch; traverse, cross.*
- trans-na-, -nāv-, -nāto-, *swim across.*
- trans-porta-, *I., carry across, transport.*
- trans-veh-, -vex-, -vecto-, *carry across; in pass., sail or ride across.*
- transverso-, *lying across, transverse, cross.*
- Trasumēno-, *m., the lake Trasumenus, Lago di Perugia, in Etruria.*
- Trebia-, *m., the river Trebia, Trebbia, in N. Italy.*
- Trebōnio-, *m., Trebonius.*
- trecentēsimo-, *three hundredth.*
- trecento-, *three hundred.*
- tredecim-, *thirteen.*
- trem-, tremu-, *tremble, quake.*
- tremulo-, *trembling, shaking.*
- trepida-, *I., hurry to and fro; be confused, alarmed.*
- trepidātiōn-, *f., confusion, hurry, alarm.*
- trepidē-, *hurriedly, confusedly.*
- tri-, *three.*
- tribu-, *f., tribe; originally a third part.*
- tribu-, tribu-, tribūto-, *give; assign, allot, bestow; render.*
- tribūnāl(i-), *n., tribunal, judgment-seat.*
- tribūnātu-, *m., tribuneship.*
- tribūnicio-, *of the tribunes, tribunitial.*
- tribūno-, *m., tribune.* The *tribūnī plebis*, at first two, afterwards five, and finally ten, in number, were first appointed, B.C. 484, to afford protection to the plebeians. They were inviolable in person, and possessed the right of *intercessiō* or of interposing a *veto* on any public business. This privilege gave them great power. The *tribūnī militum* were the superior officers of a legion, six in number. In B.C. 444, military tribunes were appointed either from the Patrician or Plebeian order to take the place of the consuls (*consulārī potestāte*), as a compromise, when the Plebeians were insisting that one of the consuls should always be from their order.
- tribūto-, *n., tax, contribution, tribute.*
- tricēsimo-, *thirtieth.*
- trīduo-, *n., a period of three days.*
- trigemino-, *m. pl., three born at a birth, trins.*
- trīgintā-, *thirty.*
- tristi-, *sad; dismal, ominous, unlucky.*
- tristiculo-, *saddish, gloomy.*
- triumpha-, *I., triumph, celebrate a triumph.*
- triumphālī-, *of a triumph, triumphal.*

triumpho-, *m.*, a *triumph*; a procession in which a victorious general was conducted in a four-horse chariot, preceded by the spoils and captives of his campaign, along the *Via Sacra*, to the temple of Jupiter on the Capitol.

truc-, *fierce, grim.*

trucida-, *cut to pieces, slay, butcher.*

trunco-, *m.*, *trunk of a tree; headless trunk.*

tuba-, *f.*, *trumpet.*

tue-, *II.*, *dep.*, *see, behold; watch, protect; keep up, maintain.*

tugurio-, *n.*, *cottage, hut.*

Tullia-, *f.*, *Tullia.*

Tullio-, *m.*, *Tullius.*

Tullo-, *m.*, *Tullus.*

tum, *then; thereupon; tum—tum, both—and, as well—as; cum—tum, not only—but also.*

tumulo-, *m.*, *hill, mound; tomb.*

tumultu-, *m.*, *uproar, tumult; civil war; uprising.*

tumultua-, *I.*, *dep.*, *raise an uproar, be tumultuous.*

tunc, *then, at that time.*

tund-, tutud-, tunso- or tuso-, *strike, bruise.*

tunica-, *f.*, *tunic, an undergarment.*

tuo-, *pron. possess.*, 84, *thy, your.*

turba-, *tumult, confusion; crowd.*

turba-, *I.*, *disturb, confuse trouble.*

turbulento-, *restless, turbulent, disorderly.*

turdo-, *m.*, *thrush; also a kind of a fish, a sea-carp.*

turma-, *f.*, *troop or squadron of cavalry, containing 30 men.*

turmātim, *by troops, in squadrons.*

turpi-, *foul, ugly; base, disgraceful.*

turpiter, *basely.*

turri-, *f.*, 544, *tower.*

tūs-, *n.*, *incense, frankincense.*

Tusculāno-, *Tusculan.*

Tusculo-, *n.*, *Tusculum, Frascati, in Latium.*

tūta-, *I.*, *defend, protect.*

tūtēla-, *f.*, *care, defence, protection.*

tūto-, *safe, secure.*

tūtō, *safely, securely.*

tūtōr-, *m.*, *defender, protector.*

tyranno-, *m.*, *tyrant; monarch.*

ūber-, *n.*, *udder, pap, teat.*

ūber-, *rich, copious, abundant.*

ubi, *where; when.*

ubicunque, *wheresoever.*

ubique, *everywhere.*

ulcisc-, ulto-, *dep.*, *avenge.*

ullo-, 74, 969, *any at all, any.*

ultimo-, 105, *utmost, last, furthest; lowest; ultimō, for the last time, lastly.*

ultiōn-, *f.*, *vengeance.*

ultrā, *prep. w. acc.*, 900, *beyond, farther.*

ultrō, *besides; beyond one's own place, voluntarily.*

ulula-, *I.*, *howl, yell.*

ululātu-, *m.*, *a howling, shrieking.*

umbra-, *f.*, *shadow, shade.*

ūnā, *together, at the same time.*

uncia-, *f.*, *ounce, 921.*

unda-, *f.*, *wave.*

unde, *whence; on which side; whereby; for which reason.*

undecim, *eleven.*

undique, *form or on all sides, everywhere.*

ungui-, *m.*, *nail, claw, talon; hoof.*

ungula-, *f.*, *claw, hoof.*

ūnico-, *only, sole, single.*  
 ūniverso-, *all together, whole, entire, general.*  
 ūno-, 74, *one; sole, alone.*  
 ūno-quo-que, 95, *each separate one.*  
 urbānitāt-, *elegance, refinement.*  
 urbāno-, *of the city; refined, polished.*  
 urb(i)-, *f., city, particularly Rome.*  
 urge-, urs-, *press, urge; force, oppress.*  
 ūrinātōr-, *m., diver.*  
 urna-, *f., urn, pitcher; ballot-box.*  
 urso-, *m., bear.*  
 usquam, *anywhere, in any place.*  
 usque, *all the way, all the time, ever.*  
 ūsu-, *m., use, exercise; advantage; habit, custom.*  
 ūsūra-, *f., interest of money.*  
 usurpa-, *I., use, employ.*  
 ut, utī, *as, 1213; when, 1226; how; that, 1156; so that, 1163; though, 1223.*  
 ūt-, ūso-, *dep., use, employ; enjoy, possess, 837.*  
 Utica-, *f., Utica, near Carthage.*  
 Uticensi-, *of Utica, Utican.*  
 ūtili-, *useful, advantageous.*  
 ūtilitāt-, *f., usefulness, advantage, interest.*  
 utinam, 1137, *oh that! would that!*  
 utpote, *namely, inasmuch, 1241.*  
 ūtri-, *m., bag, bottle, skin.*  
 utrinque, *on or from both sides.*  
 utro-, 74, *which of the two, which, 962, 960; 972.*  
 utro-que, 75, *each; 972.*  
 utrum, *whether, 1102.*  
 ūva-, *f., bunch of grapes.*  
 uxōr-, *f., wife.*

vaca-, *I., be empty; be free from, 856; be at leisure, 810.*  
 vacuo-, *void, empty; free from.*  
 vae, *ah! alas! 626.*  
 vaga-, *I., dep., wander, roam.*  
 vāgīna-, *f., scabbard, sheath.*  
 vāgītu-, *m., wailing, crying.*  
 valdē, *strongly, vehemently.*  
 vale-, valu-, *be well; be able; be powerful; be of weight; be eminent; prevail.*  
 Valerio-, *m., Valerius.*  
 valētūdōn-, *f., state of body, good or bad; health, sickness.*  
 valido-, *sound, healthy; strong, vigorous.*  
 valla-, *I., intrench with stakes; fortify, secure.*  
 valli-, *f., valley.*  
 vallo-, *m., stake, pale, for fortification; n., palisade, rampart; wall.*  
 vāno-, *empty, void; vain, idle; groundless.*  
 vario-, *various, changing, diverse; as proper name, m., Varius.*  
 varīc-, *c., swollen vein, varix.*  
 Varrōn-, *m., Varro.*  
 vās-, *n., 525, vessel, dish; utensil.*  
 vasta-, *I., lay waste, ravage.*  
 vasto-, *waste, desert; vast, immense.*  
 -ve, *or, 621.*  
 vēcord(i)-, *frantic, insane, mad.*  
 vēcordia-, *f., madness, folly.*  
 vectīgāl(i)-, *n., revenue, tax.*  
 vegeto-, *lively, animated.*  
 veh-, vex-, vecto-, *carry, convey; in pass., ride, sail.*  
 vehement(i)-, *vehement, impetuous, eager.*  
 vehementer, *vehemently; greatly.*  
 vehiculo-, *n., wagon, carriage, cart.*

Vēient(i), Vēientāno-, *m. pl., the people of Veii.*

Vēio-, *m. pl., Veii, in Etruria.*

vel, *either, or; 620.*

vēla-, *I., cover, veil; wrap up, surround.*

vēlāmen-, *n., veil, covering.*

vell-, vell- *sts. vuls-, vulso-, pluck, pull, tear up.*

vellica-, *I., pluck, twitch, pinch; sting.*

vēlo-, *n., veil, sail.*

vēlōc(i)-, *swift.*

velut, velutī, *even as, just as, as if.*

vēna-, *I., hunt, chase.*

vēnābulo-, *n., hunting-spear.*

vend-, vendid-, vendito-, *sell [da-, 178].*

venditiōn-, *f., sale.*

venditōr-, *m., seller.*

venēno-, *n. poison.*

venera-, *I., dep., adore, venerate.*

venerātiōn-, *f., veneration, respect.*

veni, vēn-, vento-, *come, arrive at.*

vēn-i-, -iv-, -ito-, 497, *be sold, 977.*

venia-, *f., favour, pardon; permission.*

ventita-, *I., 429(1), come often.*

vento-, *m., wind.*

ventri-, *m., belly.*

vēr-, *n., the spring.*

verber-, *n., scourge, lash; blow.*

verbera-, *I., beat, whip, scourge.*

verbo-, *n., word, saying.*

vērē, *truly, in truth.*

vere-, *II., dep., fear; feel awe of; be afraid of.*

verēcundia-, *f., modesty; reverence.*

verēcundo-, *bashful, modest; respectful.*

vērītāt-, *f., truth.*

vēro-, *true, real, genuine; as noun, n., the truth; vērō, indeed, truly, certainly; but.*

Verri-, *m., Verres.*

verrūca-, *f., wart.*

versa-, *I., dep., have one's conversation; mix; dwell.*

versu-, *m., line, verse.*

versus, versum, *prep. w. acc., towards, 900, 903.*

vert-, vert-, verso-, *turn; change; charge, impute; in pass., betake one's self, have recourse.*

vertec-, *m., top, summit.*

vesc-, *dep., cat; feed on, 837.*

vesper-, vespero-, *m., vespera-, f., the evening; vesperī, locat., in the evening.*

vespertiliōn-, *m., bat.*

Vesta-, *f., the goddess Vesta.*

vesti-, *f., garment, raiment, robe.*

vesti-, *IV., clothe, dress, array.*

vestibulo-, *n., porch.*

vestigio-, *n., footstep, track; trace, sign.*

vestimento-, *n., clothing, raiment.*

vestro-, *pron. possess., 84, your.*

veta-, vetu-, vetito-, *forbid, prohibit.*

veterāno-, *old; veteran.*

vetes-, 102, *old; of long standing; ancient.*

Veturia-, *f., Veturia.*

vexa-, *I., harass, injure, vex.*

via-, *f., way, road; march; right of way.*

viātōr-, *m., traveller.*

vic-, *f., 549, change; place, office, part, stead.*

vicārio-, *m., substitute, deputy.*

vīcēsimo-, *twentieth.*

vīcīno-, *neighbouring, near.*

vīco-, *m., street; village, hamlet.*

victima-, *f., victim, sacrifice.*

victōr-, *m., conqueror; victorious.*

victōria-, *f.*, *victory*.  
 victu-, *sustenance; mode of life*.  
 vide-, vid-, vīso-, *see; look at, consider; see to, provide; in pass., seem, appear; seem good*.  
 vidēlicet-, *you can see; manifestly; of course; namely*.  
 vige-, vīgu-, *be lively; thrive, be strong, flourish*.  
 vigil-, 533, *wakeful, watching; watchman, sentinel*.  
 vigila-, *I.*, *watch, be wakeful; be awake*.  
 vigilantia-, *f.*, *watchfulness, vigilance*.  
 vigilia-, *f.*, *a watching, ward; watch of the night; in pl., watchmen*.  
 vigintī-, *twenty*.  
 vigōr-, *m.*, *rigor, force, activity*.  
 vili-, *cheap; worthless, mean, vile*.  
 villa-, *f.*, *villa, country house*.  
 villico-, *m.*, *land-steward, bailiff*.  
 Vimināli-, *m.*, *the Viminal hill at Rome*.  
 vine-, vic-, victo-, *conquer; get the better, prevail; surpass, excel*.  
 vinci-, vinx-, vineto-, *bind, fetter*.  
 vinculo-, *n.*, *bond, chain; in pl., fellers, prison*.  
 vindec-, *c.*, *defender, protector*.  
 vindica-, *I.*, *lay claim to; win, save, secure; set free, liberate, avenge, punish*.  
 vinea-, *f.*, *vineyard*.  
 vino-, *n.*, *wine*.  
 viola-, *I.*, *hurt, violate, injure*.  
 vire-, *be green, flourish*.  
 virga-, *f.*, *branch, twig; rod*.  
 Virginia-, *f.*, *Virginia*.  
 Virginio-, *m.*, *Virginius*.  
 virgon-, *f.*, *maiden, virgin*.  
 virgula-, *f.*, *little twig*.  
 viridi-, *green; fresh, active*.  
 virili-, *manly*.

viritim-, *man by man*.  
 viro-, *m.*, *man; husband*.  
 virtūt-, *f.*, *manly virtue, courage; virtue, excellence*.  
 vīs-, vīs-, vīso-, *go to see, visit*.  
 vīs(i)-, *f.*, 522, *force, strength; violence*.  
 vīsu-, *m.*, *sight; appearance*.  
 vīta-, *f.*, *life*.  
 vīta-, *I.*, *avoid, shun*.  
 vītālī-, *vital, long-lived*.  
 vīti-, *f.*, *vine*.  
 vitio-, *n.*, *fault, blemish; vice, crime*.  
 vitta-, *f.*, *chaplet, fillet*.  
 vitupera-, *I.*, *blame, censure*.  
 vituperātiōn-, *reproof, blame*.  
 vīv-, vix-, victo-, *live*.  
 vīvo-, *living, alive*.  
 vix-, *scarcely, hardly*.  
 vōc-, *f.*, *voice; word, speech; talk*.  
 voca-, *I.*, *call; invite; name*.  
 vōcifera-, *I.*, *dep., cry aloud, bawl*.  
 vocita-, *I.*, *call often or by habit; call*.  
 vol-, volu-, 491, *wish, be willing; intend; mean, purpose*.  
 vola-, *I.*, *fly; hasten*.  
 volent(i)-, *willing*.  
 volita-, *I.*, *fly often; flutter, hover*.  
 Volsco-, *m. pl.*, *the Volscians, in Latium*.  
 Voltumna-, *f.*, *Voltumna, an Etruscan goddess*.  
 volucri-, 71, *winged, swift; as noun, c.*, *bird, fowl*.  
 volūmen-, *n.*, *roll; book, volume*.  
 Volumnia-, *f.*, *Volumnia*.  
 voluntārio-, *voluntary*.  
 voluntāt-, *f.*, *will, wish, choice; approbation, good-will*.  
 voluptāt-, *f.*, *pleasure, delight; sport*.

# VOCABULARY.

vōto-, *n.*, *vow, wish; promise.*  
 vove-, vōv-, vōto-, *vow; dedicate, devote.*  
 vulgāri-, *common, ordinary.*  
 vulgo-, *n. sts. m.*, 518, *the mass of the people; crowd; populace; mob.*  
 vulgō, *generally, commonly.*  
 vulnera-, *I.*, *wound; hurt.*  
 vulnes-, *n.*, *a wound.*  
 vulpi-, *f.*, *fox.*  
 vulpēcula-, *f.*, *little fox.*  
 vultur-, *m.*, *vulture.*

Vulturno-, *m.*, *the Vulturnus in Campania.*  
 vultu-, *m.*, *face, countenance, expression.*  
 Xanthippo-, *m.*, *Xanthippus.*  
 Xenophōnt-, *m.*, 563, *Xenophon.*  
 Xerxi-, *m.*, *Xerxes, King of Persia.*  
 Zama-, *f.*, *Zama, a town in Numidia, J a m a.*

6. L S.

5. V M

4. M C.

3. M E.

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THE PUBLISHERS desire to call the attention of Teachers  
to some of the points wherein this book differs from others  
which have the same object.



1. All inflected words are presented in their stem or crude form. The best modern grammarians uniformly recognize difference of stem as the real ground of the distinction of Declension and Conjugation. This point, therefore, need not be here enlarged upon. It may be worth while, however, to show by a single example the practical advantage of so regarding words. The nouns *hortus*, *virtus*, *vultus*, *titus*, *onus*, *palus*, all have *us* in the nominative singular; but for the determination of their declension, it is necessary that another case be remembered as well. On the other hand, the stems *horto-*, *virtūt-*, *vultu-*, *titos-*, *ones-*, *palūd-*, suggest immediately their mode of declension, and (with one exception) decide also the gender of each. This method, therefore, secures that the remembrance of a single word shall in most cases imply as much knowledge as in the ordinary way is done by the recollection of three separate facts.

2. In the statement of the declensions in regard to case and gender, that arrangement has been adopted which places in juxta-position those forms which are always or often identical, thus reducing very much the number of facts, at first sight different, which have to be learned. By way of illustrating this advantage the declension of the singular of *ācer* is here given as it appears in most grammars, to be contrasted with the same as it is stated in this book.

	<i>masc.</i>	<i>fem.</i>	<i>neut.</i>
<i>N.</i>	<i>ācer,</i>	<i>ācris,</i>	<i>ācre.</i>
<i>G.</i>	<i>ācris,</i>	<i>ācris,</i>	<i>ācris.</i>
<i>D.</i>	<i>ācrī,</i>	<i>ācrī,</i>	<i>ācrī.</i>
<i>A.</i>	<i>ācrem,</i>	<i>ācrem,</i>	<i>ācre.</i>
<i>V.</i>	<i>ācer,</i>	<i>ācris,</i>	<i>ācre.</i>
<i>Ab.</i>	<i>ācrī,</i>	<i>ācrī,</i>	<i>ācrī.</i>

In this book the same word is thus given, the sign = implying that the preceding word is to be there repeated :

	<i>N.</i>	<i>V.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>G.</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>Ab.</i>
<i>m.</i>	ācer,	=	ācrem,	ācris,	ācrī,	=
<i>f.</i>	ācris,	=				
<i>n.</i>	ācre,	=				

The latter arrangement shows that there are really only six forms to be learned, whereas the former presents apparently eighteen.

3. All points of irregularity in inflection are treated of in chapters specially devoted to them, and need not therefore be attempted until what is normal and regular has been thoroughly learned.

4. Throughout the grammar brevity of statement has been constantly aimed at; but it has not been thought best to reduce the number of pages by omitting important facts which should find place in a grammar, or by condensing to the verge of obscurity. It has, however, been assumed that what young learners need is a concise statement of facts as such, and therefore the theoretical justification and explanation of them has not been here attempted.

The *accidence*, including complete lists of irregular nouns, of verbs, of Greek nouns, with chapters on derivation, etc., is comprised in 98 pages; the *Syntax* in 91 pages; and the *Prosody* in 11 pages. There are 84 pages of exercises, and 36 pages of parsing and reading lessons. Of the exercises the following sentences may be taken as a specimen:—

*On left-hand page.*

Alexander, king of Macedonia, died in his thirty-third year.—A few days ago Catiline burst out of the city.—Cato died just eighty-three years before my consulship.—Quinctius, being lame from a wound, passed his life in the country.

*On right-hand page.*

Alexandro, rēg- Macedonia, anno-<sup>831</sup> tertio et tricēsimō-<sup>198</sup> mor(i)-<sup>452</sup>.—Catilina- pauco- ante diē.<sup>865</sup> ērump-<sup>328</sup> ex urb(i)-.—Catōn- tri- et octōgintā anno-<sup>865</sup>. 2 ipso-<sup>958</sup> ante me-<sup>900</sup> consul-<sup>709</sup> mor(i)-<sup>452</sup>.—Quinctio, ex vulnes- claudō, vitā- rūs-<sup>823</sup> ag-<sup>328</sup>.

6. L S.

5. V M

4. M C.

3. M E.

2. B S.

1. H M.

4

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### TESTIMONIALS.

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H. DRISLER,

*Prof. of Greek.*

TRINITY COLLEGE, HARTFORD.

"With Mr. Morris's system of flectional endings I have been greatly pleased ever since I examined one of his pupils for admission in College. It is the nearest approach to "*Greek made easy*," that I have ever seen, and a proof that the author is a Greek of the Greeks. I delight to commend his ingenious analysis of the noun, pronoun, and verb, and his progressive unfolding of the power of the Greek tongue by his common sense arrangement of *facts* before principles."

JOHN S. HUNTINGTON,

*Prof. of the Greek Language and Literature.*

"MY DEAR SIR,—I thank you for letting me see the proof-sheets of your new Greek Grammar. Your way of showing the Greek forms is the best I know of, and will save the beginner some hard work."

E. J. CUTLER,

*Assist. Prof. of Mod. Languages, HARVARD COLLEGE.*

CAMBRIDGE HIGH-SCHOOL, April 21, 1869.

"I have had the pleasure of examining the proof-sheets of Mr. Morris's new work, which presents, in a comparatively small space, both grammar and exercise-book on the Greek language. In its pre-



paration, Mr. M. has displayed, not only great research and care, but ingenuity. To me his method of presenting the declensions and conjugations, and the principles of Greek accent is new. The great difficulty that retards classes in Greek is the lack of a thorough knowledge of the regular inflections. In Mr. M.'s work every thing is so arranged that the regular forms are kept prominent. Indeed the pupil *cannot* go forward without constant reference to the regular forms. The irregular are so given that the pupil, of necessity, fastens in his memory a knowledge of the regular. I do not believe a boy can go through the book, in the way it is intended he should, without thoroughly mastering the Greek forms, and gaining a most excellent preparation for readily translating Greek authors."

W. F. BRADBURY,

*Hopkins Classical Teacher, Camb. High-School.*

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. April 2d, 1869.

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W. J. ROLFE,

*Formerly Head-Master Cambridge High-School.*

After seeing the book in print, Mr. Rolfe writes: "An examination of it in its complete form, has confirmed the good opinion I formed on reading the manuscript. I can cordially endorse Prof. Hadley's commendation of it. In typography, paper, binding, it is the handsomest Greek book which I have yet seen from the American press. If I can do anything to promote its adoption in our schools, I shall feel that I am working for the best interests of classical education. I shall be interested in seeing the other books announced as in preparation by Mr. Morris."

Very truly yours, W. J. ROLFE.

*From the REV. J. H. ALLEN, Editor of the "Manual Latin Grammar."*—"I have seen and examined the sheets of Mr. Morris's Grammar with the greatest interest and pleasure. It is based on a very clear and accurate philological knowledge, and is an ingenious and admirable method of instruction; indicating a familiarity with the laws of the language, and a force and accuracy in imparting it, quite unrivalled as well as unequalled by any other method I have ever seen."

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"I have read with care and much interest Mr. Morris's *Grammar of Attic Greek*, and am much pleased with it and the Exercises. The Grammar, I think, is admirable for thoroughness, for method, and for clear and terse statements; while the unique feature of its Tables will, I think, prove equally successful as an economic and stimulant device to the learner. The Exercises are wrought in, with the successive steps of the Grammar, with a care and skill which comes only from long experience in successful teaching. I shall use the book at once in my school."

From the PROF. OF GREEK, S. Augustine College, Benicia, Cal.

"The title of this book fairly describes its character. It is prepared apparently by an experienced teacher, who has successfully taught on his own method. The book has several novel, and some excellent features. Greek words are always named by their *stems*. Instead of vocabularies to be learned, the stems to the Greek words, corresponding to the English examples, are given to be put into their proper form. In the declension of nouns, the nom., voc., and acc. are given first; and the neuter of adjectives is placed next the masculine. Both the changes have suggested themselves to our own experience, and we are glad to see them adopted. Superfluous matter and repetitions have been avoided, and great conciseness and clearness of arrangement have been attained. The treatment of syntax is admirable for its precision and perspicuity of statements. The publishers have done honor to the cause of education and to themselves by the style in which they have gotten out this text-book. It is printed on fine, strong paper, in clear and bold type, with great accuracy and beauty. We heartily commend it to the attention of all who are interested in a classical education."

FORT EDWARD, N. Y.

"I like Mr. Morris's '*Grammar of Attic Greek*' exceedingly. The study of Greek often appears an almost insurmountable task to beginners, because the larger grammars contain too much. I wish we could introduce the Attic Grammar into our beginners' class this term, but cannot. Next term I hope to use it. I am much pleased with the arrangements of the rules of syntax."

JAMES S. COOLEY,

*Prof. of Languages, COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, FORT EDWARD.*

ST. LOUIS, MO., Sept. 13th, 1869.

CHAS. D. MORRIS, Esq., M. A.

"DEAR SIR:—My booksellers have just sent me your '*COMPENDIOUS GRAMMAR OF ATTIC GREEK*,' for examination. I have

read the whole accidence, a considerable portion of the syntax, and a number of the exercises, and I must say, that I have never perused any Greek grammar with so much satisfaction. I only regret that it did not reach me in time to allow me to introduce it in my classes this year. I am familiar with the best Greek grammars, for schools, now in use: but to say that yours is superior to these, would be saying very little indeed. Except in a few minor details, I hardly see how your work could be improved. It is, in its principles, based upon the results of the science of language, as far as would be practicable in the present state of linguistic education among us. Mechanically its execution is all that could be desired. I am, Dear Sir, Faithfully yours,"

THOMAS DAVIDSON, M. A.

*Classical Teacher in the High School, ST. LOUIS, Mo.*

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*From the REV. S. H. TAYLOR, D. D., Principal of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.*—"From the examination which I have given Mr. Morris's *Attic Greek Grammar*, I am highly pleased with the clearness, distinctness, and thoroughness with which the principles of the language are stated, and with the very happy adaptation of the work to fix readily and successfully the leading features of the Greek."

UNIVERSITY OF WINCONSIN, MADISON, September, 1869.

"I have Mr. Morris's "Grammar of Attic Greek," sent me by the publishers, and I have already taken measures to introduce it into our Institution, though the class had already begun studying in one of those antiquated "First Lessons." This will show my appreciation of Mr. Morris's book. I hope you will be liberal, as the young men are thus subjected to double expense. I greet Mr. Morris's book, in which the "crude form system" has been so admirably carried through, as an excellent introduction to the study of the Greek language. The crude form system, as set forth in the Attic Grammar of Mr. Morris's, is now in general use in the principal schools, both in England and Germany.

It is to be regretted that this method has not been followed more generally in this country, as it has been shown "that the theoretical objections brought against it are groundless; that the *practical* difficulties in the way of its universal introduction into schools may, with no great effort, be overcome."

It is a fact that much of the most tedious and discouraging drudgery encountered, on the ordinary plan, in beginning the study of Latin and Greek, are on the crude form plan entirely got rid of; better results being attained, not only in a much better form,

but with a *tithe* of the labor. In teaching on the plan of the "Attic Greek Grammar" of Mr. Morris, it is delightful to see how the student's interest is kept alive from section to section, by the constant appeals it makes to his *judgement* and *self activity*."

JOHN B. FEULING, PH. D.

*Professor of the Greek Language.*

In a letter to the author, after a year's use of the *Attic Greek Grammar*, Mr. Feuling says, "I wish you could be present at our examination, and see the result of one year's study of twelve preparatory students. They have accomplished as much as classes usually do in twice the time."

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. October, 1869.

CHARLES D. MORRIS, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have received with much pleasure a copy of your "Attic Greek Grammar." I think you would like to have me write you a letter criticising your work; and as I know from my own experience that such friendly criticism is of more use (as well as more honest) than most expressions of general commendation with which authors are apt to be flooded in this country, I take the liberty of doing, what I understand that you desire me to do. In the first place, I like exceedingly the system of exercises by which you propose to teach that great bugbear of our school masters,—Greek Composition. I agree with you entirely in your estimate of such works as Arnold's, which have no scientific arrangement and "logical connection." I believe that your plan of translating Xenophon back again into Greek, and then comparing the work with the original, with constant reference to a *systematic grammar* (not an Ollendorff) would teach boys composition better and faster than twice the amount of ordinary exercise-writing. I have tried in past years to teach Greek composition in college by a similar method, and have often wished to see it applied to elementary instruction." [The Professor then expresses his doubts, as to the advantages of designating nouns and verbs by their stems, though admitting that this is the "most scientific" way, and also as to the desirableness of teaching the declensions, etc. by the Plates, instead of by fully declined paradigms. He adds, however, on these points:] "Still your experience as a teacher has been worth a great deal more than mine in such matters of detail, and I think a great deal of your judgement, as to the expediency of introducing such a change. I like much the conciseness of the statements (in the Grammar), and the prominence given to general principles, to the exclusion of exceptions and less important matters. I remain yours, very truly,"

W. W. GOODWIN,

*Prof. of the Greek Language, HARVARD COLLEGE.*

## LETTERS FROM DR. CROSBY.

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THE REV. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., Pastor of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, has held the Greek Professorship in the New York University, and in Rutgers College, New Jersey; and as a Greek Scholar is well known. Taking a lively interest in the "Attic Greek Grammar," he has favored its publishers with four letters devoted to the book, the substance of which—in his own words—is given below.

NEW YORK, September 11, 1869.

Messrs. HUNTINGTON & Co.:

Gentlemen,—

With a good teacher, or one fit to teach Greek at all, no better system than that of Mr. Morris's could be desired, wherewith to ground his pupils in the language, and give the student a healthy grasp from the start. But with lazy and ignorant teachers (whose name is legion), ten to one many will shirk, and make pupils "learn lessons by heart." It is so easy to say, "There, learn that page," instead of going ahead of the boys and showing them the way. Hence ten teachers out of eleven will reject it. You see I do *not* think the old methods *preferable*, but I think *lazy teachers* will prefer them.

Mr. Morris's own pupils are all (as the Trinity Professor testifies) admirably prepared. There is no better teacher in the country. But it is one thing to be a good teacher, and write a good book, and another to get fools to appreciate either the one or the other. You can use (if you wish) my hearty testimony to the value of the Grammar. It is the work of a precise scholar, and reflects great honor on his name.

Yours, truly,

HOWARD CROSBY.

Dr. CROSBY assumes that to teach from Mr. Morris's book there is needed more thorough and competent teachers than for other books. But at the moment of writing, the publishers have a note from a teacher in one of the most celebrated schools in New England, from which they copy:—"I am disposed to deny that it is harder to teach Greek from Mr. Morris's book, than the repulsive volumes which most American school Greek grammars are. I should go for adopting it, because it is so much *easier* and more *delightful* a book to use; a bright boy with this book, would make his own way, without a teacher."

All the evidence the publishers have received thus far, goes to show that the assumption of the Doctor's, is an error





The ceterum ceterum  
numbroad







